

LUNACY—IRELAND.

THE FIFTIETH REPORT (WITH APPENDICES)

OF THE INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS (IRELAND).

For the Year ending 31st December, 1900.

(Presented in compliance with the Acts

7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 55;

8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107, sec. 23.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



DUBLIN:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY ALEXANDER THOM & CO. (LIMITED), ABBEY-STREET

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
R. PONSONBY, 112, Grafton-street, Dublin; or
ETRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and
21, Abingdon-street, Westminster, S.W. or
OLIVER AND BOYD, Edinburgh.

1901.

[Cd. 760.] Price 1s. 5d.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

The undermentioned Firms have been appointed sole Agents for the sale of Government Publications, including Parliamentary Reports and Papers, Acts of Parliament, Record Office Publications, &c., &c., and all such works can be purchased either directly or through retail booksellers, who are entitled to a discount of 25 per cent. from the selling prices:—

IN ENGLAND:—

For all publications *excepting* Ordnance and Geological Maps, and Hydrographical Works of the Admiralty, and Patent Office Publications:—*Longmans, Green and Co.*, 21, Bedford Square, E.C.

For Hydrographical Works of the Admiralty:—*Mr. J. D. Potter*, 112, Strand, E.C.

Patent Office Publications are sold at the Patent Office.

For all Publications *excepting* the Hydrographical Works of the Admiralty, Patent Office Publications, and Ordnance and Geological Maps:—

IN SCOTLAND:—*Messrs. Oliver & Boyd*, Edinburgh.

IN IRELAND:—*Mr. E. Possony*, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—

There are Agents for the sale of these Maps in most of the chief towns. Copies can also be ordered at many Head Post Offices, and through any Bookseller, or from the Director-General Ordnance Survey, Southampton; or, in the case of Ireland, from the Office in Charge Ordnance Survey, Dublin.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PUBLICATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—

The Agents for the sale of Ordnance Survey Maps are also, as a rule, agents for the sale of Geological Survey Publications.

The following is a list of some of the more important Publications and Official Publications recently issued:—

Parliamentary:

Statutes.—

Public General, Session 1899, Sess. 2, and 1900, Sess. 1 and 2. *Index, Tables, &c.* Cloth. Price 3s.

Second Revised Edition. A.D. 1235-1713 to A.D. 1872-1887. *Index, Tables, &c.* Price 3s.

Revised Editions. Tables showing subsequent Repeals effected by Acts of Session 62 & 63 Vict. 1899. Price 6d.

Statutes in Force. *Index to.* 16th Edition. To end of 63 & 64 Vict. 2 Vols. Price 10s. 6d.

The Statutory Rules and Orders revised. Statutory Rules and Orders other than those of a Local, Personal, or Temporary Character, issued prior to 1899, and now in force. Vols. I. to VIII. Price 10s. 6d.

Statutory Rules and Orders other than those of a Local, Personal, or Temporary Character. With a List of the more important Statutory Orders of a Local Character, arranged in classes; and an Index. Roy. 8vo. *Revised Editions* issued in the years 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900. Price 10s. each.

Statutory Rules and Orders in force on 31st December, 1899. *Index to.* Price 10s.

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1901. Registered under the Rules Publication Act, 1893. In course of issue.

Acts of Parliament, Local and Private, Session 1901. In course of issue.

[Cd. 416.] *EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES. Special Reports.* Vol. IV. *Catholic, Newlands, &c.* Price 4s. 6d.

[Cd. 417.] *Do.* *do.* Vol. V. *Cape Colony, Antwerp, &c.* Price 4s.

[Cd. 418.] *Do.* *do.* Vol. VI. *Preparatory Schools for Boys: their place in English Secondary Education.* Price 3d.

[Cd. 419.] *TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION in East Prussia, Poland, Galicia, Silesia, and Bohemia,* by James Baker, F.R.G.S. Price 4s.

[Cd. 509.] *METHODS OF PREVENTING FALLS OF ROOFS ADJOINED TO THE CHURCHES OF COLONNIA.* Report on, by H. M. Inspectors. Price 4s.

[Cd. 623, 624, 625.] *SOUTH AFRICA. TRANSVAAL CONCESSIONS COMMISSION. Report, Evidence, and Appendix (3 Vols.)* Price 6s. 6d.

[Cd. 626, 627.] *SOUTH AFRICA. LAND SETTLEMENT COMMISSION. Report, Evidence, and Appendix (2 Vols.)* Price 4s. 10d.

[Cd. 628.] *SOUTH AFRICA. Report on the Finances of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony.* Price 3s.

[Cd. 638.] *LOCAL TAXATION. ROYAL COMMISSION. Final Report as to England and Wales.* Price 1s. 6d.

MINES. Reports of H.M. Inspectors for 1900, with Summaries of the Statistical portion under the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887; Manganese Mines Regulation Acts, 1872-1875; Slate Mines (Gunpowder) Act, 1882. Districts Nos. 1 to 13. In course of issue.

LUNACY—IRELAND.

THE FIFTIETH REPORT

(WITH APPENDICES)

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS (IRELAND),

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1900.

(Presented in compliance with the Acts

7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 55; and 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107, sec. 23.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



DUBLIN:

PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,

By ALEXANDER THOM & Co. (LIMITED), ABBEY-STREET.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from

E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN; or
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING-STREET, FLEET-STREET, E.C., and
22, ADELPHI-WALK, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
OLIVER & BOYD, EDINBURGH.

1901.

[Cd 760.] Price 1s. 5d.

CONTENTS.

REPORT.

	Page
Number and Distribution of the Insane,	xi
Increased Numbers,	xii
Admissions,	xiii
Transfers from Workhouses to Asylums,	xiii
Proportion of Lunatics under care to general population,	xiv
Sources of Maintenance,	xv
District Asylums,	xv
Legislative Changes,	xv
Statistics, &c.,	xvi
Admissions,	xvii
Discharges,	xviii
Deaths,	xviii
Autopsies,	xviii
Causes of Death,	xviii
Suicides and Fatal Accidents, &c.,	xx
Sexual Offence,	xxv
Insanitary Conditions and outbreaks of zymotic disease,	xxvi
Cost of Maintenance,	xxix
Asylum Farms,	xxxi
Accommodation, including additions and alterations,	xxxiv
Staff,	xxxix
Night Nursing,	xl
The State Criminal Lunatic Asylum,	xli
Insane in Workhouses,	xlii
REPORT TO LORD LIEUTENANT AND LORD CHANCELLOR ON PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE,	xlv

GENERAL TABLES.

I.—Number and Distribution of Lunatics under care on 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1900,	1
II.—Admissions from 1881 to 1900 to District and Private Asylums,	ii
III.—“Government Patients” in Stewart Institution,	ii

APPENDIX A.—DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Table	Page
I.—Number of Patients in each Asylum on 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1900,	1
II.—Number remaining in each Asylum on 31st December, 1899, and Number remaining on 31st December, 1900, and Daily Average Number Resident during 1900,	1A
III.—Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during 1900,	2
IV.—Number of Cases as compared with Number of Persons admitted recovered, and under treatment during 1900,	4
V.—Duration of Disease on Admission, in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during 1900,	5
VI.—Length of Residence in Asylums of Patients who recovered, and who died during 1900,	6
VII.—Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions, and percentage of Deaths on daily average Number resident during 1900,	7
VIII.—Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions; of Deaths on daily average Number resident; and of Recoveries on daily average Number resident in all Asylums from 1893 to 1900,	8
IX.—Percentage of Deaths on daily average Number resident in each Asylum from 1890 to 1900,	9
X.—Authority for Admissions during 1900,	10
XI.—Ages of Patients Admitted and Recovered during 1900, and also of those Remaining at the close of the Year,	12
XII.—Educational Condition of Patients resident on 31st December, 1900,	13
XIII.—Social Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths during 1900,	13
XIV.—Causes of Insanity in Patients Admitted during 1900,	14
XV.—Forms of Mental Disease in Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths during 1900,	15
XVI.—Causes of Death, average Ages at Death, and Number of Post-mortem Examinations made during 1900,	16
XVII.—Quantity of Land connected with each Asylum, and how utilized during the Year 1900,	19

APPENDIX A.—DISTRICT ASYLUMS—*continued*.

Table.	Page
XVIII.—Receipts and Expenditure on behalf of each Asylum during the Financial Year 1900–1901, . . .	20
XIX.—Average Cost per Patient in respect of each of the Heads of Expenditure during 1900–1901, . . .	26
XX.—Receipts and Expenditure in connection with Asylum Farms during for Year 1900–1901, . . .	32
XXI.—Cost of District Asylums on the Local Rates, . . .	38

APPENDIX B.—CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

Table.

I.—Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during 1900, . . .	39
II.—Crimes of Patients, and period at which Insanity was recognized,	40
III.—Previous Mental History,	41
IV.—Forms of Mental Disease,	41
V.—Conditions under which Patients were Discharged, . . .	41
VI.—Ages of Patients,	42
VII.—Educational Condition,	42
VIII.—Social Condition as to Marriage,	43
IX.—Previous Occupations,	43
X.—Causes of Deaths,	44
XI.—Daily Average Number Employed,	44
XII.—Numbers attending Divine Service, taking Exercise, and attending Entertainments,	44
XIII.—Receipts and Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1901,	45
XIV.—Comparison of Sum Granted with Sum Expended during 1900–1901,	46
XV.—Statement of Salaries and Wages,	47
Memorandum of Inspection,	48
Resident Physician and Governor's Report for Year 1900, and Financial Year, 1900–1901,	50
“ “ Notes on Cases admitted during 1900,	51

APPENDIX C.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

Table.	Page
I.—Number of Patients on 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1900,	54
II.—Number Licensed for, Number under Treatment, and Number remaining on 31st December, 1900,	55
III.—Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes,	56
IV.—Causes of Insanity,	58
V.—Forms of Mental Disease,	59
VI.—Ages of Patients,	60
VII.—Social Condition as to Marriage,	60
VIII.—Previous Profession or Occupation,	61

APPENDIX D.—LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES.

Table showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles in Workhouses on 31st December, 1900,	62
--	----

APPENDIX E.—MEMORANDA OF INSPECTIONS.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS :

Antrim,	70
Armagh,	74
Ballinasloe,	80
Belfast,	83
Carlow	91
Castlebar,	94
Clonmel,	99
Cork,	103
Downpatrick,	107
Ennis,	118
Enniscorthy,	124
Kilkenny,	128
Killarney,	132
Letterkenny,	136
Limerick,	140
Londonderry,	143
Maryborough,	146

APPENDIX E.—MEMORANDA OF INSPECTIONS—*continued.*DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS—*continued.*

	Page
Monaghan,	148
Mullingar,	152
Omagh,	162
Richmond and Portrane,	166
Sligo,	172
Waterford,	175

PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE :

Armagh Retreat,	182
Belmont Park,	183
Bloomfield Institution,	185
Course Lodge,	186
Elm Lawn,	188
Farnham House and Maryville,	188
Hampstead House,	190
Hartfield House,	191
Highfield House,	193
Lindville,	194
House of St. John of God,	195
St. Patrick's Hospital,	197
St. Edmundsbury,	199
St. Vincent's Institution,	200
Stewart Institution,	202
Verville,	203
Woodbine Lodge,	205

LUNATIC WARDS OF WORKHOUSES :

Armagh,	206
Ballina,	206
Belmullet,	206
Cork,	207
North Dublin,	207
South Dublin,	208
Dundalk,	209
Enniscorthy,	210

APPENDIX E.—MEMORANDA OF INSPECTIONS—*continued*.LUNATIC WARDS OF WORKHOUSES—*continued*.

	Page
Killala,	212
Limerick,	212
Loughlinstown,	213
Naas,	213
Sligo,	214
Waterford,	215

APPENDIX F.—CIRCULARS AND ORDERS.

Circular relative to Warrants for removal of Pauper Lunatics from Scotland to Ireland,	216
Order prescribing certain of the Books and Records to be kept in District Lunatic Asylums, and the method of calculating the Capitation Grant in aid of the Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics,	217

APPENDIX G.

List of all District, Criminal, and Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane in Ireland, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents or Proprietors thereof,	275
---	-----

DUBLIN CASTLE,

7th August, 1901.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Fiftieth Report of the Inspectors of Lunatics (Ireland).

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. HARREL.

The Inspectors of Lunatics.

FIFTIETH REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS
ON THE
DISTRICT, CRIMINAL,
AND
PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS
IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY, EARL
CADOGAN, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

Lunacy Office,
Dublin Castle, 2nd August, 1901.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour to lay before you the Fiftieth Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums throughout Ireland during the year 1900.

The following Summary shows the number and distribution of the insane in Establishments on the 1st January, 1901, as compared with the number and distribution on 1st January, 1900 :—

	On 1st January, 1900.			On 1st January, 1901.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
In District Asylums,	8,807	7,302	16,009	8,812	7,492	*16,404
„ Central Asylum, Dundrum,	141	21	162	140	22	162
„ Private Asylums,	318	381	699	325	384	709
„ Workhouses,	1,634	2,355	3,989	1,590	2,215	†3,805
„ Prisons,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Single Chancery Patients in un- dermanned Houses,	55	48	103	47	42	89
Total,	10,756	10,107	20,863	11,014	10,155	21,169

These numbers, as pointed out in former reports, do not take

* One hundred and twenty-five of these patients were boarded out in Workhouses from Belfast, Londonderry, and Ennis Asylums, under the provisions of the Act 38 & 39 Vic., c. 67, s. 9.

† Not including 125 patients, as above.

into account two Government patients residing at the Stewart Institution, nor are the numbers of the insane residing in private dwellings—save Chancery patients—or those wandering at large included.

Increased
numbers.

This summary shows a total increase of 306 during the year, being 253 less than that for the previous year, which was 559. This increase has taken place mainly in the District Asylums, although there is also an increase in the numbers in Private Asylums; while the numbers in Workhouses and the single Chancery patients in unlicensed houses show a considerable decrease.

The numbers in District Asylums increased by 495, those in Private Asylums by 10; the numbers in Workhouses decreased by 184, and the single Chancery patients in unlicensed private houses by 14, while the numbers in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum remained the same as in the previous year.

Although a total increase has again to be recorded, it is satisfactory to note that it only amounted to 306, as against 559 for the previous year. Further, it is the smallest total increase since 1893, and is 186 less than the average for the past ten years, which was 492.

Table I. (page 1.) giving the number and distribution of all lunatics under care on the 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1900, shows that in this interval of time an increase of 8,187 has taken place in the total number; the inmates of District Asylums have increased by 7,737; the criminal lunatics in Dundrum Asylum have decreased by 15; the patients in Private Asylums and Institutions have increased by 87; and the pauper lunatics in Workhouses by 292. As stated in previous Reports, these numbers show that the main increase has been in the population of District Asylums, the patients in Private Asylums and Institutions having only increased by 87 in a period of twenty years, or an average of slightly over 4 per annum. Thus, in 1880, the ratio of the insane in District Asylums to the total number under care was 67 per cent., and in Workhouses 27 per cent. In 1900 the ratio in District Asylums had risen to 77 per cent., while in Workhouses it had fallen to 18 per cent. In the corresponding period, the ratio in Private Asylums and other Institutions fell from 6 to 5 per cent.

The following table shows the progressive ratios for each quinquennial period since 1880:—

YEAR.	Proportion per cent. of total number under care.		
	In District Asylums.	In Workhouses.	In Private Asylums, &c.
1880.	67	27	6
1885.	69	25	6
1890.	71	24	5
1895.	73	22	5
1900.	77	18	5

Table II. (page li.) shows the admissions to District and Private Asylums each year since 1881. From this table it will be seen that the total admissions for 1900 only exceeded those for the previous year by 3, the admissions to the District Asylums having decreased by 3, and the admissions to the Private Asylums having increased by 6.

The admissions to District Asylums in 1881 numbered 2,502; in 1900 they had increased to 3,546. Similarly, in Private Asylums, the numbers for 1881 were 145, and for 1900 they had increased to 208. It will thus be seen that in the District Asylums the figures for 1900 show an increase of over 41 per cent. as compared with 1881, while in the Private Asylums the corresponding increase was slightly over 43 per cent. As stated in our last report, the fact that the increase in both cases is practically the same is worthy of notice, when it is remembered that during the same period the numbers actually resident in the District Asylums have increased by almost 83 per cent., while in the Private Asylums and Institutions they have only increased by 12 per cent. The average annual admissions to District Asylums for the decade 1881 to 1890 numbered 2,792—1,493 males and 1,299 females, while for the decade 1891 to 1900 they numbered 3,302—1,796 males and 1,506 females. For the 1881 to 1890 decade, the average number in the case of the Private Asylums was 157—77 males and 80 females, and for the decade from 1891 to 1900, it was 184—95 males and 89 females.

As pointed out in previous Reports, a considerable number of admissions to District Asylums consists of transfers from Workhouses, and of these transfers the great majority of those shown in the asylum books as first admissions have been for many years resident in the lunatic wards of the Workhouses.

Transfers from
Workhouses to
Asylums.

No provision exists in Ireland by which any returns can be obtained of pauper lunatics wandering at large, or residing with relatives, except through the decennial Census.

It is, however, probable that these classes, which furnish a large proportion of the first admissions to Asylums and Workhouses, are decreasing from year to year. No absolute figures can, however, be obtained until the result of this year's Census is known.

The following return of the numbers transferred from Workhouses to Asylums from 1890 to 1900 shows that almost 16 per cent. of the admissions during that period came from the former institutions.

TABLE showing the admissions to District Asylums during each of the years from 1890 to 1900, and of these the numbers admitted and re-admitted from Workhouses.

Year.	Total Number of Admissions.	Admissions from Workhouses.			Percentage of Workhouse Admissions to total Admissions.
		1st Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	Total.	
1890, . . .	3,005	306	90	396	13.19
1891, . . .	3,010	267	84	351	11.66
1892, . . .	3,181	289	94	383	12.04
1893, . . .	3,207	340	89	429	13.38
1894, . . .	3,229	376	84	460	14.25
1895, . . .	3,216	413	75	488	15.17
1896, . . .	3,329	420	89	509	15.26
1897, . . .	3,285	435	111	546	16.62
1898, . . .	3,469	500	134	634	18.28
1899, . . .	3,649	542	195	737	20.19
1900, . . .	3,666	621	105	726	19.81
Total, . .	36,116	4,627	1,080	5,707	15.53

In connexion with the fact that the numbers transferred from Workhouses to District Asylums showed an increase of 59 over the numbers for the previous year, it may be noted that the numbers remaining in the former Institutions decreased by 184 during the year.

Proportion of
Lunatics to
general
population.

The following Table shows the Proportion of Lunatics under care per 100,000 of the Population *estimated* to the middle of each Year from 1880 to 1900:—

YEARS.	Estimated Population.	Number of Lunatics under care.	Proportion per 100,000 of Estimated Population.
1880, . . .	5,202,648	12,962	250
1881, . . .	5,146,770	13,206	256
1882, . . .	5,101,518	13,704	268
1883, . . .	5,023,811	13,681	272
1884, . . .	4,974,561	14,178	285
1885, . . .	4,938,638	14,307	290
1886, . . .	4,905,895	14,590	297
1887, . . .	4,857,119	15,147	312
1888, . . .	4,801,312	15,551	324
1889, . . .	4,767,385	16,026	337
1890, . . .	4,717,650	16,251	344
1891, . . .	4,681,348	16,688	356
1892, . . .	4,638,160	17,121	369
1893, . . .	4,615,312	17,276	374
1894, . . .	4,600,693	17,665	384
1895, . . .	4,574,764	18,337	401
1896, . . .	4,540,578	18,906	416
1897, . . .	4,501,723	19,590	435
1898, . . .	4,543,773	20,304	447
1899, . . .	4,581,365	20,853	457
1900, . . .	4,500,764	21,160	470

NOTE.—The figures in this Table vary in some instances from those given in former reports, as the population is *estimated* officially for the years between those in which the Census is taken, and is afterwards subject to revision.

This Table shows that the number of the insane under care has increased from 250 per 100,000 of the population in 1880, to 470 per 100,000 in 1900.

The lunatic inmates resident in the various institutions throughout Ireland on 31st December, 1900, were supported from the following sources:—Of the 16,404 patients resident in District Asylums, 465 contributed wholly or partly to their support; the remainder were maintained partly out of the Government Grant and partly out of the Local Rates. The 709 patients in Private Licensed Houses and Institutions for the insane were supported entirely out of private funds; 162 inmates of Dundrum Asylum were maintained at Government expense; whilst the 3,805 insane residents in Workhouses were supported entirely by the Poor Rate.

Sources of
maintenance.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES.

In our Forty-eighth Report we gave a summary of the changes which had been made in the administration and management of District Asylums, by the passing of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, 61 & 62 Vic., cap. 37.

Legislative
changes.

The new system then inaugurated is gradually being brought into working order, and, as will be seen from the footnote to Table XVIII., Appendix A., it has necessitated some changes and adjustments in the accounts. During the year, in pursuance of the power vested in us by "The Asylum Accounts Order, 1899," we issued a Supplementary Order ("The Asylum Books and Records Order, 1900"), prescribing the forms of certain books and records to be kept in the Asylums, and the method of calculating the Capitation Grant. This order is given *in extenso* in Appendix F. The forms and books therein prescribed have been obtained, and are now in use in practically all the Asylums. By their uniformity and fulness they will not only facilitate the work of auditing the accounts, but also afford more elaborate checks than hitherto on the receipts and issue of supplies and the keeping of accounts, and thus enable any irregularities to be the more readily detected.

The new Regulations for the government and management of the asylums, for which provision is made by the 9th section (sub-section 6) of the Act referred to, have up to the present only been approved in the cases of the following asylums:—Armagh, Cork, Downpatrick, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Killarney, and Waterford.

Such Regulations have, however, been submitted for approval in the cases of Maryborough and Richmond Asylums, and a number of others are under consideration.

**DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.**

The plans and specifications for the conversion of the building originally erected as an Industrial School at Youghal, into an Auxiliary Asylum under the 76th Section of the Act have been approved, and a contract has been entered into for the execution of the work. No other schemes for the establishment of Auxiliary Asylums under this Section have yet been matured.

STATISTICS, &c.**Statistics, &c.**

During the year all the County Antrim patients resident in Belfast Asylum were transferred to the new Antrim Asylum, which is now completed and fully occupied ; but it was only on the 31st March last, that the financial adjustment between the two institutions was finally made, and it has, therefore, been necessary to group them together for statistical purposes for the year under review. Each of them will, however, be shown separately in future.

No portion of the permanent asylum at Portrane, Co. Dublin, has yet been opened, but an effort is being made to have a number of patients transferred shortly to one of the chronic blocks which is now practically completed.

The number of District Asylums is, therefore, now 23. A list of them, giving the name of the Resident Medical Superintendent in each case, will be found in Appendix G.

A full report on the details of each institution, and the treatment of the patients therein will be found in Appendix E.

On the 31st December, 1900, these institutions contained 16,404 patients (8,912 males and 7,492 females). The numbers remaining on the 31st December, 1899, were :—males, 8,607 ; females, 7,302 ; total, 15,909 ; showing a total increase of 495 during the year 1900.

Table No. I. (Appendix A) shows the population of each District Asylum on the 31st December, 1900, and the number remaining on 31st December of each year since 1880.

Table II. (Appendix A) shows the population of each Asylum on the 31st December last, as compared with the 31st December, 1899, and also the average number resident during the year 1900.

The average number resident in all these institutions during 1900 amounted to 16,114 (8,748 men and 7,366 women).

Table III. (Appendix A), shows for each of the Asylums the admissions, discharges, deaths, and escapes, and the number remaining at the end of the year.

ADMISSIONS.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.
—
Admissions.

The admissions amounted to 3,546 (1,945 men and 1,601 women). Of these 2,771 (1,496 men and 1,275 women) were admitted for the first time; whilst 775 (449 men and 326 women) had previously been under care.

The average number of admissions for the ten years from 1891 to 1900 was 3,302, as compared with 2,792, the average for the period from 1881 to 1890.

The admissions and re-admissions to District Asylums in Ireland for each year from 1880 to the present are as follow :—

Years.	First Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	Total Admitted.
1880, . . .	1,595	441	2,036
1881, . . .	2,044	458	2,502
1882, . . .	2,137	698	2,835
1883, . . .	2,183	519	2,704
1884, . . .	2,309	627	2,936
1885, . . .	2,340	610	2,950
1886, . . .	2,140	696	2,836
1887, . . .	2,263	620	2,883
1888, . . .	2,190	631	2,821
1889, . . .	2,329	627	2,956
1890, . . .	2,451	644	3,095
1891, . . .	2,350	660	3,010
1892, . . .	2,415	766	3,181
1893, . . .	2,463	749	3,212
1894, . . .	2,448	781	3,229
1895, . . .	2,458	758	3,216
1896, . . .	2,564	765	3,329
1897, . . .	2,561	734	3,295
1898, . . .	2,676	798	3,474
1899, . . .	2,826	633	3,459
1900, . . .	2,771	775	3,546

From this Table it will be seen that the first admissions show a decrease of 85 as compared with the previous year, while the re-admissions increased by 82.

In 8 of the 23 District Asylums there was an increase in the

District Asylums.

number of admissions as compared with those for 1899, but it is extremely satisfactory to note that in the remaining fifteen the numbers decreased.

Authority for admission.

Table X. (Appendix A), shows the authority for admission to District Asylums during the year. Of the total (3,546), 1038 were admitted under the forms prescribed by the Statutory Rules; 7 were transferred from Dundrum to the Asylums of their districts and 66 were transferred from Prisons by Your Excellency's Order; while 2,415 were admitted under the provisions of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., c. 118, s. 10; the Army Act, 1881, sec. 91; and the Naval Enlistment Act, 1884, sec. 3, as dangerous lunatics. Twenty were admitted from Scotland under warrants, in pursuance of the 6th Section of the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1898.

DISCHARGES.

Discharges.

The number of patients discharged recovered was 1,268 (716 men and 572 women), a decrease of 50 as compared with last year. These figures show a percentage of 36·3 on the admissions, that for the previous year being 37·7.

The numbers removed by friends, or sent to Workhouses amounted to 485, being 31 more than the previous year.

DEATHS.

Deaths.

The number of patients who died during the year was 1,274, of whom 652 were males and 622 females. The total number exceeded by 142 the mortality of last year; and showed a percentage of 7·9 on the average number resident during the year—that for the preceding year being 7·2. Two of the deaths were by suicide; three resulted from misadventure; and, in two cases, a male patient was killed by a fellow patient.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident in the District Asylums during each year from 1890 to 1900 will be found in Table IX. (Appendix A). From this Table it will be seen that the highest death-rate during 1900 was 15·2 per cent. in Limerick, and the lowest 4·7 per cent. in Letterkenny Asylum.

Autopsies.

In 327 cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination, as against 311 for the previous year. The number of these examinations, therefore still continues to increase.

Causes of deaths.

Table XVI. (Appendix A) shows the causes of death in the District Asylums, with the average ages at death, and the number of cases in which the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination.

The form of this Table has been altered, and it is now the same as that published in the Annual Report of the English Commissioners in Lunacy.

The following Table shows the number of deaths from consumption, general paralysis of the insane, dysentery or colitis and diarrhoea, and also the total number of deaths in each District Asylum during the year 1900:—

ASYLUM.	NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING 1900.				
	From Consumption.	From General Paralysis of the Insane.	From Dysentery or Colitis and Diarrhoea.	From other Causes.	Total.
Armagh, . . .	8	1	-	29	38
Bellinacloa, . .	30	1	3	47	81
Belfast & Antrim, .	9	11	2	68	90
Carlow, . . .	11	1	-	17	29
Cashel, . . .	12	1	-	35	48
Clenmal, . . .	18	1	1	41	61
Cork, . . .	49	1	17	85	143
Downpatrick, . .	12	4	7	38	61
Ennis, . . .	4	-	1	19	24
Enniscorthy, . .	4	-	-	19	23
Kilbenny, . . .	6	-	-	16	22
Kilharney, . . .	22	1	-	19	42
Lettickenny, . .	5	-	-	22	27
Limerick, . . .	29	-	1	61	91
Londonderry, . .	9	1	-	25	35
Maryborough, . .	10	-	1	22	33
Monaghan, . . .	8	-	-	32	40
Mullingar, . . .	17	1	1	37	56
Omagh, . . .	30	-	3	45	78
Richmond, . . .	49	16	4	108	177
Sligo, . . .	10	-	2	31	43
Waterford, . . .	6	-	-	21	27
Total, . . .	349	40	43	842	1,274

DISTRICT
ASYLUM.

The following Table shows the total number of deaths each year from 1890 to 1900, and of these the number which resulted from consumption, general paralysis, and epilepsy :—

Year.	Cause of Death.			Other Causes.	Total Number of Deaths.
	Consumption.	General Paralysis of the Insane.	Epilepsy.		
1890, . .	255	26	55	600	936
1891, . .	215	22	43	608	888
1892, . .	209	21	72	643	955
1893, . .	306	27	62	691	1,086
1894, . .	324	28	64	692	1,108
1895, . .	257	39	63	579	938
1896, . .	255	34	60	578	927
1897, . .	343	42	51	666	1,102
1898, . .	339	41	49	675	1,105
1899, . .	321	50	41	717	1,129
1900, . .	349	40	56	829	1,274
	3,223	370	663	7,363	11,619

Recovery and
death rates.

Table VII. (Appendix A), gives the percentage of the recoveries on the admissions, and of the deaths on the daily average number resident in each of the District Asylums during 1900, while Table VIII. gives similar percentages, and also the percentage of recoveries on the daily average number in all the asylums from 1893 to 1900.

From these Tables it will be seen that the percentage of recoveries on admissions during 1900 was 36·3, viz. :—36·8 amongst the males, and 35·7 amongst the females, while the percentage of the recoveries on the daily average number resident during the year was 8·0, viz. :—8·2 amongst the males, and 7·8 amongst the females.

Table V.; (Appendix A) shows the duration of disease on admission in the admissions, discharges, and deaths during 1900; Table VI. the length of residence in asylums of the patients who recovered, and of those who died during the year; Table XI. gives the ages of patients in quinquennial periods; Table XII. their educational condition; and Table XIII. their social condition as to marriage.

Table XIV. gives the probable causes of insanity amongst those admitted in 1900, and Table XV. the forms of mental disease in the admissions, recoveries, and deaths during the year.

SUICIDES AND DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE IN DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.Suicides and
fatal accidents.

The number of deaths under this heading during the year was 7, viz. :—Two from suicide, 3 from misadventure, and 2 from homicide.

The numbers for the previous year were 4 deaths from misadventure, and only 1 from suicide.

Three patients admitted during the year 1900 were suffering on admission from self-inflicted wounds, to which they shortly afterwards succumbed, viz :—A male patient, with cut throat, admitted into Cork Asylum; a similar case received into Sligo Asylum; and a female, suffering from severe laceration of the vulva on her admission to the Richmond Asylum.

A male patient also died in the Richmond Asylum from pyæmia, which resulted from the fracture of the sternum and a number of his ribs, before admission to the institution.

The particulars of the above referred to seven cases which occurred in the Asylums are as follow :—

SUICIDES.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

SUICIDES.

At BELFAST ASYLUM, on the 16th September, a male patient (W. T.) committed suicide by hanging. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury found that death was due to strangulation, self-inflicted while insane, adding a rider to the effect, that no blame attached to any person in connection with the occurrence. It appears that the patient, who had been in the Asylum since February, 1899, and who had improved considerably since admission, suffered from delusional insanity; but, outside his delusions, he was, as a rule, an intelligent and useful man, obliging, and cheerful in his conversation. He was so far trusted as to be allowed to go about the grounds as he liked, and was about to be discharged, on the application of his mother. On Sunday morning, September 16th, he assisted as usual in the kitchen in giving out breakfast. After breakfast he was noticed by another old patient near the boiler-house, looking at the transfer of the corpse of a patient to the dead-house, and the sight is said to have affected his imagination. He was again seen by the same patient at about 12.30 walking up and down the road past the boiler-house, and about 2.30 o'clock his body was found by another patient hanging from a beam in the potato store. This beam is a considerable height from the ground, and it required much dexterity to climb up to it. The suicide must have been the result of sudden impulse. In the Resident Medical Superintendent's opinion this impulse originated from the depression caused by seeing the corpse of the patient carried to the dead-house. We duly investigated the matter, and, taking all the circumstances into consideration, we concurred in the opinion of the coroner's jury that no blame could be imputed to the staff.

Belfast.

At MULLINGAR ASYLUM, on the 19th July, a female patient (M. P.) committed suicide by drowning. A coroner's inquest was held, the verdict of the jury being that the patient was drowned in the Royal Canal, having escaped from the Asylum, and they added that they had not sufficient evidence as to how she escaped. This patient, who had been in the Asylum about six months, escaped on the morning of the 19th July, and her

Mullingar.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

dead body was found about noon of the same day in the canal, which flows near the institution. The patient slept in a dormitory which, although not under constant observation, was frequently visited by the night attendants. During an interval between the visits she appears to have effected her escape by forcing her body through the upper part of a window in an adjoining dayroom, which swings freely for the purpose of ventilation, and is usually left open.

The opening was so small that at first sight it seemed impossible that the body of any adult could pass through it, but from careful measurements afterwards made of it and the patient's body, the possibility of her escape in this manner was demonstrated. She was missed very shortly after she escaped, and every effort was at once made by the staff to discover her—search parties, male and female, being sent out in all directions, but without success; her dead body, as already stated, having been found about noon by the police. We duly held an inquiry into the matter, and in our report thereon to the Committee we exonerated the staff from any blame, but we deemed it our duty to urge the necessity for providing an observation ward sufficiently large to contain all the patients requiring special supervision, such as suicidal and epileptic cases, as well as increasing the general accommodation for the female patients and staff. We also suggested that a proper electric system of tell-tale clocks should be provided throughout the Asylum, with the view of having the watchfulness of the night staff recorded in a systematic and efficient manner.

DEATHS FROM
MISADVENTURE.

DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE.

The three deaths under this heading all resulted from the same cause, viz., scalding. The particulars of each are as follow:—

Downpatrick

At DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM (J. W.), a male patient, on the 1st February sustained a severe scalding, which resulted in his death the same day. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury found that the patient died from shock resulting from scalds, and they expressed the opinion that there was not proper supervision and care on the part of those in charge of the department where the patient was, but they added that they had not sufficient evidence to attach blame to any particular person. We duly held an inquiry into the matter, and it appeared from the evidence that the patient was very degraded in his habits, and that it was customary to bath him as often as three or four times daily. Despite his low mental state, he became so accustomed to the process, that he was in the habit of going into the bathroom and undressing himself, whilst the attendant prepared the bath. On the morning in question he appears to have gone unobserved to a room adjoining the bath-room, which contained a tank for disinfecting purposes; turned on the hot-water cock; got into the tank; and thus received the fatal injuries. In our report on the case to the Committee, we expressed the opinion that, although

wo of the attendants were to some extent blameable in the matter, there was no evidence of any gross lack of care or supervision. We also deemed it our duty to make some suggestions as to the arrangements for using the disinfecting tank referred to.

DISINFECT
ASYLUMS.

At MULLINGAR ASYLUM (P. R.), a male patient, died on the 16th January from chronic brain disease, his death having been accelerated by scalds which he received in a bath on the 7th *idem*. A coroner's inquest was held, the verdict of the jury being that death resulted from chronic brain disease, but was hastened by the scalding which he received. This patient had been in the Asylum since 1887, and was utterly demented; inattentive to the calls of nature; and scarcely able to make his wants known in articulate language. On the morning of the 7th January he soiled his bed, and was, therefore, taken to be bathed by an attendant, assisted by two other patients. The attendant appears to have left the two patients to perform the duty, and the patient (R.) then received the scalds, as the result of the hot-water tap having been turned on. Steps were taken to prosecute the attendant who was responsible for the bathing of the patient, but he was acquitted of the charge against him. We held an inquiry into the matter, and in our report to the Committee we deemed it our duty to call attention to the rules for the bathing of patients, with the view of guarding against the occurrence of such accidents in future.

Mullingar.

At the RICHMOND ASYLUM, on the 28th April, A. M., a female patient, died as the result of an accidental scalding which she had received in a bath on the 20th *idem*. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that death resulted from accidental scalding received in the bath—the shock causing heart failure. They also expressed a wish that in future a second attendant should be present when the patients are being bathed. It appears that the patient, who had just come out of the bath, re-entered it while the nurse was getting some clean linen, and turned on the hot water, with fatal results. Considering all the circumstances, this unfortunate accident was, in our opinion, due rather to the faulty construction of the bathroom than to any negligence on the part of the officials, and we therefore impressed on the Asylum Committee the importance of making more suitable provision for the bathing of the patients in the Grangegorman annexe, where the accident occurred.

Richmond.

DEATHS FROM HOMICIDE.

At CLONMEL ASYLUM, on 30th November, a male patient (M. H.) was killed by another patient (W. F.) These two patients, who were both considered trustworthy, were, on the morning in question, engaged cleaning the floor of a ward.

Clonmel.

**DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.**

The attendant in charge left the ward for a few minutes to obtain some clean linen, and during his absence W. F. suddenly attacked M. H. with a heavy scrubbing-brush, fracturing his skull, and knocking out his brains. He afterwards stated that he was directed by voices to do so, as otherwise he would be killed himself. We duly held an inquiry into the matter, and the evidence which we obtained points to the difficulty of guarding against such accidents. The patient who committed the crime had been trusted about the asylum for years; was always employed in cleaning the wards; and never showed any dangerous or troublesome tendencies. He was most good-humoured and good-natured, yet, without any provocation, he made this brutal and savage assault, after so many years of good conduct. We, therefore, expressed the opinion that no blame could be attached to any of the staff in connection with the occurrence, but we made some suggestions to the Asylum Committee with regard to the arrangements for the future supervision of the patients.

A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, at the same time exonerating the staff from any blame in connection with the matter. They, however, recommended that steps should be taken to transfer the patient (W. F.) who killed M. H. to the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum, a recommendation which was duly acted upon.

Maryborough.

At MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM, on the morning of the 3rd June, a male patient (W. E.) was found strangled in bed when the Night Attendant was giving over charge of the patients to the Day Attendant. This patient slept with three others in a small dormitory, where they were visited every hour during the night, and, according to the evidence of the Night Attendant, he visited a few minutes past six on the morning of the 3rd June, but when returning again shortly after, to give up charge to the Day Attendant, he found patient (E. M.) standing over patient (W. E.) with a sheet tied round the latter's neck—W. E. being dead at the time. It was shown that death was the result of strangulation. We held an Inquiry into the matter, and as it was proved that E. M. had exhibited no previous sign of excitement or dangerous propensities, in our opinion, no blame could be attached to the Asylum staff.

We, however, made some suggestions to the Asylum Committee as to the distribution of duty amongst the Night Attendants.

A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury found that W. E. was strangled by E. M. when the latter was suffering from a fit of maniacal excitement.

E. M. was brought up for trial and removed in due course to the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

CASE OF PREGNANCY OF A PATIENT IN A DISTRICT ASYLUM.

On the 18th December we held an inquiry on oath into the circumstances connected with the birth of an illegitimate child in the Ennisowthy District Asylum, on the first idem. Sexual offence.

The mother, a married woman who had been in the asylum since 1892, had strong delusions of identity, always addressing the Medical Superintendent as "Father," apparently under the delusion that he was a clergyman. She was also under the delusion that several people, including some of the officials, were her husband. She was looked upon by all who came in contact with her as a most religious woman, and spent much of her time praying in the chapel of the institution, to which she had access daily.

It was proved that her husband had not visited her within a year of the birth of the child, and she herself alleged that a workman employed by the contractor, who had for some time previously been carrying out extensive works at the asylum, was the father of the child, she being apparently under the delusion that he was her husband in the person of a workman. Although this young man, when questioned, denied the charge, the patient's statement was so strikingly corroborated in several details that we had no hesitation in accepting it as true, especially as it was shown that he, as well as the other workmen, could have had access to a room off the chapel, where she alleged the intercourse took place, about the time of its occurrence. Unfortunately, it was found that no criminal proceedings could be taken against him; but we felt it our duty to point out to the Committee that the supervision of patients was extremely lax and called for radical changes. We, therefore, made several suggestions for their better supervision in future.

In connection with the matter, it may be mentioned that a clause has been inserted in the Lunacy Bill introduced by the Lord Chancellor this Session, extending to Ireland the provisions of Section 324 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, whereby it is provided—

"If any manager, officer, nurse, attendant, or other person employed in any institution for lunatics (including an asylum for criminal lunatics) or workhouse, or any person having the care or charge of any single patient, or any attendant of any single patient, carnally knows or attempts to have carnal knowledge of any female under care or treatment as a lunatic in the institution or workhouse, or as a single patient, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and, on conviction on indictment, shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two years; and no consent or alleged consent of such female thereto shall be any defence to an indictment or prosecution for such offence."

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.INSANITARY CONDITIONS AND OUTBREAKS OF ZYMOTIC
DISEASE.Insanitary
conditions, &c.

In last year's Report we called attention to the comparative frequency of the occurrence of certain diseases in Irish Asylums, pointing out how the causes of the diseases might, in some cases, be modified by the locality from which the patients are received, whether urban or rural, as well as from the manifold conditions which influence the general health of the community, such as poverty or comparative wealth. Further, how these causes may vary in different districts owing to influences affecting the patient after admission, such as the over-crowding of the Asylum, &c. Of these diseases, perhaps the most important is consumption, in view of the extreme liability of the insane to tubercular disease, especially in this country. How far the conditions of life in an institution, especially if overcrowded, are in themselves likely to originate or to spread such disease, must be of the utmost importance to all who take an interest in the welfare of these establishments. Unfortunately, to ascertain the extent of the prevalence of tubercular disease is, in many instances, a matter of great difficulty; in some cases the symptoms of the disease may, to a large extent, be masked during life; in others, though it may be known to exist, it may not be the immediate cause of death, and may, therefore, not be entered as such in the published returns.

Of late, much attention has been properly given to the question of the infectious character of consumption, and attempts have been made in some Asylums to isolate cases of this disease. In view, however, of the large proportion of affected patients, and of the necessity for dealing with them according to the form of their insanity and to the degree of its acuteness, it may be pointed out that the question of the isolation or segregation of patients in Asylums who are suffering from tubercular disease, presents special difficulties such as would not arise in ordinary hospitals.

The prevalence of dysentery in certain Asylums in Ireland is also a study of much interest, as the disease is nowadays comparatively infrequent amongst the outside community, and is even rarely met with in other institutions, such as workhouses. Dealing with the individual Asylums, we find that it is unknown in some, in others sporadic cases only occur, while in others epidemic outbreaks are frequent, and in one or two cases the disease might almost be said to be endemic.

The returns of the number of cases of general paralysis are also of interest, showing the rapid increase of the disease amongst the urban population of Ireland, where it was comparatively unknown not many years ago.

With the view of obtaining accurate information respecting these diseases, the importance of *post-mortem* examinations cannot be over-estimated. From year to year we have dwelt upon the importance of these examinations for the protection of the insane, and on their value as aids to scientific study it is

unnecessary for us to dwell. In connection with this matter we are glad to notice that the Irish Asylum authorities have originated a proposal to establish a central institution for the study of mental pathology, and to enable the local Committees to contribute towards the maintenance of such an institution. We trust that the necessary statutory authority may be obtained.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

The following are the particulars of the insanitary conditions and outbreaks of zymotic disease which were reported in the various District Asylums during the year :—

We have again to record that the sanitary condition of BALLINASLOE ASYLUM is very unsatisfactory, as cases of zymotic disease occurred in every month of the year. The total number of cases reported were as follow :—28 cases of dysentery, 1 of which ended fatally; 21 cases—4 of them fatal—of erysipelas, including 1 member of the male staff; 3 cases of diarrhoea, 2 of which had a fatal termination; 22 cases of febricula, 12 amongst the patients and 10 amongst the staff; 9 cases of enteric, all on the male side, 7 amongst the patients and 2 amongst the staff; 3 cases of measles, viz., 1 male patient and 2 members of the staff; and 7 cases of influenza, all on the male side. Ballinasloe.

In the old BELFAST ASYLUM there were 3 cases of erysipelas, Belfast, and 8 cases of influenza. Two of the latter ended fatally.

In CARLOW ASYLUM a male and a female patient were Carlow. attacked in April with erysipelas, which terminated fatally in the case of the male.

In CLONMEL ASYLUM, during the month of January, 72 Clonmel. patients and 18 of the staff suffered from influenza, which proved fatal to 2 males and 1 female patient.

In CORK ASYLUM cases of dysentery occurred in every month Cork. of the year; 25 males and 2 females in all were attacked, and 7 of the males and both of the females succumbed to the disease. During the winter months there were 12 cases of influenza, from which the patients all recovered. There was also 1 case of scarlatina.

We have again to record the recurrence of dysentery in the DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM. Twenty-one cases occurred in all, 7 of Downpatrick. which proved fatal. Only 1 female was attacked, all the other cases being on the male side. There were also 59 cases of influenza amongst the patients, and 25 amongst the staff. Three of the former succumbed to the disease.

In ENNIS ASYLUM 2 females suffered from erysipelas, one in Ennis. January and the other in June. Both, however, recovered.

- District Asylums.** The only form of zymotic disease which occurred in **ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM** was influenza, which attacked 16 males and 19 females, with a fatal result in 4 of the former and 1 of the latter cases.
- Enniscorthy.**
- Kilkenny.** **KILKENNY ASYLUM** was also free from zymotic disease, except influenza, which attacked 10 patients and one member of the staff. One of the male patients died.
- Killarney.** Three cases of erysipelas occurred amongst the female patients in **KILLARNEY ASYLUM**, ending fatally in one case.
- Letterkenny.** The return of zymotic disease in **LETTERKENNY ASYLUM** continues to show an improvement on former years and the death-rate is very low, being only 4·7 per cent. on the average number resident. There were 3 cases of typhoid—2 amongst the patients and 1 amongst the staff—all of which recovered. There were 4 cases of erysipelas, none of which proved fatal, and 6 cases of influenza. Two of the latter cases, however, ended fatally.
- Limerick.** In **LIMERICK ASYLUM** the death-rate was extremely high during the year, amounting to 15·2 per cent. on the average number resident. As regards zymotic disease, 9 patients and 7 of the staff were attacked by typhoid, which proved fatal in the case of 1 of the patients. A fatal case of dysentery also occurred on the female side. Sixty-one of the patients and 18 of the staff suffered from influenza, but all recovered.
- Londonderry.** In **LONDONDERRY ASYLUM** the only zymotic disease which occurred was 1 case of typhoid which, however, ended fatally.
- Maryborough.** In **MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM** a fatal case of dysentery occurred. There were also 4 cases of erysipelas—all on the female side—and 4 cases of influenza, but all these cases recovered.
- Monaghan.** In **MONAGHAN ASYLUM**, 10 females were attacked by erysipelas. All, however, recovered.
- Mullingar.** In **MULLINGAR ASYLUM** there were 5 cases of erysipelas and 120 cases of influenza (29 of the latter amongst the staff), none of which cases proved fatal.
- Omagh.** The death-rate in **OMAGH ASYLUM** is still high, and remains about the same as last year. The number of cases of zymotic diseases, however, has declined. During the year only 3 cases of erysipelas were reported, but none of them proved fatal. The only other form of zymotic disease which appeared was influenza, which attacked 4 of the staff and 5 female patients, with a fatal result in one case.
- Richmond.** The death-rate in the **RICHMOND ASYLUM** shows a fractional increase on the previous year, being 7·8 per cent. on the daily

average number resident, the same as it was in 1898, the rate for 1899 having been 7.0. Seventy-three freshly occurring cases of phthisis were reported during the year, and this disease was returned as the cause of death in 49 cases; 24 cases of dysentery occurred, 4 of which proved fatal, and 42 cases of diarrhoea, all of which recovered. Eight cases of erysipelas, 3 of scarlatina, and 8 of influenza were reported, but none of these proved fatal.

There were 60 cases of enteric fever, 43 amongst the patients and 17 amongst the staff. Seven of the former succumbed. Four cases of beri-beri occurred, but none of them ended fatally. It is worthy of note that all the cases of enteric and beri-beri occurred on the female side.

The number of cases of "continued" and enteric fever reported in SLIGO ASYLUM shows some reduction on the previous year. In 1900 there were 11 of the former and 4 of the latter.

Four of the cases of "continued" fever and 1 of the cases of enteric proved fatal.

There were also 4 cases of facial erysipelas and 1 case of measles, from which all the patients who were attacked, recovered.

In WATERFORD ASYLUM, on the male side, there was 1 case of typhoid fever amongst the patients and 1 amongst the staff, both of whom recovered. Sixty-four patients and 23 members of the staff were attacked by influenza, but all recovered.

No cases of zymotic disease occurred in Antrim, Armagh, or Castlebar Asylum.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The expenditure incurred in maintaining the patients in District Asylums during the year 1900-1901 is shown in Table XVIII. (Appendix A).

From this Table it appears that for the maintenance of an average number of 16,283 lunatics a sum of £532,127 17s. 5d. was expended.

This sum includes repayments in respect of loans for building works, purchase of land, &c., amounting to £96,624 5s. 3d., which, prior to the passing of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, were made direct by the Grand Juries, and did not appear in the Accounts of the Asylums. In pursuance of the provisions of the Orders made under the authority of the above Act, loan repayments are now made by the Asylum Committees, and, therefore, appear as part of the Asylum expenditure. Excluding such repayments, the gross amount expended on the actual maintenance of the patients was £435,503 12s. 2d.

The receipts during the year towards meeting the gross expenditure were as follow:—£300,000 7s. 4d. was paid out of Local Rates; the Imperial Government paid £160,282 0s. 2d. out of the Local Taxation Account, by way of Capitation Grant, in pursuance of the 58th section (sub-section (2), (c.)) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898. Miscellaneous receipts,

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.Contributions
from private
sources.

such as sales of farm and garden produce, sales of offal and old stores, fines on attendants, interest allowed by Bank, &c., produced £10,035 9s. 2d., while sums amounting to £7,405 7s. 9d. were contributed by the relatives of patients, or out of their own private property.

The receipts from the last named source exceeded those of the previous year by £62 15s. 5d.

The Imperial contributions for each of the years from 1875 to 1900-1901, during which the Government Grant has been in operation, are shown in the following Table, together with the amounts paid out of local rates:—

Contributions
from Imperial
sources and
Local Rates.

Year.	Amount of the Contribution towards the maintenance of Lunatics in the District Asylums of Ireland.			Daily Average Number Resident.
	From Imperial Sources.	From Local Rates.	Total.	
1875, . . .	£ 56,948	£ 140,469	£ 197,417	7,992
1876, . . .	77,907	106,615	184,522	7,943
1877, . . .	80,380	130,005	210,385	8,102
1878, . . .	82,054	*	*	8,306
1879, . . .	84,810	108,484	188,294	8,423
1880, . . .	85,841	108,964	194,805	8,545
1881, . . .	87,250	122,679	209,929	8,794
1882, . . .	89,425	114,953	204,378	9,170
1883, . . .	92,867	122,379	215,246	9,495
1884, . . .	94,500	121,221	215,721	9,619
1885, . . .	98,698	110,008	208,706	9,781
1886, . . .	98,609	93,788	192,397	9,908
1887, . . .	101,800	104,326	206,126	10,263
1888, . . .	108,996	101,076	205,072	10,691
1889, . . .	109,118	121,158	230,276	11,019
1890, . . .	112,211	122,358	235,569	11,297
1891, . . .	111,990	146,351	258,341	11,644
1892, . . .	112,050	148,042	260,092	11,958
1893, . . .	119,721	152,888	272,559	12,307
1894, . . .	129,449	152,001	282,450	12,695
1895, . . .	126,260	164,880	291,146	13,082
1896, . . .	130,653	176,585	307,238	13,735
1897, . . .	137,511	183,815	321,326	14,340
1898, . . .	143,653	216,742	360,395	15,019
1899, from 1st Jan. to 31st March.	516	110,249	110,765	—
1899-1900, . . .	153,467	211,903	365,369	15,785
1900-1901, . . .	160,282	300,900	460,282	16,283

* The exact amount for this year cannot be ascertained.

As already stated, the Asylum accounts hitherto did not include loan repayments and, therefore, prior to the year 1900-1, the amount shown in the third column of above Table only represents the amount paid out of local rates towards the actual maintenance of the patients, excluding the cost of land, buildings, &c. Deducting the amount paid under the latter head during the year under review (£96,624) from the total amount paid out of local rates (£300,000) the balance (£203,376) shows a decrease as compared with the previous year. The amounts paid out of local rates do not, however, afford an exact indication of the actual expenditure from year to year, as the sum required to be levied in any one year, is affected by the balance in hand or deficit, as the case may be, at the beginning thereof.

Table XIX. (Appendix A.) shows the average cost per patient under the different heads of expenditure, in each of the Asylums. In consequence of the inclusion of the loan repayments above referred to, two new total averages have been added to the Table, which now shows in addition to the average cost under each of the sub-heads of expenditure:—

1. Average cost, including charges in respect of buildings, land, &c.—

- (a.) Calculated on the gross expenditure.
- (b.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less receipts from paying patients and other miscellaneous receipts.

2. Average cost, excluding charges in respect of buildings, land, &c, i.e., cost of maintenance only—

- (a.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments.
- (b.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments and receipts from miscellaneous sources.
- (c.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments, receipts from miscellaneous sources, and receipts on behalf of paying patients.

From this Table it will be seen that the averages per patient for the year were as follow:—

1 (a.),	.	.	.	£32 13 7
(b.),	.	.	.	31 12 2
2 (a.),	.	.	.	26 14 11
(b.),	.	.	.	26 2 7
(c.),	.	.	.	25 13 6

The averages for the preceding year under 2 (a.) (b.) and (c.) were as follow:—

2 (a.),	.	.	.	£24 9 6
(b.),	.	.	.	23 19 0
(c.),	.	.	.	23 9 8

It will thus be seen that there was a very considerable increase in the cost per patient for 1900-1 as compared with 1899-1900, amounting to £2 3s. 10d. per head in the net average.

This increase was, we believe, due to the great advance in the price of almost all articles of provisions, fuel, hardware, &c., which took place during the year.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

An exact comparison of the average cost in the different asylums cannot be made this year in consequence of the inclusion of thirteen months' expenditure in the year's account for Armagh, Ballinasloe, Clonmel, Enniscorthy, Mullingar, and Richmond Asylums. This was rendered necessary as explained in the foot note to Table XVIII (Appendix A.) in order to comply with the terms of Article 5 (2) of "The Asylum Accounts Order, 1899."

The following are the details of the average annual cost per head for all the Asylums, calculated on the gross expenditure during the year 1900-1901 as compared with 1899-1900:—

Heads under which the Expenditure is Classified.	Average cost per Patient per Annum, calculated on the Gross Expenditure.	
	Year 1899-1900.	Year 1900-1901.
Loans repayments,	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 5 19 7
Salaries and wages,	4 18 2	5 2 6
Superannuation,	0 16 5	0 17 2
Provisions and groceries,	9 1 11	9 16 4
Wines, Spirits, and Beer,	0 2 10	0 3 4
Tobacco and snuff,	0 5 5	0 5 11
Medicines and Medical and surgical appliances,	0 3 9	0 4 2
Clothing,	2 3 3	2 7 3
Bedding,	0 13 1	0 11 6
Furniture,	0 13 7	0 13 2
Fuel,	1 17 2	3 2 7
Light,	0 12 0	
Washing materials,	0 5 0	0 6 6
Water supply,	0 4 7	0 5 4
Farm and garden expenses,	0 15 4	0 15 11
Repairs and alterations,	1 3 7	1 6 8
Stationery, printing, and advertising,	0 5 5	0 7 7
Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance,	0 2 3	0 2 8
Incidental expenses (including postage),	0 6 7	0 7 9
Total average cost of patients maintained in work-houses under Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 63, sec. 3,	18 7 2	18 3 11
Gross Total,	—	32 13 7
Total excluding Loan Repayments,	24 9 6	26 14 11
Deduct average sum per head received as contributions on behalf of paying patients and as casual receipts,	0 19 10	1 1 5
Net annual cost per head to Public Funds, including Loan Repayments,	—	31 12 2
Do., excluding do.,	23 9 3	25 13 6

The following Table shows the growth of expenditure on the maintenance of pauper lunatics in District Asylums, not including loan repayments in respect of buildings, lands, &c., since 1890:—

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.
—
Increased
expenditure.

Year.	Total Expenditure for the year.	Gross average expenditure per patient for the year.	Daily average number resident.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1890, . . .	254,886 12 11	25 7 8	11,297
1891, . . .	261,587 3 6	22 16 2	11,644
1892, . . .	275,496 14 4	23 0 8	11,938
1893, . . .	272,379 16 8	22 2 8	12,307
1894, . . .	280,401 0 8	22 13 9	12,605
1895, . . .	304,526 3 8	23 5 9	13,082
1896, . . .	321,915 12 5	23 8 9	13,735
1897, . . .	359,067 17 9	23 12 11	14,340
1898, . . .	380,724 1 4	25 7 0	15,019
1899-1900, . . .	386,301 0 11	24 9 6	15,786
1900-1901, . . .	435,503 12 2	26 14 11	16,283

This Table shows a great increase in the total outlay, and also an increase in the yearly expenditure per head; but the advance in the former case has been greatly in excess of that in the latter, thus showing that the increased total expenditure has not been to any great extent due to more lavish outlay in the method of treating and caring for the insane, but rather to the increase in the number under care. As already stated, the total expenditure for 1900-1 was considerably increased by the inclusion of payments in respect of thirteen months in the cases of six of the Asylums.

It must be remembered that the foregoing figures only show the actual cost of maintenance as distinguished from the cost of buildings, &c.

Table XXI (Appendix A) shows the total cost of District Asylums on the local rates; and also the estimated poundage of the total sum paid during the year, on the rateable property in the district.

ASYLUM FARMS.

Table XVII (Appendix A) shows the quantity of land in connection with each asylum, and how it was utilized during the year 1900. Asylum farms.

We have again to record an increase in the land attached to the asylums—a plot containing about 16 acres having been added to the farm at Killarney Asylum during the year but, in consequence of 6 acres of the Belfast Asylum estate having been granted by the City Corporation as a site for the Royal Victoria Hospital, the net increase for the year amounts only to about 10

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

acres. In 1887 the area of land attached to all the asylums was 992 acres. On the 31st December, 1900, the acreage had increased to 3,174. The actual receipts and expenditure in connection with the farms during the year 1900-1901, as given in Table XX. (Appendix A), show a substantial profit.

ACCOMMODATION.

Accommoda-
tion.

Although the accommodation for the insane poor in Ireland has in late years been very greatly augmented, great difficulty is experienced in some parts in keeping pace with the increasing number requiring treatment.

Under the 76th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, the County Councils have now power to provide for the chronic and harmless insane, by taking over a workhouse or other suitable building for the purpose. As already stated in only one case—that of Youghal—have any practical steps been yet taken to establish an Auxiliary Asylum under this section.

It was evidently hoped that the passing of the section referred to would enable certain unoccupied workhouses to be converted into succursal asylums, so as to afford suitable accommodation for incurable and easily-managed lunatics and imbeciles without any large expenditure on the buildings.

The local authorities in several cases have considered this question in all its bearings, but have found that more extensive structural changes and greater outlay would be involved than they anticipated.

This conclusion had been already foreshadowed in the Second Report of the Committee which inquired into Irish Lunacy Administration in 1890-91, p. 29, where it is stated:—

“There may be unoccupied workhouses, which could be altered at small cost, so as to afford suitable accommodation for incurable and easily managed lunatics, and our recommendation is that it should be made *possible*, if these exist, to acquire and utilize them. We think it probable, however, that the necessary structural and other changes would, in the case of most workhouses, be extensive and costly, and that it would be found to be cheaper and better to buy land and erect new buildings, or, in other words, to erect Succursal District Asylums. But, nevertheless, we think that the law should not prevent, or rather should permit, the conversion of an unoccupied workhouse into a Succursal Asylum when a case occurs in which the local authorities think that such conversion would be to their advantage, and in which the Lunacy Board think that it can be done without unfairness or injury to the insane poor.”

Doubtless, the local authorities were also influenced in their decision by the fact that while the Imperial Capitation Grant in aid of the maintenance of the patients in Auxiliary Asylums would only be half the amount allowed in respect of the patients in District Asylums, the cost of maintenance, including the expense of the staff, would not be very much less *per caput* in the former than in the latter institutions.

Taking into account the heavy expense which would be involved in converting the great majority of the workhouses into accommodation for the insane; the difficulty of obtaining sufficient land for purposes of recreation and employment in connection with these institutions, which are usually situated in or in close proximity to provincial towns; and the cost of maintaining a separate staff of higher officials, we believe that in *most cases* it would be found in the end, more economical to erect in connection with the existing District Asylums, simple and inexpensive buildings for the accommodation of the insane now located in workhouses. At the same time, as we fully realize the unsatisfactory condition of the insane at present in these institutions, and the great cost necessarily involved in improving the accommodation for them; and further, as the idea is entertained in certain localities that such improved accommodation can be most economically obtained by the utilization of existing buildings, we should be glad if some of the local authorities could succeed in converting a suitable workhouse into an auxiliary asylum which would, without any undue outlay, provide such accommodation and surroundings as are indispensable for the proper care of even the incurable and harmless classes of the insane.

In previous Reports we referred at length to the necessity for an institution for the care and training of the idiot and imbecile children who are scattered through the workhouses of the country, or reside in the homes of the poor. In our 40th Report we referred specially to those idiots and imbeciles who are improvable and would derive benefit from training in special schools; but, apart altogether from the question of training, there is a great want of an establishment especially adapted for the reception of young idiots, where they would be removed from the neglect and cruel usage they so frequently experience at home, or from the contaminating influence of association with the adult lunatics in asylums or the pauper inmates of the workhouses.

Care and
training of
idiot and
imbecile
children.

If it be found impossible to provide institutions of this kind, such as exist both in England and Scotland, even the appropriation of one or more workhouses for the purpose would be an improvement on the existing provision for these classes.

In the cases of some of the District Asylums, viz.:—Castlebar, Ennis, Letterkenny, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Sligo, we have pointed out to the Committees of Management that the accommodation provided therein is either unsuitable for the treatment of acute cases or insufficient for the general wants of the district. At Castlebar and Ennis the Committees have decided to extend the asylums. In the other cases no steps have as yet been taken to meet the overcrowding or to improve the accommodation.

The following are the particulars as regards accommodation in each district:—

ANTRIM ASYLUM.—This new asylum is now completely occupied, as all the patients belonging to the County have been removed from Belfast Asylum. There are, however, about fifty located in Ballymena Workhouse under the provisions of the Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, sec. 9.

Antrim.

**DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.****Armagh.**

ARMAGH ASYLUM.—The asylum of the district, which was extended some years ago by the erection of a detached hospital, is considered sufficient for the immediate requirements of the acute insane; but if the wants of the lunatic inmates of the various workhouses are to be dealt with, further accommodation must be supplied either by the conversion of a workhouse into an auxiliary asylum, or by further additions to the District asylum.

Ballinasloe.

BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.—The new hospital block is now practically completed, and steps are about to be taken to obtain the necessary furniture. A contract has also been entered into for lighting it by electricity. When the additional accommodation is occupied, an opportunity will be afforded for remodelling the old buildings, as by judicious alteration much-needed additional accommodation can be obtained—the institution being still greatly overcrowded. So successful has been the management of the new farm, that the Committee are making arrangements to add to it, and proposals to acquire additional land have already been made.

Belfast.

BELFAST ASYLUM.—The Committee have now decided to erect a new asylum on the Purdysburn estate. It is proposed to build it on the villa system, and, with this view, plans are being prepared.

Carlow.

CARLOW ASYLUM.—The additional accommodation at this asylum, consisting of day-rooms and dormitories, is now in occupation. The male dining-room is also in use, but neither the general bath-room nor the Protestant chapel are as yet completed.

Castlebar.

CASTLEBAR ASYLUM.—This institution still continues to be greatly overcrowded. It contains at present 610 inmates, whereas the recognised accommodation provides only for 419. The Committee have, however, decided to raise the accommodation, so as to provide for about 700. With this view, plans are being prepared for the extension of the end blocks on either side, and the erection of a detached house for the Medical Superintendent, when his present house can be otherwise utilized. The Catholic chapel is now approaching completion, and will form an imposing architectural addition to the asylum. The sanitary state of the institution calls for serious consideration, and must prove detrimental to the health of the patients, as the drainage from the asylum at present discharges into a swamp only a short distance from the main building. In summer the effluvia is most offensive, and in winter the swamp becomes a lake, which carries the sewage close to the asylum recreation grounds.

Clonmel.

CLONMEL ASYLUM.—This institution is at present much overcrowded. Furthermore, the male block, which was not originally built as an acute asylum, but as an almshouse, is ill-suited for the treatment of acute cases. The land attached to the asylum is insufficient for the employment and recreation of such a large number of the insane. The Committee, who are fully alive to these wants, have, however, determined to make the required additions, and are already taking steps to add to the existing farm.

Cork.

CORK ASYLUM.—In this asylum overcrowding has been frequently commented on. The Committee, as already stated, are making provision for the housing of chronic lunatics at Youghal; but this auxiliary will be inadequate even for the wants of the insane in the various workhouses throughout the county, so that no relief can be

afforded to the overcrowding of the asylum. Attention was called in the last report on this institution to the want of a general bath-room, and of additional dining-room accommodation for females.

DOWNSPATRICK ASYLUM.—This asylum now affords excellent accommodation for the insane, and may be considered adequate in all respects save as regards the provision of an isolation hospital and new cooking apparatus. These requirements are, however, at present under the consideration of the Committee. Extensive additions have been made to the land attached to the asylum, so that in future the milk, meat, and vegetables will be obtainable from the asylum farm. Downpatrick.

ENNIS ASYLUM.—The want of accommodation for the insane in this district has been frequently referred to. The asylum is the only one in Ireland which has not been enlarged in recent years, the result being that it is quite inadequate to meet the wants of the lunatic poor of the district, who have, even in some cases when acutely insane, to seek refuge in the workhouses of the county. The Committee, who are fully alive to the requirements of the district, have, however, determined to enlarge the asylum, and have had plans submitted in competition for the enlargement of the buildings and of the executive departments, so as to raise the accommodation to 700. With this decision we have every reason to be satisfied. Ennis.

ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM.—The asylum of this district has lately been remodelled and enlarged, and is now estimated to accommodate 476 patients. There are 452 inmates at present under care. No provision has, however, been made for the insane located in the workhouses of the county, numbering about 120, nor has the question of their care yet been taken into consideration. Enniscorthy.

KILKENNY ASYLUM.—The asylum of the district, although lately remodelled and enlarged, is overcrowded, and the provision of additional accommodation should, therefore, occupy the attention of the Committee. No steps have yet been taken to provide for the wants of the insane poor scattered through the various workhouses of the county, who number about 100. Kilkenny.

KILLARNEY ASYLUM.—The Committee of this asylum, who have always shown the greatest interest in the wants of the insane poor, are now taking steps to extend the accommodation in the asylum, and with this view have entered into a contract for enlarging some of the corridors. Already the area of land attached to the asylum has been somewhat increased, but a further extension of the farm would be found useful, having regard to the increasing population of the institution. Killarney.

LETTERKENNY ASYLUM.—The asylum of this district is capable of accommodating 510 patients, whereas the average number resident during the past year was 576. Large structural additions were lately made to the asylum, but the population has so rapidly increased that the wards are again overcrowded. Fortunately the executive departments were so remodelled as to be capable of meeting the demands of a larger population, so that no extension, at least of them, will be required. At present the Committee have under consideration the extension of the farm. Letterkenny.

**DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.****Limerick.**

LIMERICK ASYLUM.—Plans have been prepared for the enlargement and remodelling of the executive departments—kitchen, laundry, and stores—of this asylum. These are works urgently called for as no alterations have been made in the departments referred to for many years past, whereas the population of the asylum has very largely increased.

Londonderry.

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.—No steps have been taken during the past year to provide for the wants of the insane in this district.

For years past the asylum has been reported as unsuitable for the treatment of the acute insane, and insufficient for the accommodation of the number of lunatics belonging to the district. When the Board of Control went out of office an estate had been purchased and plans had been prepared for the erection of a new asylum. The Committee, however, rejected these plans and paid off the architects, and have not yet taken any steps to provide the necessary accommodation. A proposal has been made to erect an additional villa for 60 patients, but this will go a short way towards meeting even the urgent requirements. No definite decision has, however, yet been arrived at, whilst the number resident in the asylum continues to increase.

Maryborough.

MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.—When this asylum was last reported on there were vacancies for 25 men and 63 women, so that the accommodation in the district may be looked on as sufficient to meet the wants of the insane poor requiring the care and treatment of a fully equipped asylum.

Monaghan.

MONAGHAN ASYLUM.—Although the wooden blocks built by the Board of Control have been occupied, the accommodation provided at the asylum is insufficient for the numbers at present in residence. Everywhere the wards are overcrowded, and the dining-room, stores, and laundry are unequal to meet the demands of the establishment. During the year the apartments occupied by the Assistant Medical officers have been remodelled and improved, and the new Protestant chapel is approaching completion.

Mullingar.

MULLINGAR ASYLUM.—The detached male block for farm workers is now completed but has not as yet been furnished, nor has a water supply been provided, so that, we fear, it cannot be occupied by patients for some time to come.

The female departments are much overcrowded, but no decision has yet been arrived at as to how additional accommodation is to be provided.

Omagh.

OMAGH ASYLUM.—The extensive building works at this asylum, which were so many years in progress, are now completed. In addition, a Catholic chapel has been built, and steps have been taken for the erection of cottages for married attendants.

Richmond.

RICHMOND ASYLUM (DUBLIN).—No new works have been carried out at this asylum during the past year, with the exception of the painting and decoration of the Catholic chapel. It is proposed to provide a general bath-room in the space occupied by the old laundry.

PORTLANK ASYLUM.—The building of this asylum is still in progress. The female chronic block may now be said to be completed and fit for occupation. The machinery for cooking, washing, electric lighting, and heating are in position, and will be tested at an early date. The levelling and laying out of the grounds and the making of roads will, however, take a considerable time to complete, owing to the immense amount of debris which has to be removed.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

Portlank.

SLIGO ASYLUM.—The various structural works so long in progress Sligo at this asylum have not been completed. Neither the new heating installation nor the laundry machinery are yet in working order. The greater part of the institution is still in the hands of workmen, which causes disorganization in management and discomfort to the inmates. During the past year the average number of patients has been 627, whereas the standard accommodation is only for 525. On the matter being brought under the consideration of the Committee of Management, they decided to erect accommodation sufficient for the wants of the district. When, however, this decision came before the County Councils of Leitrim and Sligo for confirmation, the sanction of these bodies for the necessary loan was withheld, and the matter has since remained in abeyance. New Roman Catholic and Protestant chapels are, however, being built.

WATERFORD ASYLUM.—The only works carried out at this asylum Waterford during the past year have been the erection of a storage tank for the water in order to have an adequate supply in case of fire.

The asylum is again overcrowded, and the accommodation for the staff is insufficient and comfortless.

The general question of accommodation has been under the consideration of the Committee, but no decision has as yet been arrived at.

STAFF.

It is unnecessary to point out how much the happiness and staff well-being of the insane depend on the character and training of the attendants in charge of them.

In this connection we regret to state that, in some cases, the Committees of Management do not appear to fully realize what a helpless class the insane are, and how necessary it is to appoint as attendants on them persons of intelligence and humane feelings. The grave responsibility conferred on the Committees demands that they should summarily dismiss any attendant against whom there is even a reasonable suspicion of harshness or cruelty towards the patients.

During the year we held inquiries on oath into the circumstances under which patients in some cases sustained injuries, such as fractured ribs, abrasions, &c., and obtained sufficient evidence to prove that the injuries in question were caused by attendants. While we are glad to be able to state that the

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

Committees, in the majority of cases, act most willingly and courageously on our recommendations that the attendants who inflict such injuries should be forthwith dismissed, we regret to report that, in a few cases, the Committees so far condoned the offences as only to administer reprimands, or in some other manner punish the guilty attendants, without actually dispensing with their services.

By means of the Register of Attendants referred to in our last report, the reappointment in other asylums of attendants dismissed for cruelty or misconduct is guarded against.

It is pleasing to note that, in many asylums, the systematic instruction of the subordinate staff by lectures delivered by the Medical Officers is now carried out, and, as a result, some of the attendants in nearly every asylum now hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing.

NIGHT NURSING.

Night nursing. The night nursing of the insane in this country has greatly improved during the last ten years. At the beginning of the present decade, the constant supervision during the night of the sick, suicidal, and epileptic was almost unknown. In the greater number of asylums the night staff in charge of the patients was generally limited to one attendant of each sex, and all cases requiring special care were relegated to single rooms. Now, in nearly all the asylums, an observation dormitory has been established, and the staff consists of at least two attendants of each sex. In some of the larger asylums the night nursing and supervision leave very little to be desired, but in others it might still, with great benefit to the insane, be further extended. There is nothing which the experience of modern asylums has more clearly proved than that, by increased supervision and by more careful nursing, the condition and habits of the insane can be greatly improved. In old days it was considered absolutely necessary to lock up every troublesome case in a single room, and on this account, in the old asylums, the proportion of single rooms is very large. Now it is found that the greater number of cases become quiet and peaceable if brought out to sleep in a dormitory under supervision. Such care of the insane necessitates a strong night staff; but this elaborate system of night nursing, unfortunately, involves additional expenditure. In no other way, however, is the safety of the patients more certainly insured, and, irrespective of the expenditure involved, the improvement of their condition should be considered the first object of every lunatic asylum.

THE STATE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The year 1900 was uneventful so far as this Institution was concerned.

The installation of the new heating system and the erection of the modern laundry machinery referred to in previous reports have been completed, and the machinery in both cases is now in working order. These works, however, have not yet been sufficiently tested to enable us to express any opinion as to their merits, as the former was only brought into use in the spring, about the time the necessity for heating the buildings ceased until next winter, and the staff have not yet become thoroughly accustomed to the working of the laundry machinery.

The introduction of so much machinery has necessitated the appointment of a skilled engine-fitter to take charge of it, and an appointment on probation has therefore been made.

During the year the windows have been enlarged in some of the rooms at the rear of the asylum, thereby adding considerably to the light and ventilation of these rooms.

The following changes have taken place amongst the inmates of the institution during the year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remainder on 1st January, 1900,	141	21	162
Admitted during the Year 1900,	18	3	21
Total under treatment during Year,	159	24	183
Discharged recovered,	10	1	11
" improved,	5	1	6
" unimproved,	1	—	1
Died,	3	—	3
Escaped,	—	—	—
Remainder on 1st January, 1901,	146	23	169

This table shows that no change has taken place in the total number under detention, as a decrease of one in the males is counter-balanced by an increase of one in the females. Twenty-one cases were admitted, of whom 9 were found insane on arraignment; 4

d

CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM.

were found guilty of the crimes with which they were charged, but insane at the time of committing them; and 8 convicts, having become insane whilst undergoing sentences of penal servitude, were transferred to the asylum.

The inmates remaining on the 31st December last were classified as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading,	30	15	45
Acquitted on the ground of insanity, or special verdict of guilty but insane,	34	5	39
Certified to be insane while undergoing sentence of imprisonment or penal servitude,	36	2	38
Total,	140	22	162

No casualties.

Deaths.

Health.

We are glad to be once more able to report that no suicide, escape, or serious casualty occurred during the year. Three deaths took place, one from epileptic convulsions and effusion of blood into the pericardium; one from inflammation of the lungs; and one from empyema and amyloid disease. A Coroner's inquest was held in each of these cases. The general health of the patients was good; there were few cases of serious illness, and no epidemic disease of any kind.

Table II. (Appendix B) shows the various offences with which the patients under detention were charged; Table III. shows the previous mental history of the patients; Table IV., the forms of their mental disease; Table V., the manner in which the patients discharged during the year were disposed of; Table VI., the ages of patients; Table VII., their educational condition; Table VIII., their social condition as to marriage; Table IX., their previous occupations; Table XI., the daily average number employed; Table XII., the numbers attending Divine Service, &c.; and Tables XIII., XIV., and XV. give details of the finances of the Institution.

The statistics relating to the Asylum, together with the annual report of the Resident Physician and Governor, and the report on the inspection of the institution, will be found in Appendix B.

PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND IN IRISH
WORKHOUSES.

WORKHOUSES.

Statistics.

On the 1st January, 1901, the pauper lunatics in Irish Workhouses (exclusive of those maintained under the 9th sec. of the Act 38 and 39 Viet., cap. 67, who are included in the population of the District Asylums), numbered 3,805, viz. :—1,590 males and 2,215 females.

On the 1st January, 1900, the numbers were :—males, 1,634;

females, 2,355; total, 3,989—showing a decrease of 184 (44 males and 140 females) in the twelve months, the decrease for the preceding twelve months being only 50—40 males and 10 females.

The number in each of the Unions throughout Ireland is shown in Appendix D, which also includes 125 lunatics maintained by contract with Committees of District Asylums under the section above referred to.

The following Table shows the number of persons of unsound mind resident in workhouses on the 1st January of each year since 1889:—

YEAR.	Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles resident on 1st January in Irish Workhouses.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1889,	1,583	2,374	3,957
1890,	1,600	2,438	4,038
1891,	1,596	2,305	3,901
1892,	1,656	2,524	4,180
1893,	1,701	2,497	4,198
1894,	1,718	2,526	4,244
1895,	1,636	2,399	4,035
1896,	1,734	2,388	4,122
1897,	1,836	2,355	4,191
1898,	1,657	2,373	4,030
1899,	1,674	2,365	4,039
1900,	1,634	2,355	3,989
1901,	1,599	2,215	3,814

It is satisfactory to note that the number resident on 1st January last, is the lowest of the series.

Notwithstanding the many efforts made by the Local Government Board to improve the condition of the insane inmates of workhouses, we are able to record very little satisfactory progress in the care of the insane in these institutions. In most of them the wards set apart for these inmates, commonly denominated the lunatic wards, are overcrowded, dark, and dreary, almost devoid of furniture and of articles of comfort or interest. In very few workhouses are special baths or means of ablution supplied for the insane inmates, and, even where baths are provided, there is, as a rule, no hot water laid on. In some of the larger workhouses paid attendants are appointed; in the smaller the lunatics and imbeciles are left to the care of pauper inmates, or, where the person in charge receives remuneration, it is so small as only to secure the services of persons who are themselves practically paupers, and are entirely ignorant of nursing.

Under the heading of "Accommodation" in the foregoing part of the report relating to District Asylums we have dealt with the

WORKHOUSES.

Auxiliary
asylums,

WORKHOUSES. question of the establishment, under the 76th sec. of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, of auxiliary asylums for the accommodation of the insane now located in workhouses. As we have there stated, no practical steps have yet been taken to utilize any unoccupied workhouses for the purpose, although steps have been taken to convert the building erected as an industrial school at Youghal into an auxiliary asylum under the section referred to.

Operation of 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, sec. 3. The following Table shows the number of the Insane boarded out in Workhouses under the 9th section of the Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, under contract between the Committees of their respective asylums and the Poor Law Guardians:—

Contracting Asylum.	Workhouse.	Number of Patients maintained on 31st December, 1900.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Belfast, . . .	Ballymena, . . .	55	56	112
Ennis, . . .	Ennis, . . .	9	—	9
Londonderry, . . .	Londonderry, . . .	1	—	1
	Litavady, . . .	—	3	3
Total, . . .	. . .	66	59	125

These numbers show a slight reduction as compared with last year, when they were—males, 69; females, 59; total, 128.

The provisions of this section have never proved of much advantage, and have only been availed of in the cases of the above-named three Asylums.

In any district where an Auxiliary Asylum is established under the 76th section of the Local Government Act, the above section, under which contracts are made between Committees of Asylums and Poor Law Guardians, will cease to apply as respects that district.

Our reports on the lunatic wards of some of the workhouses visited by us during the year will be found in Appendix E.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL,

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,

Inspectors of Lunatics.

THE REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS (IRELAND)
ON
THE HOUSES LICENSED UNDER THE ACT 5 AND 6 VIC.,
CAP. 123, AND LUNATIC HOSPITALS,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1900.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY, EARL
CADOGAN, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND,

AND

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE EDWARD, BARON
ASHBOURNE,

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

The 35th section of the Act 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 123, requires the Inspectors-General of Prisons, as Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, to report annually to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Lord Chancellor, on the state and condition of the Private Asylums. This duty was transferred to the Inspectors of Lunatics by the 23rd section of the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 107. Your Lordship, as Lord Chancellor, has signified Your approval that our report under that section dealing with the state and condition of the several houses licensed under the Private Asylums Act, and the care of the patients therein, shall be accepted as a fulfilment of the requirements just referred to. We have, therefore, the honour of addressing this portion of our Report, together with Appendix C, and the latter part of Appendix E, to both Your Excellency and Your Lordship.

PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.

In Ireland accommodation for the insane who are able to contribute towards their maintenance is provided :—

- (1.) In licensed houses, of which there are now twelve.

PRIVATE
ASYLUMS:

- (2.) In establishments, which may be denominated lunatic hospitals. These establishments are not kept for profit, and were originally endowed by private individuals. Of these there are four, viz:—Bloomfield; St. Patrick's Hospital, including St. Edmundsbury; St. Vincent's; and the Stewart Institution.
- (3.) A certain number of private patients who are able to contribute only small sums towards their maintenance are received into District Asylums.

The number of licensed houses has been reduced by one, as the licence for Glenside House, which expired on 6th June, 1900, was not renewed. The number of lunatic hospitals remains unchanged.

Statistics.

On 1st January, 1901, the number of patients resident in licensed houses and lunatic hospitals was 709, of whom 325 were males, and 384 females, showing an increase of 10 patients during the year.

The following changes have taken place:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number resident on the 1st January, 1900.	318	381	699
Admitted during 1900,	104	104	208
Discharged, do.	63	72	135
Died, do.	33	20	53
Escaped, do.	1	—	1
Remaining on the 1st January, 1901,	335	384	719

Table No. 1 (Appendix C), shows the number resident on 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1900. From this Table it will be seen that in 1880 the number was 622, while in 1900 it had increased to 709—an increase of 87 in twenty years, or an average increase of slightly over 4 per annum.

Admissions.

The number of admissions during 1900 showed an increase of 6 over the number for the previous year, and was the highest of any of the series of years from 1880 to 1900, although in 1897 the number was only one less, viz., 207.

The following Table shows the admissions each year since 1880, distinguishing cases of first attack from relapsed cases:—

PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.

YEARS.	First Admission.	Not First Admission.	Total Admitted.
1880,	120	35	155
1881,	122	23	145
1882,	127	46	173
1883,	103	32	135
1884,	126	36	162
1885,	126	36	172
1886,	101	40	141
1887,	139	48	187
1888,	103	28	136
1889,	129	30	155
1890,	113	29	147
1891,	132	35	167
1892,	115	46	160
1893,	122	38	160
1894,	113	30	142
1895,	137	41	178
1896,	134	60	194
1897,	148	59	207
1898,	160	42	202
1899,	156	65	262
1900,	150	69	208

As shown above, the increase in the total number admitted during the year was equally distributed between the first admissions and the re-admissions, being 3 in each case.

Table No. II. (Appendix C) shows the number under treatment during the year 1900, and the number remaining at the end of the year, and also, in the case of the licensed houses, the number for which each was licensed; Table No. III. shows the admissions, discharges, deaths and escapes during the year; Table No. IV. the probable causes of insanity in the patients remaining at the end of the year; Table No. V. the forms of mental disorder in the cases admitted, recovered and died, and also in those remaining; Table No. VI. the ages of the patients; Table No. VII. their social condition as to marriage; and Table No. VIII. their previous professions or occupations.

The general improvement of the accommodation provided in Private Asylums and Hospitals, which was referred to in our last report, continues. Efforts are being made in the greater number of them to afford those surroundings which are now-days considered essential for promoting recovery and conducing to the contentment and happiness of the patients. In several of these institutions no inconsiderable outlay has been made in improving the buildings, and obtaining better and more suitable furniture.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year was 33, while the percentage of deaths on the approximate average number resident was 8·8.

Recovery and
death rates.

PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.

Suicide.

Having regard to the infrequency in the past of suicides in these institutions in Ireland, we regret to record that during the year a case occurred in the Armagh Retreat, under the following circumstances :—

The patient (a lady), who was admitted for the second time on 16th May, had been very acutely insane, and was known to be suicidal, requiring constant supervision. She had, however, greatly improved, and was considered almost fit for discharge. On the 17th August she was occupying herself in the garden with the wife of the proprietor, and, about noon, the latter left her with a brother of the proprietor, who was also working in the grounds. The railway runs along one side of the garden, from which it is separated by a hedge, and the patient, hearing a train approach, suddenly dragged a barrel to the side of the hedge, and, standing upon it, precipitated herself in front of the approaching engine, and was instantly killed. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury found that no one was to blame in connection with the death. We duly investigated the matter, and, although we saw no reason to dissent from this verdict, we made certain suggestions for the better supervision of such cases in future.

Escape.

One escape is recorded during the year, viz. :—A gentleman, who was at the time convalescent, eluded the vigilance of the staff of Hartfield House, and found his way home, whence it was not considered necessary to bring him back to the asylum.

The following are some points of interest or importance with reference to each hospital or licensed house during the year :—

LICENSED
HOUSES.

LICENSED HOUSES.

Armagh
Retreat.

ARMAGH RETREAT.—This house continues to be maintained in good order.

Belmont Park.

BELMONT PARK.—Special reference is made in the reports on this Asylum (which will be found in Appendix E), to the number of patients employed at some useful work.

Course Lodge.

COURSE LODGE.—The fire escape stairs which were suggested in our reports on this house have now been erected, and add to the safety and comfort of the patients. A suitable dining-room is still much required.

Elm Lawn.

ELM LAWN.—No change has taken place in this Licensed House. Five ladies are now in residence.

Farnham
House and
Maryville.

FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE.—Many improvements have been carried out in these houses. Structural alterations have been made, and many of the old walls surrounding the airing courts have been removed. All the internal walls have been painted and decorated.

Hamptstead
and Highfield.

HAMPSTEAD AND HIGHFIELD.—These Houses continue to be kept in their usual state of good order.

Hartfield and
Verville.

HARTFIELD AND VERVILLE.—Improvements are reported to have been made in the water supply of Hartfield. This house

still continues to receive a large number of voluntary boarders but due regard is now paid to the regulations on the subject. An additional sitting-room has been provided at Verville.

LICENSED
HOUSES.

LINDVILLE.—The condition of this house continues satisfactory. The wards and corridors are furnished with great taste. Lindville.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD.—A swimming bath has been provided for the amusement of the gentlemen. Some of the bedrooms have been painted, but additional decoration is suggested in the room for the use of the more troublesome patients. House of St. John of God.

WOODBINE LODGE.—No change has taken place in the number of the patients or in the management of this Licensed House. Woodbine Lodge.

Lunatic Hospitals and Institutions for the Insane.

LUNATIC
HOSPITALS,
&c.

BLOOMFIELD.—Suggestions were made in the reports on this institution for the improvement of the basement corridor, and the service of the meals in the gentlemen's department. Bloomfield.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.—Much has been done during the past twelve months to improve the condition of this old and celebrated institution. The subordinate staff has been almost entirely changed. The new attendants and nurses have been trained in a knowledge of their duties by lectures delivered by Dr. Leeper. St. Patrick's Hospital.

Several of the patients who could no longer derive benefit from the institution have been sent to the asylums of their districts. Various structural improvements have been carried out, and new furniture has been supplied.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY.—This house continues to afford excellent accommodation for a number of ladies. An improvement has been made in the drying arrangements of the laundry. St. Edmundsbury.

ST. VINCENT'S.—The extensive structural additions and improvements, which have been in progress during the past year, were reported at last visit as approaching completion. These additions provide spacious day-rooms, with sanitary accommodation and an additional dining room. A glazed corridor connecting the various parts of the institution has also been erected. The rooms are now heated by a system of radiators and hot water pipes. St. Vincent's.

THE STEWART INSTITUTION.—The kitchen and laundry of this institution have now been remodelled. The arrangements in these departments are reported to be excellent, and will greatly assist in the administration of the establishment. Stewart Institution.

Our reports on the inspection of these institutions will be found in Appendix E.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's and Your Lordship's

Obedient Servants,

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL,

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY.

Inspectors of Lunatics.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of Lunatics under care in Ireland on the 31st December of each Year from 1880 to 1900.

Years.	District Asylums			Central Asylum, Dublin			Private Asylums and Institutions for the Insane,*			Workhouses,†			Private.			Single Charities (Patients in Unlabeled Asylums)			Total.*	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	F.	T.
1880.	6,655	3,682	8,667	140	27	177	526	384	622	1,414	2,000	3,412	2	1	3	-	-	-	6,457	11,682
1881.	6,660	4,118	8,978	144	29	175	520	397	625	1,480	2,160	3,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,622	13,296
1882.	6,622	4,549	9,271	144	30	178	564	390	650	1,389	2,220	3,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,810	13,704
1883.	6,326	4,510	9,545	139	32	175	547	389	625	1,458	2,100	3,621	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,010	13,681
1884.	6,422	4,768	9,657	142	32	176	544	395	620	1,487	2,116	3,603	1	-	1	-	-	-	7,170	14,178
1885.	6,422	4,470	9,372	144	30	175	542	388	622	1,438	2,122	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,227	14,207
1886.	6,432	4,584	10,077	139	31	175	523	369	610	1,471	2,167	3,728	1	-	1	-	-	-	7,227	14,230
1887.	6,731	4,745	10,499	140	30	169	529	390	655	1,501	2,222	3,853	1	-	1	-	-	-	7,618	15,167
1888.	6,888	4,927	10,825	140	28	168	510	381	621	1,582	2,274	3,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,852	15,881
1889.	6,937	5,142	11,180	140	30	176	519	372	621	1,609	2,228	4,008	1	-	1	-	-	-	8,042	16,096
1890.	6,194	5,394	11,468	120	29	179	523	368	621	1,586	2,256	3,961	9	-	2	-	-	-	8,145	16,251
1891.	6,339	5,374	11,723	124	19	142	516	366	622	1,656	2,354	4,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,695	16,683
1892.	6,401	5,422	12,138	118	21	149	578	369	646	1,701	2,487	4,216	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,708	17,124
1893.	6,878	5,616	12,424	120	26	146	581	361	612	1,715	2,296	4,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,837	17,276
1894.	7,082	5,769	12,771	140	21	161	585	318	616	1,690	2,290	4,576	-	1	1	-	-	-	9,121	17,658
1895.	7,287	6,045	13,322	140	22	142	566	326	462	1,756	2,288	4,112	1	-	1	47	29	86	9,584	18,267
1896.	7,680	6,201	14,741	163	25	165	518	318	476	1,720	2,260	4,092	-	-	-	48	47	92	9,824	18,899
1897.	7,845	6,623	15,493	160	29	179	525	326	621	1,627	2,272	4,020	1	9	2	49	49	98	10,427	19,580
1898.	8,222	6,990	18,259	143	21	148	377	367	714	1,674	2,465	4,025	2	-	2	48	43	89	11,022	20,394
1899.	8,607	7,200	21,908	141	21	161	388	381	693	1,424	2,218	3,950	1	-	1	48	48	103	10,750	20,803
1900.	8,013	7,492	25,654	140	22	142	373	384	709	1,456	2,215	3,698	-	-	-	47	42	89	11,014	21,189

* Excludes a gradually diminishing number (vide Table III.) of "Out-patient Patients" treated in the District Institution.

† The various under this heading are exclusive of certain patients housed under part 2 of 20 & 21 Vict. c. 67 in Workhouses, but who belong to and are included in the pages taken of the District & Asylums.

‡ These cases were not included prior to 1902.

TABLE II.—Showing admissions to District and Private Asylums in each of the years from 1881 to 1900.

YEARS	DISTRICT ASYLUMS.			PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881,	1,306	1,196	2,502	61	84	145
1882,	1,437	1,208	2,645	89	84	173
1883,	1,453	1,349	2,794	58	77	135
1884,	1,319	1,217	2,736	76	86	162
1885,	1,376	1,374	2,850	91	81	172
1886,	1,331	1,215	2,746	69	72	141
1887,	1,348	1,305	2,653	85	102	187
1888,	1,313	1,308	2,821	75	71	146
1889,	1,491	1,405	2,956	86	79	165
1890,	1,643	1,452	3,095	77	70	147
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions during the 10 YEARS from 1881 to 1890.	1,493	1,289	2,782	77	80	157
1891,	1,668	1,352	3,010	93	75	167
1892,	1,733	1,448	3,181	81	79	160
1893,	1,735	1,472	3,207	77	83	160
1894,	1,726	1,500	3,229	91	71	162
1895,	1,754	1,463	3,216	97	81	178
1896,	1,815	1,514	3,329	104	96	194
1897,	1,796	1,483	3,285	102	105	207
1898,	1,877	1,592	3,469	96	106	202
1899,	1,920	1,629	3,549	106	97	202
1900,	1,945	1,691	3,540	104	104	208
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions during the 10 YEARS from 1891 to 1900.	1,796	1,506	3,302	95	89	184

TABLE III.—Showing the number of "Government Patients" in the Stewart Institution on the 31st December of each year, from 1880 to 1900.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880,	4	16	20	1891,	1	4	5
1881,	4	14	18	1892,	1	4	5
1882,	4	12	16	1893,	1	4	5
1883,	3	9	12	1894,	1	3	4
1884,	3	9	12	1895,	1	3	4
1885,	3	8	9	1896,	1	3	4
1886,	3	6	9	1897,	1	2	3
1887,	3	5	8	1898,	1	1	2
1888,	3	5	8	1899,	1	1	2
1889,	2	5	7	1900,	1	1	2
1890,	1	5	6				

TABLE II.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1899, and also the Number remaining on 31st December, 1900, together with the Daily Average Number resident during the Year 1900.

ASYLUM.	Counties comprised in present Districts.	Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1899.			NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING ON 31st December, 1900.			Daily Average Number resident during 1900.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh.	Armagh.	244	262	496	229	230	459	241	240	481
Belfast.	Galway, Roscommon.	674	686	1,320	667	482	1,140	690	461	1,151
Belfast and Antrim.	Belfast Co. Borough. Antrim.	606	604	1,110	710	522	1,202	651	544	1,195
Carlow.	Carlow, Kildare.	186	172	358	195	162	357	197	165	362
Cork.	Mayo.	362	351	693	370	240	610	366	238	604
Cork.	Tipperary, North and Sth. Ridings.	384	369	733	354	265	719	384	266	719
Cork.	Cork Co. and Co. Borough.	794	731	1,525	627	735	1,362	607	726	1,333
Downpatrick.	Down.	291	277	568	301	267	568	293	274	567
Ennis.	Clare.	206	177	383	207	160	367	206	178	384
Ennisceathy.	Wexford.	244	188	442	249	203	452	244	199	443
Kilkenny.	Kilkenny.	291	213	484	258	218	441	222	211	403
Killarney.	Kerry.	283	242	625	297	218	512	276	226	502
Lissherry.	Donegal.	366	189	557	367	209	506	377	198	575
Limerick.	Limerick Co. and County Borough.	320	302	622	305	294	599	306	293	599
Londonderry.	Londonderry, Co. and Co. Borough.	247	328	475	240	231	471	244	229	473
Maryborough.	King's and Queen's.	255	232	487	255	226	481	255	228	483
Monaghan.	Monaghan, Cavan.	428	350	778	440	361	801	422	346	779
Mullingar.	Longford, Meath, Westmeath.	466	339	805	467	364	831	466	362	810
Omagh.	Fermanagh, Tyrone.	342	306	661	340	307	646	330	311	641
Richmond.	Dublin, Co. and Co. Borough. Wicklow, Louth.	1,062	1,049	2,141	1,175	1,079	2,254	1,121	1,043	2,164
Sligo.	Lettrim, Sligo.	262	243	505	271	267	538	270	267	537
Waterford.	Waterford, Co. and County Borough.	251	229	480	264	224	498	259	222	481
Total.		8,307	7,392	15,699	8,912	7,492	16,404	8,748	7,396	16,114

NOTE.—The figures in this and the following Tables of Appendix A include, in the cases of Belfast, Ennis, and Londonderry, Patients maintained in Workhouses under the 26th sec. of the Act 36 and 39 Vic., c. 67.

* As the County Antrim patients were located during the year partly in the completed portions of the new Antrim Asylum and partly in the Belfast Asylum, it has been found necessary to group the two Asylums together in this and the following Tables of Appendix A for statistical purposes.

A

TABLE III.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of
and also the Number remaining

ASYLUMS.	ADMISSIONS.									DISCHARGES.											
	First Admissions.			Not First Admissions.			Total Admitted.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved, not Insane, and Incurably Demented.			Total Discharged.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	20	28	47	16	6	22	46	24	70	19	20	39	5	9	14	5	10	15	29	29	58
Ballinasloe,	89	62	151	27	22	49	116	84	200	87	24	91	8	2	10	6	5	11	98	41	139
Belfast and Antrim,	194	173	367	34	28	62	228	206	434	52	49	101	22	23	45	4	2	6	79	74	153
Carlow,	38	16	54	13	6	19	51	22	73	28	18	46	5	2	7	1	1	2	34	21	55
Castlebar,	58	42	100	18	16	34	78	88	131	33	22	55	2	5	7	2	1	3	38	28	66
Clonmel,	47	41	88	17	8	25	64	49	113	23	25	48	3	3	6	1	—	1	27	28	55
Cork,	148	99	247	29	22	51	278	121	399	88	47	135	2	4	6	8	2	10	94	83	177
Dowrypatrick,	40	73	113	15	12	27	84	32	149	20	26	46	6	2	8	6	1	7	29	30	59
Kells,	28	29	57	42	24	66	77	53	130	17	12	29	2	2	4	42	25	67	52	60	112
Enniscorthy,	31	24	55	7	13	20	38	37	75	12	20	32	2	4	6	—	1	1	17	28	45
Kilkenny,	25	25	50	5	7	12	50	22	62	15	11	26	1	5	6	1	—	1	17	15	32
Killarney,	69	56	125	12	12	24	82	69	151	24	20	44	8	11	19	—	—	—	42	41	83
Letterkenny,	59	47	106	20	8	28	78	88	124	26	21	47	6	4	10	—	1	1	42	26	68
Limerick,	42	54	96	8	12	20	60	68	116	18	15	33	8	4	12	1	2	3	27	21	48
Londonderry,	20	26	46	8	9	17	36	45	81	12	20	32	8	5	13	—	—	—	21	20	41
Maryborough,	22	28	50	20	20	40	52	38	91	20	14	34	9	21	30	—	—	—	29	25	54
Monaghan,	42	48	90	25	19	44	71	67	138	22	27	49	6	7	13	2	1	3	40	35	75
Mullingar,	53	62	115	15	10	25	71	72	143	28	12	40	3	6	9	4	1	5	41	29	70
Omagh,	75	61	136	30	17	47	105	70	183	31	31	62	2	2	4	1	2	3	34	35	69
Richmond,	242	184	426	61	23	84	303	217	520	99	69	168	25	19	44	9	4	13	142	92	234
Sligo,	60	36	96	21	10	31	81	77	158	20	21	41	21	11	32	2	4	6	44	36	80
Waterford,	38	20	58	10	6	16	48	35	84	19	16	35	6	7	13	1	—	1	26	28	54
Total,	2408	1275	3683	469	226	695	3045	1601	4646	716	572	1288	172	123	295	57	62	119	985	788	1773

Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year 1900,
at the close thereof.

DEATHS.															Escapes.			Number of Patients remaining on 31st Dec., 1900.			Asylums.
Ordinary.			By Accident.			By Suicide.			By Homicide.			Total Deaths.									
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
21	27	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	17	38	-	-	-	329	290	699	Armagh.
35	48	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	46	81	-	-	-	387	453	1,140	Ballinasloe.
45	44	89	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	46	44	90	1	-	1	710	592	1,302	Belfast and Antrim.
18	11	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	11	29	-	-	-	196	162	357	Carlow.
27	21	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	21	48	-	-	-	370	240	610	Castlebar.
23	25	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	26	25	51	1	-	1	354	325	719	Clonmel.
59	64	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	64	143	-	-	-	827	726	1,553	Cork.
24	20	44	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	20	45	-	-	-	301	267	568	Downpatrick.
24	10	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	10	24	-	-	-	207	180	387	Ennis.
26	7	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	7	23	-	-	-	249	203	452	Enniscorthy.
11	11	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	22	-	-	-	223	218	441	Kilkenny.
26	16	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	16	42	-	-	-	297	265	562	Killarney.
18	9	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	9	27	-	-	-	237	209	446	Letterkenny.
38	42	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	42	80	-	-	-	305	284	589	Limerick.
23	12	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	12	35	-	-	-	299	231	471	Londonderry.
28	19	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	24	19	43	-	-	-	353	328	681	Maryborough.
19	21	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	21	40	-	-	-	440	361	801	Monaghan.
28	26	54	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	29	27	56	-	-	-	467	364	831	Mullingar.
33	43	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	43	76	-	-	-	349	307	656	Omagh.
77	94	171	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	95	172	-	-	-	1,375	1,079	2,454	Richmond.
27	16	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	16	43	1	1	2	371	257	628	Sligo.
9	18	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	18	27	-	-	-	364	324	688	Waterford.
617	620	1267	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	-	2	652	623	1,275	2	1	4	8,912	7,462	16,404	Total.

TABLE IV.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of CASES admitted, recovered, and under treatment during the Year 1900, compared with the Number of PERSONS admitted, recovered, and under treatment.

ASYLUM.	ADMISSIONS.						RECOVERIES.						UNDER TREATMENT.					
	CASES.			PERSONS.			CASES.			PERSONS.			CASES.			PERSONS.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . . .	45	34	79	44	34	78	13	20	33	18	20	38	280	286	576	234	285	519
Ballinasloe, . .	116	84	200	115	82	194	57	34	91	57	34	91	730	640	1,370	730	538	1,268
Belfast & Antrim.	520	266	416	228	203	437	53	42	105	53	42	105	836	710	1,546	831	706	1,537
Carlow, . . .	31	25	75	45	21	66	28	18	46	28	18	46	247	194	441	244	192	436
Castlebar, . . .	78	58	131	73	54	127	33	22	55	33	22	55	435	289	724	422	284	706
Clonmel, . . .	64	48	112	63	49	112	23	25	48	23	25	48	418	418	836	417	413	830
Cork, . . .	178	121	299	177	121	298	56	47	103	56	47	103	972	882	1,854	968	882	1,850
Downpatrick, . .	64	65	129	64	65	129	20	26	46	20	26	46	326	263	589	364	360	724
Ennis, . . .	77	53	130	73	50	123	17	13	30	17	13	30	238	220	458	228	227	455
Ennisceorthy, . .	38	37	75	36	36	72	15	20	35	15	20	35	232	188	420	232	205	437
Kilkenny, . . .	30	33	63	30	32	62	15	11	26	15	11	26	251	248	499	251	243	494
Kilmarney, . . .	25	29	54	23	29	52	34	30	64	34	30	64	265	212	477	265	212	477
Letterkenny, . .	78	55	134	76	53	129	34	21	55	34	21	55	447	344	791	447	344	791
Limerick, . . .	40	46	86	39	46	85	18	15	33	18	15	33	370	268	638	371	267	638
Londonderry, . .	34	43	77	33	43	76	13	20	33	13	20	33	283	272	555	283	272	555
Maryborough, . .	32	28	60	31	28	59	29	14	43	18	14	42	308	270	578	308	267	575
Monaghan, . . .	71	67	138	67	63	130	33	27	60	33	27	60	422	417	839	422	417	839
Mullingar, . . .	71	72	143	71	72	142	28	18	46	28	18	46	527	511	1,038	527	511	1,038
Omagh, . . .	109	78	187	108	77	185	41	33	74	41	33	74	448	396	844	448	396	844
Rossmore, . . .	302	317	619	284	298	582	98	69	167	98	69	167	1,286	1,266	2,552	1,276	1,266	2,542
Sligo, . . .	81	77	158	78	72	150	30	21	51	30	21	51	442	329	771	438	327	765
Waterford, . . .	48	36	84	47	36	83	19	16	35	19	16	35	296	275	571	296	275	571
Total, . . .	1,948	1,601	3,549	1,889	1,670	3,559	716	572	1,288	707	572	1,279	10,685	9,403	19,088	10,677	9,393	19,070

TABLE V.—Showing, for the District Asylums, the Duration of the Disease on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1900.

CLASS	DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION IN FIVE CLASSES.											
	The Admissions.			The Discharges.				The Deaths.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
FIRST CLASS :— First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission.	857	715	1,572	501	370	871	81	75	156	215	233	448
SECOND CLASS :— First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission.	945	759	1,704	160	95	255	29	35	64	96	102	198
THIRD CLASS :— Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission.	355	245	600	142	131	273	28	28	56	57	54	111
FOURTH CLASS :— First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months duration on Admission.	384	310	694	68	75	143	73	59	131	137	174	311
FIFTH CLASS :— Congenital.	54	53	107	—	—	—	14	7	21	25	15	41
UNKNOWN, NOT INSANE ON ADMISSION, AND INSANITY DOUBTFUL.	180	72	252	26	20	46	36	12	28	61	41	102
Total.	1,845	1,091	2,936	716	671	1,387	269	212	481	453	622	1,075

TABLE VI.—Showing length of Residence in District Asylums of the Patients who were discharged Recovered during the Year 1900, and also of those who Died.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	15	4	19	29	51	80
From 1 to 3 months,	198	118	316	57	43	100
Over 3 " 6 "	221	154	375	44	43	87
" 6 " 9 "	119	115	234	52	37	89
" 9 " 12 "	59	52	111	43	31	74
" 1 " 2 years,	55	72	127	78	65	143
" 2 " 3 "	20	26	46	42	60	102
" 3 " 4 "	18	14	32	35	67	102
" 5 " 7 "	4	9	13	44	49	93
" 7 " 10 "	6	4	10	52	21	73
" 10 " 12 "	1	1	2	25	17	42
" 12 " 15 "	—	—	—	29	26	55
" 15 " 20 "	—	2	2	30	25	55
" 20 " 25 "	—	—	—	14	16	30
" 25 " 30 "	—	—	—	25	20	45
" 30 " 35 "	—	—	—	12	6	18
" 35 " 40 "	—	—	—	4	7	11
Upwards of 40 "	—	—	—	6	2	8
Total,	716	572	1,288	622	622	1,244

TABLE VII.—Showing for each District Asylum the Percentage of Recoveries on the Admissions, and also the Percentage of Deaths on the Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1900.

ASYLUMS.	Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	42.2	38.3	40.4	8.7	7.1	7.9
Ballinacree,	48.1	45.5	45.5	8.1	10.0	7.9
Belfast and Antrim,	33.0	33.8	33.4	7.1	8.1	7.5
Carlow,	34.8	31.8	33.0	8.1	5.7	8.0
Castlchar,	45.2	37.8	42.0	7.4	8.8	8.0
Clonmel,	35.9	31.0	42.5	10.3	6.8	8.6
Cork,	31.8	28.3	26.4	9.8	8.8	9.3
Downpatrick,	31.3	42.4	37.6	8.6	13.1	10.8
Ennis,	22.1	24.3	23.1	6.8	5.6	6.2
Enniscorthy,	33.3	34.1	43.7	8.6	8.8	8.2
Kilkeenny,	50.0	34.4	41.9	5.0	5.2	5.1
Killarney,	41.5	43.3	42.4	8.8	6.3	7.6
Letterkenny,	45.8	38.2	42.3	4.8	4.6	4.7
Limerick,	36.0	33.7	33.4	12.8	18.1	15.2
Londonderry,	38.1	44.4	40.7	9.0	8.7	7.4
Maryborough,	37.7	35.3	37.4	8.4	8.3	8.9
Monaghan,	48.1	40.3	42.3	4.4	6.1	5.1
Mullingar,	33.4	18.0	25.7	6.3	7.7	6.9
Omagh,	53.1	33.7	50.3	10.0	13.8	11.8
Richmond,	33.7	31.3	32.3	5.8	8.9	7.8
Sligo,	24.7	27.3	25.9	7.3	6.2	6.9
Waterford,	39.6	44.4	41.7	3.3	7.8	5.3
Total,	35.8	35.7	35.3	7.6	8.4	7.9

TABLE VIII.—Showing for all the District Asylums the proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions; of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident; and of Recoveries to Daily Average Number Resident, in the Five-year period from 1893 to 1897 inclusive, and in 1898, 1899, and 1900.

YEAR.	Proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions.			Average of the Five-year Period.			Proportion (per cent.) of Deaths to Daily average number Resident.			Average of the Five-year Period.			Proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Daily average number Resident.			Average of the Five-year Period.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1893.	350	351	368										101	100	101			
1894.	420	359	405										105	102	104			
1895.	396	359	373	394	372	384	73	70	71	74	88	76	97	96	97	97	93	95
1896.	385	356	372				63	73	67				93	87	90			
1897.	379	343	363				77	75	76				87	79	83			
1898.	380	355	369				70	78	74				87	83	85			
1899.	388	354	377				74	70	73				88	83	85			
1900.	388	357	363				75	84	79				82	78	80			

TABLE IX.—Showing for each District Asylum the proportion (per cent.) of Deaths to the Daily Average Number Resident during the years from 1890 to 1900.

ASYLUMS	Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.										
	YEARS.										
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Armagh, . . .	43	60	94	66	82	70	47	67	53	65	79
Ballaasloe, . .	106	72	93	75	71	56	69	53	48	57	70
Belfast and Antrim, . .	59	46	69	64	62	56	53	59	79	76	75
Carlow, . . .	65	62	60	64	53	65	78	101	66	54	80
Castlebar, . . .	112	141	103	83	90	111	84	43	56	61	80
Clonmel, . . .	70	71	50	53	69	41	36	84	52	81	86
Cork, . . .	75	65	63	94	65	85	64	69	74	92	93
Downpatrick, . .	66	96	69	92	104	62	66	91	84	83	108
Ennis, . . .	52	53	56	63	84	46	66	77	66	39	62
Enniscorthy, . .	72	44	46	52	76	53	45	64	100	64	52
Kilkeany, . . .	58	66	79	47	76	60	47	41	53	67	51
Killarney, . . .	141	94	131	81	109	98	89	79	99	64	76
Letterkenny, . .	106	114	85	114	96	122	103	118	90	56	47
Limerick, . . .	70	83	72	33	85	69	57	81	70	110	152
Londonderry, . .	81	87	68	119	81	68	75	72	95	73	74
Maryborough, . .	93	46	66	113	88	80	72	82	66	55	89
Meungham, . . .	63	80	60	85	58	53	60	63	73	53	51
Mullingar, . . .	63	88	96	37	84	60	52	99	59	67	69
Omagh, . . .	69	64	95	87	105	132	104	102	111	119	118
Rohmond, . . .	123	87	125	125	165	71	78	71	78	70	78
Sligo, . . .	69	102	114	62	67	42	68	70	69	82	69
Waterford, . . .	72	64	44	91	57	82	85	71	84	65	55
Total, . . .	82	76	83	87	88	71	67	76	74	72	79

TABLE X.—Showing the Authority for the Admission of
during the year ended

ASYLUM.	ADMITTED UNDER THE STATUTORY RULES.																	
	Ordinary cases admitted by Order of the Committee.			Admitted as urgent by the Medical Officers.			Admitted by Order of the Lord Chancellor or County Court Judge.			Admitted by Order of the Inspectors of Lunatics.			Soldiers on Active Service admitted temporarily and paid for by the War Office.			Paying Patients.		
	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	T.	M.	P.	T.		
Armagh, . . .	-	-	-	8	9	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ballinasloe, . .	-	-	-	9	12	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Belfast and Antrim, . .	-	-	-	129	163	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	1	-	
Carlisle, . . .	-	-	-	14	8	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	
Castlebar, . . .	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cloamell, . . .	19	25	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Cork, . . .	-	-	-	32	38	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Downpatrick, . .	-	-	-	23	64	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	-	
Ennis, . . .	7	1	8	24	19	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Enniscorthy, . .	-	-	-	15	27	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kilkenny, . . .	1	8	9	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	
Killarney, . . .	-	-	-	3	14	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Letterkenny, . .	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Limerick, . . .	-	-	-	6	27	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Londonderry, . .	-	-	-	9	26	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
Maryborough, . .	16	16	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Monaghan, . . .	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mullingar, . . .	-	-	-	5	11	16	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	-	3	3	-	
Omagh, . . .	-	-	-	7	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Richmond, . . .	-	-	-	40	55	95	-	1	1	2	-	2	2	4	2	6	-	
Sligo, . . .	-	1	1	3	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Waterford, . . .	-	1	1	16	21	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total, . . .	42	82	94	388	526	584	-	1	1	7	4	11	26	10	12	25	-	

Patients into each District Asylum, and also the Number Admitted,
31st December, 1900.

ADMITTED BY ORDER OF LORD LIEUTENANT.						Admitted under Sheriff's Warrant in pursuance of the 8th sec. of the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1898.			DANGEROUS LUNATICS.									Total Admitted during Year	ASYLUM.		
Transferred from Central Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum.			Lunatics transferred from Prisons.			Committed by Justices under the Act 35 & 36 Vic., c. 115, sec. 10.			Committed under the Army Act, 1881, sec. 91.			Committed under the Naval En- listment Act, 1884, sec. 3.									
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	22	26	56	2	-	2	45	36	79				Armagh.
-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	106	69	174	1	-	1	116	84	200				Ballinacloe.
1	1	3	2	2	5	5	-	5	75	41	116	-	-	1	220	206	426				Belfast and Antrim.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	13	47	-	-	-	41	22	73				Carlow.
-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	1	72	47	119	-	-	-	73	58	131				Castlebar.
-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1	40	32	63	1	-	1	64	49	113				Clonmel.
1	1	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	129	79	208	4	-	6	178	121	299				Cork.
-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	32	20	62	2	-	2	64	45	140				Downpatrick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	23	73	1	-	1	77	48	180				Ennis.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	21	10	31	-	-	-	28	37	75				Enniscorthy.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	25	14	39	-	-	-	30	32	62				Kilkeenny.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	65	134	-	-	-	82	69	151				Killarney.
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	76	60	136	-	-	-	79	55	134				Letterkenney.
-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	39	35	74	3	-	3	50	56	116				Limerick.
-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	21	19	40	2	-	2	36	48	81				Londonderry.
-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	1	38	21	56	-	-	-	52	39	91				Maryborough.
-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	67	62	129	-	-	-	71	67	138				Monaghan.
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	34	112	2	-	2	71	72	143				Mullingar.
1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	94	70	164	2	-	2	106	78	183				Omagh.
1	1	1	18	2	20	-	-	-	220	167	377	2	-	2	303	217	420				Richmond.
-	-	-	1	4	5	1	-	1	78	60	136	-	-	-	81	77	158				Sligo.
-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	31	11	43	-	-	-	48	36	84				Waterford.
6	1	7	40	26	66	18	2	20	1406	977	2,383	31	-	31	1,945	1,601	3,545				Total.

TABLE XL.—Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, and who Recovered during the Year 1900; and also of those who were Remaining in the District Asylums on the 31st December, 1900.

AGES.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Remaining on 31st December, 1900.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From 4 to 10 Years,	4	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	2
Over 10 " 15 "	9	8	18	1	1	2	16	3	20
" 15 " 20 "	103	84	189	29	42	82	176	144	320
" 20 " 25 "	284	196	480	118	90	208	617	462	1,079
" 25 " 30 "	230	245	475	110	105	215	1,002	716	1,718
" 30 " 35 "	260	201	461	102	69	171	1,349	782	1,931
" 35 " 40 "	227	191	418	82	62	144	1,374	925	2,100
" 40 " 45 "	167	148	315	72	55	127	1,077	933	2,023
" 45 " 50 "	124	142	266	58	46	103	941	651	1,502
" 50 " 55 "	109	111	220	36	35	71	780	803	1,623
" 55 " 60 "	92	81	174	27	22	49	662	659	1,291
" 60 " 65 "	86	77	163	26	16	42	696	624	1,122
" 65 " 70 "	44	47	91	10	6	16	282	302	583
" 70 " 75 "	27	17	44	3	4	12	146	137	283
" 75 " 80 "	18	11	29	4	2	6	84	66	122
" 80 " 85 "	7	7	14	-	-	-	20	18	44
" 85 " 90 "	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	6	10
" 90 Years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Unknown,	61	20	71	12	7	19	196	102	262
Total,	1,945	1,601	3,546	714	472	1,288	6,912	7,492	16,404

TABLE XII.—Showing the Educational Condition of Patients remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1900.

Educational Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well Educated,	704	895	1,299
Can Read and Write well,	1,894	1,479	3,373
„ „ Indifferently,	3,005	2,171	5,176
Can Read only,	1,010	1,204	2,214
Cannot Read or Write,	1,845	1,422	3,267
Unascertained,	654	621	1,275
Total,	8,912	7,492	16,404

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of the Patients in District Asylums, who were Admitted, who Recovered, and who Died during the Year 1900.

	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Married,	512	514	1,026	240	240	480	153	153	306
Single,	1,228	926	2,224	424	285	709	417	319	736
Widowed,	68	128	196	21	38	59	28	83	111
Unascertained,	67	38	105	21	8	29	24	14	38
Total,	1,845	1,601	3,446	716	572	1,288	622	622	1,244

TABLE XIV.—Showing the probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients who were admitted into District Asylums during the Year 1900.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
MORAL CAUSES:—			
Domestic trouble,	32	57	89
Adverse circumstances,	17	19	36
Mental anxiety and worry,	23	33	56
Religious excitement,	24	15	39
Love affairs,	1	14	15
Fright and nervous shock,	19	23	42
PHYSICAL CAUSES:—			
Intemperance in drink,	310	62	372
" sexual,	1	2	3
Venereal disease,	15	—	15
Self-abuse (sexual),	32	1	33
Over-exertion,	11	4	15
Stroke,	21	3	24
Accident or injury,	24	7	31
Pregnancy,	—	6	6
Parturition and the puerperal state,	—	51	51
Lactation,	—	8	8
Uterine and ovarian disorders,	—	10	10
Puberty,	2	7	9
Change of life,	—	20	20
Fever,	6	20	26
Privation and starvation,	7	6	13
Old age,	45	61	106
Other bodily diseases or disorders,	78	78	156
Previous attacks,	146	132	278
Hereditary influences,	411	299	710
Congenital defect,	67	41	108
Other ascertained causes,	53	21	74
Unknown,	577	485	1,062
NOT INSANE ON ADMISSION, OR INSANITY DOUBTFUL,	14	3	17
Total,	1,945	1,601	3,546

TABLE XV.—Showing the Forms of Mental Disease in the Patients who were Admitted, who Recovered, and who Died in the District Asylums during the year 1900.

FORMS OF MENTAL DISEASE.		Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Incurable Mental Deficiency.	with Epilepsy.	30	14	34	—	—	—	14	4	18
	without „	60	89	141	—	—	—	21	26	47
Epilepsy acquired, . . .		62	49	111	5	3	8	26	26	64
General Paralysis of the Insane, .		42	3	45	—	—	—	25	1	26
Mania,	Acute, . . .	449	371	620	229	199	428	67	94	161
	Chronic, . . .	290	217	507	39	25	64	139	175	214
	Recurrent, . . .	211	160	371	117	84	201	23	26	59
	A Poia, . . .	133	39	167	97	26	122	22	2	24
	Puerperal, . . .	—	24	24	—	31	21	—	7	7
	Senile, . . .	37	26	63	6	6	11	17	19	26
Melancholia,	Acute, . . .	303	239	704	156	129	285	32	46	147
	Chronic, . . .	66	61	129	23	14	37	66	50	110
	Recurrent, . . .	70	77	147	21	43	64	14	8	22
	Puerperal, . . .	—	14	14	—	6	6	—	1	1
	Senile, . . .	24	25	49	5	2	6	—	7	13
Dementia,	Primary, . . .	26	23	46	6	5	11	16	6	22
	Secondary, . . .	41	39	70	—	—	—	63	68	111
	Senile, . . .	31	39	70	—	—	—	31	23	69
	Organic (i.e., from Tumours, Coarse Brain Disease, &c.)	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	1
Not Insane on Admission, or Insanity Doubtful.		14	2	17	1	—	1	2	—	2
Total, . . .		1,545	1,031	2,546	716	572	1,268	652	632	1,274

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District Asylums during the Year 1900, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP I.—CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASES.						
Apoplexy,	12	16	28	8	52	61
Brain, Abscess of, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brain, Atrophy of, . . .	2	2	4	1	51	64
Brain, Organic Disease of, .	23	14	42	12	45	54
Brain, Softening of, . . .	4	2	6	1	42	42
Brain, Tumour of, . . .	1	-	1	-	24	-
Epilepsy,	37	19	56	14	39	38
Exhaustion; Maniacal or Melancholic,	49	40	109	17	50	43
Hemiplegia,	-	6	6	-	-	53
Hydrocephalus,	1	-	1	1	50	-
Locomotor Ataxy,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis, Cerebral, . . .	4	1	5	1	31	30
Meningitis, Spinal, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	23
Myelitis,	1	2	3	1	35	55
Paralysis, Bulbar,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralysis, General of the Insane,	39	1	40	12	42	50
Paralysis, Toxic,	-	1	1	1	-	45
Paraplegia,	1	1	2	1	59	40
Spinal Sclerosis,	-	1	1	1	-	35
Tetanus,	-	-	-	-	-	-
GROUP II.—THORACIC DISEASES.						
Angina Pectoris,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis,	29	29	58	18	62	65
Endocarditis,	1	-	1	-	25	-
Heart, Degeneration of, . .	15	12	27	11	56	44
Heart, Valvular Disease of, .	23	40	63	23	57	56
Lung, Abscess of,	1	2	3	1	41	59
Lung, Congestion of, . . .	-	5	5	-	-	50
Lung, Gangrene of,	4	2	6	4	37	52
Pericarditis,	3	-	3	3	40	-
Phthisis,	137	172	349	79	35	36
Pleurisy,	2	4	6	1	44	42
Pneumonia,	40	29	69	27	48	44
GROUP III.—ABDOMINAL DISEASES.						
Abdominal Tumour,	-	1	1	1	-	59
Addison's Disease,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bowel, Obstruction of, . . .	3	3	6	3	37	44

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District Asylums during the Year 1900, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascer- tained by Post- Mortem Examina- tion.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP III.—ABDOMINAL DISEASES—continued.						
Bright's Disease, Acute.	1	2	3	-	36	44
Bright's Disease, Chronic.	6	10	16	8	66	56
Colic.	1	1	2	1	58	55
Opisth.	2	2	4	2	51	32
Diarrhoea.	10	8	18	3	43	46
Dysentery.	18	5	23	6	43	61
Enteritis.	6	-	6	2	49	-
Gall Stones.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hernia, Strangulated.	1	2	3	2	29	56
Hydatid Cysts.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidney, Abscess of.	2	-	2	2	47	-
Liver, Diseases of.	-	3	3	1	-	61
Nephritis.	1	1	2	1	32	60
Ovarian Disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peritonitis.	4	4	8	2	53	38
Prostate, Disease of.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pylorus, Stricture of.	1	-	1	1	63	-
Spleen, Disease of.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stomach, non-Malignant Disease of.	1	2	3	-	27	56
Typhilitis.	1	-	1	1	36	-
Urethra, Stricture of.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uterine Disease (not Cancerous)	-	1	1	-	-	50
GROUP IV.—GENERAL DISEASES.						
Alcoholism, Acute and Chronic.	2	-	2	-	38	-
Anemia, Pernicious.	1	2	3	1	21	22
Anæmism.	1	1	2	1	60	37
Atrophy.	-	6	6	-	-	70
Cancer.	9	12	21	10	61	53
Carbuncle.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Continued Fever.	3	1	4	-	43	38
Diabetes.	-	2	2	1	-	61
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Euteric Fever.	3	7	10	7	38	36
Erysipelas.	3	3	6	1	55	33
Gout, Exophthalmic.	-	1	1	-	-	35
Gout.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hodgkin's Disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza and its Complica- tions.	10	8	18	5	51	58
Lupus and Rodent Ulcer.	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District Asylums during the Year 1900, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP IV.—GENERAL DISEASES.—continued.						
Measles,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myxædema,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purpura,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyæmia,	2	-	2	2	43	-
Rheumatic Arthritis,	-	1	1	-	-	68
Chronic Rheumatic Fever,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scrofula,	-	3	3	-	-	35
Septicæmia,	-	1	1	1	-	26
Small Pox,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syncope,	1	6	6	1	48	52
Syphilis,	-	1	1	1	-	39
Tuberculosis,	8	15	23	7	54	38
GROUP V.						
Bones and Joints, Diseases of,	3	2	5	1	45	52
Cellulitis,	1	-	1	1	37	-
Gangrene of Leg, Foot, or Hand,	2	4	6	1	52	60
General Debility,	15	22	37	2	58	50
Marasmus,	-	1	1	-	-	46
Senile Decay,	69	54	123	14	74	60
GROUP VI.—ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE.						
SUICIDAL.						
Asphyxia by Choking,	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Suffocation,	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Hanging,	1	-	1	-	25	-
„ Strangulation,	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Drowning,	-	1	1	-	-	52
Cut Throat,	2*	-	2*	1	63	-
Other injuries,	-	1*	1*	1	-	37
ACCIDENTAL.						
Burns or Scalds,	2	1	3	2	34	34
Poisoning,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fracture or Dislocation,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rupture of the Bladder or other Viscera,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murder,	2	-	2	1	55	-
Total,	652	622	1,274	327	48	50

* In these cases the wounds which caused death were inflicted prior to admission

TABLE XVII.—Showing the quantity of Land in connection with each District Asylum, and how it was utilized during the year ended the 31st December, 1900.

ASYLUMS.	QUANTITY OF LAND CONNECTED WITH EACH ASYLUM.				
	QUANTITY OF LAND UNDER GRASS AND CULTIVATED.			Buildings, Courts, Woods, &c.	Total Quantity of Land.
	By Spade.	By Plough.	In Grass.		
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Antrim, . . .	4 0 0	13 0 0	120 0 0	13 0 0	150 0 0
Armagh, . . .	9 0 0	—	6 0 0	17 2 8	32 2 8
Ballinasloe, . .	25 0 24	—	106 1 24	40 0 20	171 2 28
Belfast, . . .	9 0 0	—	21 2 0	19 0 0	*49 2 0
Do. (Pardysburn Estate), . . .	30 0 0	30 0 0	106 0 0	120 0 16	295 0 16
Carlow, . . .	14 2 0	—	9 0 0	2 3 24	26 1 24
Castlebar, . . .	12 2 0	3 2 0	16 0 0	6 0 0	38 0 0
Clenmal, . . .	5 2 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	15 3 38	39 1 38
Cork, . . .	20 0 0	20 0 0	74 0 0	46 0 0	160 0 0
Downpatrick, . .	7 1 0	34 0 0	41 0 0	28 0 25	110 1 25
Ennis, . . .	6 0 0	20 0 0	31 0 0	12 0 23	69 0 23
Enniscorthy, . .	4 0 0	29 0 0	15 0 0	20 2 7	68 2 7
Kilkenny, . . .	6 0 0	20 2 13	6 0 0	18 0 0	50 2 13
Killarney, . . .	6 0 0	17 0 0	24 0 5	12 0 0	59 0 5
Letterkenny, . .	20 0 0	6 0 0	—	14 0 0	40 0 0
Limerick, . . .	124 0 36	—	48 1 25	15 1 22	88 0 3
Leedsderry, . . .	9 0 0	85 1 23	135 0 6	87 2 11	317 0 9
Maryborough, . .	2 0 0	26 0 0	38 0 3	6 1 9	74 1 12
Meenaghan, . . .	6 0 0	24 0 0	48 0 0	28 3 10	106 3 10
Mullingar, . . .	10 0 0	50 0 0	333 2 5½	17 0 0	410 2 5½
Omagh, . . .	29 3 2	—	54 0 0	52 3 3	136 2 5
Richmond, . . .	9 0 0	15 0 0	10 1 2	23 2 36	57 3 36
Do. (Portrane Estate), . . .	10 0 0	44 0 0	263 3 0	151 3 35	469 2 35
Sligo, . . .	22 1 0	6 2 0	30 2 28	29 2 19	89 0 7
Waterford, . . .	7 0 0	32 0 0	8 0 0	16 2 38½	63 2 38½
Total, . . .	508 0 22	485 3 36	1,553 2 18½	826 1 24½	3,174 0 21

* The area of land attached to this Asylum has been reduced in consequence of 6 acres having been granted by the Belfast Corporation as a site for the Royal Victoria Hospital.
† Cultivated both by spade and plough.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on behalf of each

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.				
	Balance in favour at the close of last year.	Money supplied by Councils on demand of Committee.		Receipts from Paying Patients.	OTHER
		Levied off District.	Capitalisation Grant from Local Taxation Account.		Sales of Farm and Garden Produce.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Armagh, . . .	£ s. d. 3,709 2 6	£ s. d. 9,966 16 6	£ s. d. 5,968 4 4	£ s. d. 150 4 8	£ s. d. 306 16 5
Ballinasloe, . . .	5,613 14 4	8,151 12 4	11,432 9 6	92 15 5	485 9 0
Belfast (including Antrim), . . .	—	27,397 3 1	10,973 17 2	762 15 5	1,363 15 2
Carlow, . . .	—	7,901 8 2	3,707 14 2	130 0 11	161 7 4
Castelbar, . . .	954 16 8	6,408 11 1	5,863 8 11	96 19 8	25 1 6
Clonmel, . . .	—	14,832 2 10	7,438 11 0	197 8 10	329 10 5
Cork, . . .	74,907 12 6	17,340 13 6	15,265 8 6	567 12 1	156 0 8
Downpatrick, . . .	1,455 17 8	10,977 5 6	5,641 14 9	823 13 1	105 7 11
Ennis, . . .	684 2 6	5,360 19 7	3,789 8 0	422 16 1	566 15 7
Enniscorthy, . . .	1,438 12 8	9,049 2 11	4,464 4 3	395 0 5	234 4 11
Kilkenny, . . .	133 18 2	6,231 13 1	4,318 13 7	325 13 6	13 12 1
Killarney, . . .	12,686 15 5	8,145 1 7	5,542 12 0	81 7 6	110 15 8
Letterkenny, . . .	4,014 8 2	9,329 5 9	6,633 12 0	226 2 8	336 17 11
Limerick, . . .	1,191 9 1	8,643 2 1	6,389 11 0	191 19 2	399 11 0
Londonderry, . . .	1,321 13 8	8,608 19 2	4,790 2 1	258 4 8	593 14 10
Maryborough, . . .	—	17,956 3 2	4,914 14 5	214 15 5	330 1 6
Monaghan, . . .	7,147 7 8	9,761 18 10	7,753 0 4	279 6 9	670 9 5
Mullingar, . . .	—	25,116 6 10	8,137 16 8	218 1 3	548 16 7
Omagh, . . .	1,634 18 3	14,579 2 10	6,548 17 2	405 19 1	26 8 4
Richmond, . . .	2,636 17 5	57,873 6 10	21,375 1 0	1,190 9 2	261 11 6
Sligo, . . .	—	0,570 15 1	5,910 4 10	63 17 11	33 3 6
Waterford, . . .	2,867 10 6	7,332 0 7	4,847 15 0	439 4 1	371 15 3
Total, . . .	41,568 17 2	366,006 7 4	190,232 0 2	7,406 7 9	7,504 6 0

* Belfast Asylum only. † The difference between this balance and that shown in the Account who did not discover his mistake until after the publication of the Account for 1889-1890. ‡ The sum of £11 13s. 2d. in the hands of the Resident Medical Superintendent for petty expenses having error was afterwards corrected by the Auditor.

District Asylum in Ireland for the Year ended 31st March, 1901 (see foot Note.)

RECEIPTS,							ASTLUMS.
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.				Balance against at the close of this year.	Total.		
Sales of Offal and Old Stores. 7.	Fines on Servants. 8.	Interest allowed by Bank. 9.	Other Receipts. 10.			11.		12.	13.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
8 15 6	—	44 11 0	9 2 10	1,390 10 4	20,854 4 1	Armagh.	
35 0 0	2 0 0	83 11 10	1 4 0	104 16 8	28,924 12 7	Ballinasloe.	
21 12 2	0 7 6	96 11 10	63 5 9	*1,302 8 5	42,883 16 6	Belfast (including Antrim).	
7 6 3	—	14 17 3	49 1 2	—	11,965 10 3	Carlow.	
9 10 0	2 16 0	22 10 0	0 15 9	411 10 11	13,790 0 6	Castlebar.	
22 18 0	—	—	197 12 3	—	22,973 3 4	Cloamul.	
65 15 8	—	14 4 3	189 8 10	5,559 13 5	44,036 9 5	Cork.	
32 18 6	2 0 6	118 13 0	—	—	19,156 10 11	Downpatrick.	
12 3 5	0 5 0	18 15 4	7 10 3	—	10,813 12 10	Ennis.	
96 16 8	1 19 0	32 10 0	8 18 9	647 16 6	16,271 6 1	Enniscorthy.	
8 12 2	—	—	55 18 2	664 2 3	11,332 3 0	Kilkeenny.	
6 17 0	2 4 8	42 9 2	114 4 2	—	16,632 7 2	Killarney.	
26 11 1	2 0 0	131 17 11	35 10 1	—	19,636 9 7	Lettickenny.	
9 13 10	1 9 9	36 10 1	8 15 7	—	16,775 1 7	Limerick.	
6 13 1	—	54 15 8	147 8 11	761 19 9	15,973 11 10	Londonderry.	
15 17 1	—	—	19 14 6	479 8 3	23,061 14 4	Maryborough.	
22 15 4	—	83 5 5	—	—	25,688 3 9	Monaghan.	
25 1 5	1 4 0	47 14 9	3 6 9	3,101 11 6	37,198 19 9	Mullingar.	
6 7 0	—	117 4 4	31 15 2	—	28,403 12 2	Omagh.	
213 1 0	—	—	33 11 10	15,324 3 3	50,184 2 0	Richmond.	
27 11 0	5 15 0	—	26 6 0	3,391 0 10	18,933 12 8	Sligo.	
6 14 6	3 9 8	60 6 3	11 18 6	1,753 17 4	17,703 10 8	Waterford.	
175 13 9	25 11 1	1,020 10 1	1,606 8 3	34,702 19 5	567,115 1 0	Total.	

for the previous year is owing to an error of £1, made in the subsidiary account by the Asylum Clerk, differences between this balance and that shown in the Account for the previous year is caused by being erroneously included in the balance shown by him at the end of the year 1899-1900. The who reduced the balance accordingly.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on behalf
(See foot note)

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.				
	Balance against at the close of last Year.	Repayment of Loans.	Salaries and Wages.	Super-annuation.	Provisions and Groceries.
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh.	—	5,294 19 4	2,872 2 1	233 5 3	5,108 0 24
Ballinasloe.	—	5,104 1 4	3,953 9 11	451 13 0	10,445 9 3
Belfast (including Antrim).	1,381 14 4*	4,354 15 1†	7,392 16 10	933 18 5	10,913 0 10
Carlow.	254 18 11	1,555 8 6	2,289 11 8	366 8 9	3,415 16 6
Castlebar.	—	1,687 12 7	2,395 7 6	476 0 3	4,558 18 3
Coomeshingaun.	760 9 4	1,247 10 5	2,580 1 5	1,529 7 10	7,590 2 4
Cork.	—	5,926 4 10	7,649 8 2	714 16 9	15,891 5 4
Downpatrick.	—	1,891 2 6	3,063 18 11	339 11 0	4,629 11 10
Ennis.	—	318 12 2	2,007 2 6	638 17 8	2,562 13 3
Enniscorthy.	—	2,159 16 5	2,379 10 1	940 18 4	5,261 5 2
Kilkenny.	—	2,356 17 11	2,383 13 8	290 6 5	3,388 11 5
Killarney.	—	2,254 6 10	2,826 2 6	368 6 0	4,532 10 6
Letterkenny.	—	4,138 10 4	2,695 10 2	137 6 8	5,181 1 7
Limerick.	—	2,621 6 3	3,404 17 6	500 0 5	5,545 11 1
Londonderry.	—	3,943 13 10	3,316 8 10	203 16 0	3,782 2 9
Maryborough.	2,932 12 3	6,033 6 5	3,257 4 5	359 9 8	4,235 1 6
Monaghan.	—	4,784 18 11	3,531 5 7	416 19 4	7,293 5 1
Mullingar.	658 9 4	9,173 4 7	4,248 15 5	551 10 3	8,512 9 4
Omagh.	—	3,558 13 11	3,513 15 2	935 18 0	5,491 10 0
Richmond.	811 7 0	22,400 0 10	10,474 15 6	3,045 10 10	30,035 17 7
Sligo.	3,030 3 2	1,442 18 8	3,661 10 4	460 7 3	4,859 18 4
Waterford.	—	4,421 3 2	2,793 15 0	340 0 4	4,257 16 0
Total.	9,589 14 4	96,694 5 3	82,779 2 8	13,333 6 5	153,552 19 14

*The difference between this amount and that shown in the account for the previous year is Subsidary Account prescribed by Article 9 (4), of "The Asylum Accounts Order, 1893," but the total balance

†The loan repayments in the case of Belfast are made direct by the Borough Council, and do keep the Accounts uniform with those of the other Asylums. A corresponding sum

N.B.—By the terms of Article 5 (3), of "The Asylum Accounts Order, 1893," it is provided that months of October and April, which, under Article 5 (1) and (8) of the Order are required to relate case may be, immediately preceding such monthly Finance Meeting, shall be included in the corthy, Mullingar, and Richmond Asylums, the accounts hitherto for the period ended on In order to comply with the terms of the Article referred to, it has, therefore, been necessary to represents payments in respect of thirteen

of each District Asylum in Ireland for the Year ended 31st March, 1901,
—continued.

EXPENDITURE.						ASYLUMS.
Wines, Spirits, and Beer.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Medicines, and Medical and Surgical Appliances	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.	
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
5 12 5	203 13 8	82 1 6	1,208 8 5	375 14 1	215 2 5	Armagh.
157 4 8	289 7 8	113 17 4	2,378 5 7	826 10 6	741 6 2	Ballinasloe.
53 15 4	421 7 0	127 9 6	2,563 10 3	367 1 0	278 15 11	Belfast (Includ- ing Antrim).
20 8 1	66 14 7	76 0 7	704 9 7	183 0 8	302 1 0	Carlow.
105 19 0	113 11 9	45 8 10	1,027 19 0	162 2 7	178 3 7	Castlebar.
244 7 5	278 4 4	59 8 7	2,944 9 11	469 12 7	571 5 7	Cloamnel.
413 7 7	256 19 11	364 2 0	2,536 2 2	526 14 11	1,382 5 9	Cork.
129 1 9	200 3 7	164 7 0	1,290 0 5	395 18 2	325 7 10	Downpatrick.
45 15 8	69 4 4	63 12 10	749 5 9	139 15 3	247 8 3	Ennis.
100 16 7	193 19 2	109 7 8	1,079 4 5	197 14 9	236 13 3	Ennisceorthy.
97 19 3	184 2 6	31 17 5	482 1 2	161 14 10	133 1 9	Kilkenny.
98 14 9	102 18 8	103 12 9	927 0 3	267 7 7	159 9 10	Killarney.
19 19 1	171 7 2½	58 8 1	1,251 4 0½	324 7 6½	209 11 4	Leekenny.
96 15 6	130 14 3	55 10 5	918 9 7	210 15 4	163 5 0	Limerick.
25 7 0	193 5 1	107 15 6	1,108 15 9	48 5 0	175 5 8	Londonderry.
70 14 10	47 3 0	54 5 6	1,272 17 10	543 5 4	487 1 7	Maryborough.
152 17 11	223 9 11	119 14 9	1,738 3 8	356 6 8	743 9 4	Monaghan.
95 8 7	217 10 8	172 19 1	3,891 1 3	834 3 5	698 9 0	Mullingar.
67 15 5	213 0 0	82 11 10	1,549 0 1	368 12 5	880 5 8	Omagh.
663 9 11	880 5 5	1,103 13 5	6,581 18 10	1,473 14 9	1,761 7 1	Richmond.
11 17 0	169 1 4	170 11 9	1,121 10 11	351 7 3	391 10 10	Sligo.
59 13 9	143 14 4	110 3 2	1,442 12 1	368 13 0	446 4 11	Waterford.
2,529 4 0	4,200 3 2½	3,378 19 6	38,141 10 2½	9,282 17 7½	10,637 11 9	Total.

caused by the fact that the latter included sums amounting to £29, which were paid into the new Auditor decided that these sums should be treated as balances to credit, and therefore reduced the against accordingly.

not, therefore, pass through the Asylum Accounts, but they are included in above sum in order to have been added to the amount "Levied off District," on the Receipts side of Account.

the receipts reported to, and the payments ordered at the Monthly Finance Meetings held in the exclusively to the half-year ending on the last day of September, or the last day of March, as the accounts of the said half-years respectively. In the case of Armagh, Ballinasloe, Clonmel, Ennis, the last day of the month only included the actual receipts and payments within that month, making an extra month's expenditure in the account for the above year, which consequently months, so far as these Asylums are concerned.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on behalf
(See foot note)

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.					
	Fuel and Light.	Washing Materials.	Water Supply.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh, . .	2,516 16 4½	298 18 2	—	154 12 3	889 10 3	216 8 6
Ballinasloe, . .	2,555 16 0	330 0 6	200 0 0	428 9 5	1,007 9 10	223 2 1
Belfast (including Antrim),	5,073 0 10	632 10 2	380 15 0	1,555 0 11	1,287 12 5	273 4 2
Carlisle, . .	1,328 14 7	95 14 5	123 0 7	418 16 8	554 14 2	228 1 6
Castlebar, . .	1,430 9 3	99 8 5	200 0 0	210 5 9	440 12 7	101 16 0
Cleonsol, . .	1,521 5 10	184 10 5	130 0 0	369 13 2	902 11 4	294 2 0
Cork, . .	3,553 0 8	205 16 6	416 14 10	982 11 7	1,519 17 6	323 13 11
Downpatrick, . .	1,631 2 5	80 14 0	—	508 6 11	778 7 2	305 15 2
Ennis, . .	742 1 2	37 11 0	200 0 0	722 17 11	409 16 3	148 7 11
Enniscorthy, . .	2,197 8 8	145 8 7	—	294 13 3	661 11 1	96 12 7
Kilkenny, . .	1,590 19 9	140 12 4	6 5 0	155 7 7	268 8 4	124 2 6
Killarney, . .	1,531 8 0	98 15 1	123 2 0	242 3 11	555 14 8	163 5 9
Letterkenny, . .	1,828 5 10	111 8 6½	16 0 0	159 13 3	809 15 11	226 13 6
Limerick, . .	1,468 12 3	198 17 8	111 14 7	355 11 5	600 4 9	168 9 8
Londonderry, . .	1,152 11 1	129 8 11	97 19 4	770 1 3	385 0 7	282 8 11
Maryborough, . .	1,515 8 5	248 1 5	150 0 0	205 19 11	1,112 17 6	169 1 11
Monaghan, . .	1,627 4 5	166 4 10	—	348 12 2	479 6 11	327 13 10
Mullingar, . .	3,267 0 10	220 19 6	—	1,629 15 3	1,364 3 1	344 11 8
Omagh, . .	2,444 11 11	203 16 3	—	417 15 8	830 0 11	108 13 5
Richmond, . .	7,025 7 5	1,262 18 2	1,811 1 8	1,925 1 3	4,554 14 4	1,265 19 2
Sligo, . .	1,829 12 4	105 6 4	245 8 3	363 8 3	948 11 1	263 14 1
Waterford, . .	1,588 19 10	149 14 2	90 3 0	497 8 10	451 14 3	157 2 9
Total, . .	54,579 17 10½	5,277 16 8½	4,321 4 3	12,835 6 7	21,500 14 11	6,115 9 0

N.B.—By the terms of Article 5 (2), of "The Asylum Accounts Order, 1899," it is provided that months of October and April which, under Article 3, (1) and (3) of the Order are required to relate one may be, immediately preceding such monthly Finance Meeting, shall be included in the month of the Asylum, the accounts, hitherto, for the period ended on the 31st of the month, shall be, therefore, been necessary to represent payments in respect of thirteen

of each District Asylum in Ireland for the Year ended 31st March, 1901
—continued.

EXPENDITURE.					Total.	ASYLUMS.
Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).	Paid to Boards of Guardians for Main- tenance of Patients in Workhouses, under Act 38 & 39 V., c. 67, s. 2.	Balance in favour at the close of this year.			
34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
102 18 3	89 15 11	—	—	20,554 4 1	Armagh.	
43 2 9	110 6 9	—	—	25,924 12 7	Ballinasloe.	
129 7 2	127 7 3	2,041 3 0	1,180 6 1*	42,383 16 6	Belfast (including Antrim).	
63 1 11	156 16 4	—	5 11 3	11,965 10 3	Carlow.	
56 11 0	206 14 2	—	—	13,795 0 8	Castlebar.	
120 5 2	680 13 3	—	1,033 2 5	22,978 3 4	Cloonmel.	
254 14 6	424 12 6	—	—	44,696 9 6	Cork.	
32 6 9	215 2 6	—	3,141 10 0	13,166 10 11	Downpatrick.	
39 5 4	283 17 2	171 13 0	1,125 0 8	10,833 18 10	Ennisk.	
67 15 3	378 10 10	—	—	16,271 6 1	Enniscorthy.	
134 9 3	46 11 11	—	—	11,802 3 0	Kilkenney.	
163 6 6	260 2 8	—	1,918 19 5	16,632 7 2	Killarney.	
83 6 4	137 10 11	—	1,735 4 4	19,636 9 7	Lottickenny.	
71 18 4	193 3 8	—	409 2 11	16,775 1 7	Limerick.	
91 3 11	131 7 6	20 0 0	—	15,203 11 10	Londonderry.	
81 6 9	35 16 0	—	—	23,061 14 4	Maryborough.	
55 5 4	172 3 5	—	1,967 1 10	25,638 3 9	Monaghan.	
73 1 0	224 7 6	—	—	37,196 19 9	Mullingar.	
70 8 11	183 6 3	—	2,410 10 4	23,403 12 2	Omagh.	
210 2 3	1,922 16 7	—	—	50,184 2 0	Richmond.	
43 11 9	83 8 3	—	—	18,908 12 8	Sligo.	
62 19 8	153 12 7	—	100 0 0	17,729 10 8	Waterford.	
2155 7 11	6,389 3 10	2,292 16 0	15,127 9 3	557,115 1 0	Total.	

Asylum only.
the receipts reported to, and the payments ordered at the Monthly Finance Meetings held in the exclusively to the half-year ending on the last day of September, or the last day of March, as the accounts of the said half-years respectively. In the cases of Armagh, Ballinasloe, Clonmel, Ennisk, the last day of the month only include the actual receipts and payments within that month. to include an extra month's expenditure in the accounts for the above year, which consequently, months, so far as those Asylums are concerned.

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient per
is classified in the

Asylum.	Daily Average Number of Patients in Asylum.	Daily Average Number of Patients in Workhouses under Act 38 & 39 V., c. 67, s. 9.	AVERAGE COST		
			Repayment of Loans.	Salaries and Wages.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Armagh,*	476	—	11 2 4	5 12 3	
Ballinasloe,*	1,153	—	4 8 6	3 8 5	
Belfast (including Antrim), .	1,132	112	4 7 6	6 10 7	
Carlisle,	359	—	4 6 8	6 7 7	
Castlebar,	607	—	2 15 7	3 18 8	
Clonmel,*	719	—	1 14 8	4 0 1	
Cork,	1,575	—	3 15 3	4 17 2	
Downpatrick,	572	—	3 9 8	5 5 0	
Ennis,	378	9	0 16 7	5 6 2	
Enniscorthy,*	446	—	4 16 6	6 9 2	
Kilkeeny,	435	—	5 3 9	5 5 0	
Killarney,	555	—	4 1 3	5 1 10	
Lettisteeney,	533	—	7 0 9	4 18 6	
Limerick,	596	—	3 7 10	5 14 3	
Londonderry,	463	5	8 8 6	7 1 9	
Maryborough,	482	—	12 10 4	6 15 2	
Monaghan,	787	—	6 1 7	4 11 0	
Mullingar,*	818	—	11 4 3	5 3 10	
Omagh,	661	—	5 6 9	5 6 4	
Richmond,*	2,231	—	10 1 9	4 14 4	
Sligo,	635	—	2 5 5	4 17 1	
Waterford,	494	—	8 19 0	5 13 0	
Total,*	16,157	126	5 19 7	5 2 6	

* See foot-note to Table XVIII. as regards Armagh, Ballinasloe,

ANNUM in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure preceding Table.*

preceding Table.

PER PATIENT.					ASYLUMS.
Seper- ation.	Provisions and Groceries.	Wines, Spirits, and Beer.	Tobacco and Snuff.		
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
0 11 1	12 16 8	0 5	8 7	Armagh.*	
0 8 0	9 1 2	2 9	4 8	Ballinasloe.*	
0 16 6	9 12 10	0 11	7 5	Belfast (including Antrim).	
0 11 7	9 10 8	1 6	3 9	Carlow.	
0 15 8	7 19 1	3 6	3 11	Castlebar.	
2 5 4	10 11 2	6 10	7 9	Clonmel.*	
0 9 1	10 0 11	5 3	3 10	Cork.	
0 12 7	8 1 6	4 6	7 0	Downpatrick.	
1 16 5	6 15 1	3 6	3 8	Ennis.	
0 10 10	11 13 3	4 6	8 8	Enniscorthy.*	
0 12 0	8 5 5	4 6	8 6	Kilkenny.	
0 13 3	8 2 7	3 1	3 8	Kilbarney.	
0 4 8	8 16 3	0 8	5 10	Letterkenny.	
1 7 2	8 18 4	3 4	4 5	Limerick.	
0 8 11	8 1 8	1 2	5 5	Londonderry.	
0 15 4	8 15 9	2 11	1 11	Maryborough.	
0 10 7	9 7 7	3 11	7 5	Monaghan.	
0 13 3	10 5 8	2 4	5 4	Mullingar.*	
1 8 0	8 6 2	2 1	6 5	Omagh.	
1 7 5	13 10 6	5 0	7 11	Richmond.*	
0 14 6	7 11 6	0 4	5 4	Sligo.	
0 13 9	8 15 3	2 10	5 10	Waterford.	
0 17 2	9 16 4	3 4	5 11	Total.*	

Clonmel, Enniscorthy, Mullingar, and Richmond Asylums.

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient per
is classified in the

AVERAGE COST					
Asylums.	Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.	
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	
	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Armagh, . .	3 5	2 10 9	0 15 9	0 9 1	
Ballinasloe,* .	2 0	2 1 2	0 15 7	0 12 10	
Belfast (Including Antrim), . .	2 3	2 5 4	0 6 6	0 4 11	
Carlow, . .	4 3	1 19 3	0 10 2	0 11 8	
Castlebar, . .	1 6	1 13 11	0 5 4	0 5 10	
Clonmel,* . .	1 8	2 16 10	0 11 5	0 15 11	
Cork, . .	4 7	1 18 0	0 11 5	0 17 7	
Downpatrick, .	5 8	2 5 1	0 12 6	0 11 5	
Ennis, . .	3 8	1 19 8	0 9 7	0 13 1	
Enniscorthy,* .	4 11	2 8 5	0 8 10	0 13 2	
Kilkenny, . .	1 6	1 0 9	0 4 8	0 6 1	
Killarney, . .	3 9	1 13 9	0 9 8	0 6 10	
Letterkeney, .	2 0	2 2 7	0 11 4	0 7 2	
Limerick, . .	1 10	1 10 10	0 7 1	0 5 6	
Londonderry, .	4 7	2 7 5	0 2 1	0 7 6	
Maryborough, .	2 3	2 12 10	1 2 7	1 0 3	
Monaghan, . .	3 1	2 4 2	0 9 1	0 19 0	
Mullingar,* .	4 3	4 15 2	1 0 5	0 14 8	
Omagh, . .	2 6	2 6 10	0 11 2	1 6 8	
Richmond,* . .	9 11	2 19 3	0 13 3	0 15 4	
Sligo, . .	5 4	1 15 4	0 10 5	0 12 4	
Waterford, . .	4 5	2 18 5	0 15 8	1 0 11	
Total,* . .	4 2	2 7 3	0 11 6	0 13 2	

¹⁰ See foot-note to Table XVIII. as regards Armagh, Ballinasloe,

Annex in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure preceding Table*—continued.

PER PATIENT.

Fuel and Light.	Washing Materials.	Water Supply.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Asylums.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	
5 5 9	8 2	—	0 6 6	Armagh.*
1 15 8	5 9	3 6	0 7 7	Ballinasloe.*
4 9 8	11 2	6 9	1 7 6	Belfast (including Antrim).
3 14 0	5 3	7 5	1 3 4	Carlow.
2 7 2	2 3	6 7	0 8 1	Castlebar.
2 2 4	5 2	3 7	0 10 3	Clonmel.*
2 5 1	2 7	5 3	0 12 2	Cork.
2 17 0	3 0	—	0 17 9	Downpatrick.
1 19 3	4 8	10 7	1 18 2	Ennis.
4 18 6	6 6	—	0 13 3	Enniscorthy.*
3 11 9	6 6	0 3	0 7 2	Kilkeeny.
2 15 2	3 7	4 5	0 8 9	Killarnoy.
3 3 11	3 9	0 7	0 5 5	Letterkenny.
2 9 3	6 8	3 9	0 11 11	Limerick.
2 9 3	5 11	4 2	1 12 11	Londonderry.
3 2 11	14 5	6 3	0 12 3	Maryborough.
3 4 6	4 3	—	0 8 10	Monaghan.
4 16 9	5 8	—	1 19 10	Mullingar.*
3 14 0	6 3	—	0 12 8	Omagh.
3 3 3	12 3	16 4	0 17 4	Richmond.*
2 18 11	3 4	7 9	0 11 7	Sligo.
3 4 4	4 5	4 0	1 0 2	Waterford.
3 2 7	6 6	5 4	0 15 11	Total.*

Clonmel, Enniscorthy, Mullingar, and Richmond Asylums.

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient per Annum
is classified in the

ASYLUM.	AVERAGE COST PER PATIENT.				Total Average Cost of Patients maintained in Workhouses under Act 38 & 39 V., c. 67, s. 2.
	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).	
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,* . .	1 17 5	9 1	6 10	0 8 9	—
Ballinasloe,* . .	0 17 6	4 0	0 9	0 1 11	—
Belfast (including Antrim).	1 4 6	6 8	3 0	0 3 6	18 4 6
Carlisle, . .	1 10 11	12 8	3 6	0 8 9	—
Castlereagh, . .	0 14 6	3 4	1 10	0 6 10	—
Clonmel,* . .	1 5 1	8 1	3 8	0 18 1	—
Cork, . .	0 19 4	5 0	3 3	0 5 5	—
Downpatrick, . .	1 7 3	10 8	1 10	0 7 7	—
Ennis, . .	1 1 8	7 10	1 7	0 15 0	19 1 6
Enniscorthy,* . .	1 9 8	3 11	2 7	0 17 0	—
Kilkenny, . .	0 11 8	5 9	5 3	0 2 2	—
Killarney, . .	1 0 2	5 2	6 1	0 7 3	—
Letterkenny, . .	1 7 6	8 9	2 10	0 4 8	—
Limerick, . .	1 2 5	5 8	2 5	0 6 6	—
Londonderry, . .	0 16 5	12 1	3 11	0 5 7	16 0 0
Maryborough, . .	2 6 2	7 0	3 4	0 3 7	—
Monaghan, . .	0 12 2	9 1	2 2	0 4 5	—
Mullingar,* . .	2 5 7	8 5	1 9	0 5 6	—
Omagh, . .	1 5 9	6 0	2 1	0 5 6	—
Richmond,* . .	2 1 0	11 5	1 11	0 17 8	—
Sligo, . .	1 10 6	8 4	1 4	0 2 8	—
Waterford, . .	0 18 3	6 4	2 2	0 6 3	—
Total * . .	1 6 8	7 7	2 8	0 7 9	18 3 11

* See foot-note to Table XVIII. as regards Armagh, Ballinasloe.

in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure preceding Table*—continued.

Average Cost per Head, calculated on the Gross Expenditure, including Repayment of Loans.	Average Cost per Head, deducting Receipts from Paying Patients and other Miscellaneous Receipts from the Gross Expenditure.	Average Cost per Head, calculated on the Gross Expenditure, less Repayments of Loans.	Average Cost per Head, deducting Repayments of Loans and "Other Miscellaneous Receipts" from the Gross Expenditure.	Net Average Cost per Head, deducting Repayments of Loans, Receipts from Paying Patients, and other Miscellaneous Receipts from the Gross Expenditure.	ASYLUM.
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
43 7 10	42 6 0	32 5 6	31 9 11	31 3 8	Armagh.*
35 1 9	24 9 7	20 13 2	20 2 7	20 1 0	Ballinasloe.*
33 0 3	30 3 2	28 0 7	26 15 9	26 3 6	Belfast (including Antrim).
33 12 1	31 12 5	28 5 5	27 13 0	27 5 9	Carlow.
22 14 7	22 9 4	19 19 0	19 16 11	19 13 9	Castlebar.
29 7 11	28 8 9	27 13 2	26 19 7	26 14 1	Clonmel.*
27 19 2	27 7 0	24 3 11	23 18 8	23 11 9	Cork.
23 0 0	26 2 2	24 10 4	24 1 4	22 12 6	Downpatrick.
25 3 4	22 10 1	24 7 1	22 15 9	21 13 11	Ennis.
36 9 8	34 19 1	31 13 1	30 16 4	30 2 7	Ennisceorby.*
27 2 8	26 4 1	21 18 10	21 15 3	21 0 4	Kilkenny.
26 10 3	25 17 4	22 9 0	21 19 0	21 16 1	Killarney.
30 7 2	29 1 4	23 6 5	22 8 3	22 0 7	Lettarkenny.
27 9 2	26 10 8	24 1 4	23 6 4	23 2 10	Limerick.
33 15 5	31 13 1	25 8 8	23 18 6	23 6 4	Londonderry.
41 15 3	40 11 6	29 4 11	28 10 1	28 1 2	Maryborough.
30 2 10	28 16 0	24 1 3	23 1 6	22 14 5	Monaghan.
44 12 8	43 11 11	33 8 5	32 13 0	32 7 8	Mullingar.*
31 15 2	30 15 10	26 8 5	26 1 3	25 9 0	Omagh.
44 5 10	43 10 9	34 4 2	33 19 9	33 9 1	Richmond.*
25 2 0	24 17 5	22 16 7	22 13 8	22 11 11	Sligo.
35 15 0	33 16 7	26 16 0	25 17 5	24 17 7	Waterford.
32 13 7	31 12 2	26 14 11	26 3 7	25 13 6	Total.*

Clonmel, Ennisceorby, Mullingar, and Richmond Asylums.

TABLE XX.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the
attached to the

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.				
	Potatoes.	Other Root Crops.	Other Vegetables.	Grain.	Hay and Straw.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
L.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	68 13 8	41 4 0	102 14 8	14 15 6	181 0 0
Armagh, . . .	4 9 0	14 5 3	177 11 5	—	42 13 0
Ballinasloe, . . .	19 10 8	151 9 2	111 13 4	23 0 0	11 0 0
Belfast, . . .	7 16 0	10 15 0	130 8 11	5 5 0	41 13 0
Do. (Purdyburn Estate),	158 4 0	109 10 3	72 7 0	107 13 0	161 2 0
Carlow, . . .	179 5 11	36 0 0	174 15 0	—	—
Castlebar, . . .	90 18 2	35 12 8	104 10 11	5 13 1	79 19 7
Clongmel, . . .	97 16 0	45 9 8	246 7 8	8 0 0	34 0 0
Cork, . . .	155 2 5	124 13 11	209 17 11	—	—
Downpatrick, . . .	263 13 7	12 0 6	160 8 2	—	1 8 0
Ennis, . . .	178 8 10	23 14 6	125 10 2	—	2 9 0
Enniscorthy, . . .	149 7 11	85 0 0	155 13 9	87 1 0	70 18 9
Kilkenny, . . .	86 2 6	27 16 11	135 0 4	25 9 7	34 6 0
Killarney, . . .	130 17 3	4 13 8	94 19 0	17 0 11	42 10 10
Letterkenny, . . .	32 2 4	18 9 8	143 16 8½	18 10 8½	33 12 0
Limerick, . . .	221 18 1	27 14 8	219 4 0	—	6 5 0
Londonderry, . . .	169 5 10	63 1 3	114 6 1	40 2 9	128 7 0
Maryborough, . . .	88 2 2	24 7 5½	97 9 3½	96 4 8	104 15 4
Monaghan, . . .	109 2 9	14 5 11	193 5 5	—	58 13 0
Mullingar, . . .	118 6 11	73 2 4	183 11 10	—	—
Omagh, . . .	77 8 2	25 14 5	121 13 11	—	—
Richmond, . . .	23 5 2	109 11 5	318 3 2	—	—
Do. (Portlaine Estate),	229 19 6	73 16 8	165 9 1	—	52 0 0
Sligo, . . .	207 18 2	56 8 0	293 3 9	—	—
Waterford, . . .	198 15 0	80 0 0	76 19 4	72 0 0	40 0 0
Total, . . .	3,178 12 10	1,293 13 9½	4,014 7 5	520 16 0½	1,111 6 6

NOTE.—This Table includes on the "Receipts" side the value of Stock and Produce alone being shown in the Cash Account (Table XVII). On the "Expenditure" employed on the farm, which are not shown under "Farm and Garden

Year ended 31st March, 1901, in connection with the Farms District Asylums.

RECEIPTS.					ASYLUMS.
Pigs.	Other Live Stock.	Milk.	Bacon.	Butcher's Meat.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	12.
127 15 2	229 19 6	563 9 11	—	—	Antrim.
528 5 5	10 10 0	—	—	—	Armagh.
422 6 0	40 2 0	654 5 2	—	106 18 4	Ballinasloe.
332 16 6	—	—	—	—	Belfast.
594 15 5	416 7 3	582 14 8	—	—	Do. (Purdysburn Estate).
91 4 0	61 14 6	136 11 10	111 0 0	—	Carlow.
—	—	—	232 0 10	—	Castlebar.
259 10 5	—	—	—	—	Clonsilla.
95 15 2	59 5 6	479 16 11	570 6 10	—	Cork.
75 0 0	23 10 0	522 9 3	438 11 1	70 0 0	Downpatrick.
321 2 6	225 0 6	307 10 0	—	—	Ennis.
179 6 2	—	—	—	—	Enniscorthy.
—	—	—	189 8 3	—	Kilkeny.
46 15 2	24 6 0	132 8 7	—	—	Killarney.
323 11 4	19 10 0	—	—	—	Lettickenny.
249 19 1	132 19 2	224 16 4	20 8 0	—	Limerick.
192 1 4	101 4 0	170 4 3	92 17 6	73 16 11	Londonderry.
264 8 6	—	—	—	—	Maryborough.
587 19 2	109 5 0	248 0 3	—	—	Monaghan.
715 16 7	219 3 6	1,905 3 3	—	151 3 0	Mullingar.
—	21 14 4	408 3 7	634 16 6	85 3 2	Omagh.
—	—	—	—	—	Richmond.
—	125 4 7	501 17 9	232 13 0	593 12 8	Do. (Portrane Estate).
—	28 19 0	239 7 4	228 9 2	81 7 6	Sligo.
429 2 3	81 0 0	—	—	—	Waterford.
4,063 10 2	1,371 13 10	7,295 19 1	2,750 11 2	1,169 2 2	Total.

consumed in the Asylum as well as the Cash received for what was sold—the latter side items are shown, such as wages and allowances of the members of the staff Expenses" in Table XVIII., but under "Salaries," "Provisions," &c.

TABLE XX.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the
attached to the

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.					
	Hides, Skins, and Wool.	Mis- cellaneous.	Value of Stock on 31st March, 1901.	Value of Produce on 31st March, 1901.	Loss.	TOTAL.
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	—	0 5 9	480 15 0	205 0 0	—	2,104 15 0
Armagh, . . .	—	—	137 19 6	132 5 0	—	788 1 7
Bellinacree, . .	4 1 0	—	405 15 0	95 7 0	—	2,075 7 6
Belfast, . . .	—	—	76 10 0	29 11 8	—	640 16 1
Do (Purdy'sburn Estate), . . .	1 4 3	—	907 0 0	152 0 0	—	2,534 17 10
Carlow, . . .	—	17 1 5	247 6 0	113 0 10	—	1,173 19 4
Castlebar, . . .	—	1 1 0	62 13 8	135 4 11	—	806 10 10
Coomal, . . .	—	—	163 5 0	71 10 0	—	915 15 7
Cork, . . .	—	32 0 0	1,036 15 0	33 10 0	—	2,878 4 6
Downpatrick, .	1 2 2	2 10 0	904 17 3	271 4 4	—	2,744 17 4
Ennis, . . .	—	4 6 11	427 12 8	647 7 7	—	2,323 2 6
Ennisceorthy, . .	—	15 5 0	203 6 4	219 18 6	—	1,355 15 5
Kilkenny, . . .	8 12 2	47 8 1	100 11 10	38 11 8	—	753 7 4
Killarney, . . .	—	0 14 0	329 7 0	235 7 0	—	1,668 13 3
Lethkenny, . . .	—	—	163 8 0	31 10 0	—	834 19 6½
Limerick, . . .	—	—	458 5 0	189 10 0	—	1,771 0 1
Londonderry, . .	9 1 0	324 7 1	269 8 0	162 1 8	—	1,500 4 8
Maryborough, . .	—	4 7 6	293 3 0	77 14 0	—	967 11 9
Monaghan, . . .	—	—	654 14 0	63 15 10	—	2,017 6 4
Mullingar, . . .	6 1 8	0 15 0	2,225 10 0	423 14 6	—	5,838 11 5
Omagh, . . .	4 14 0	13 15 6	375 0 0	86 0 0	—	1,915 4 2
Richmond, . . .	—	—	234 0 0	55 18 0	58 13 8	849 11 5
Do. (Portrane Estate), . . .	56 9 7	75 11 8	1,187 18 6	228 5 0	—	3,543 18 9
Sligo, . . .	4 4 0	—	613 16 6	191 15 0	—	2,660 3 5
Waterford, . . .	—	1 10 0	372 0 10	68 17 8	—	1,420 5 1
Total, . . .	25 9 8	444 15 11	12,331 3 11	4,010 0 2	68 13 8	45,495 2 3½

NOTE.—See note on

Year ended 31st March, 1901, in connection with the Farms
District Asylums—continued.

EXPENDITURE.						ASYLUMS.
Value of Stock on 1st April, 1900.	Value of Produce on 1st April, 1900.	Rent.	Paid Labour.	Manures.		
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
381 10 0	104 0 0	15 14 3	131 18 6	—		Antrim.
170 0 0	101 10 0	17 0 0	67 4 4	2 5 2		Armagh.
450 0 0	47 0 0	211 18 10	138 13 1	—		Ballinacree.
116 2 0	24 19 6	30 10 0	91 19 4	—		Belfast.
1,031 0 0	217 7 0	106 10 0	163 5 0	2 10 6		Do. (Pardysburn Estate).
183 13 6	87 0 8	10 10 0	75 16 6	23 10 0		Carlow.
122 6 1	77 12 6	45 0 0	85 2 8	13 12 2		Castlebar.
102 10 0	230 15 6	30 0 0	114 3 4	90 15 10		Clonmel.
949 5 6	144 0 0	303 10 4	302 14 2	94 13 6		Cork.
806 10 2	188 4 8	107 1 0	156 1 6	22 14 0		Downpatrick.
342 17 0	740 17 10	75 0 0	135 6 6	22 10 0		Ennis.
391 13 0	177 8 0	67 15 0	68 10 10	71 12 0		Enniscorthy.
180 4 5	61 9 0	63 7 0	72 4 10	39 18 0		Kilkenny.
308 15 6	180 18 10	86 12 6	135 3 6	77 14 10		Kilbarney.
129 10 0	94 10 0	26 0 0	132 10 1	37 9 4		Lettickenny.
626 13 0	75 15 0	201 12 7	95 1 0	49 6 8		Limerick.
107 5 0	66 5 0	418 5 0	299 3 9	79 1 10		Londonderry.
183 8 0	67 3 6	35 0 0	61 6 1	35 14 10		Maryborough.
622 0 0	31 8 8	214 10 0	173 0 0	—		Meonaghan.
2,064 10 0	324 4 6	761 11 2	656 11 10	5 17 9		Mullingar.
384 4 0	105 13 0	85 0 0	269 5 8	1 2 6		Omagh.
227 2 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	106 9 1	16 9 0		Richmond.
1,094 2 6	91 5 0	230 9 0	423 1 2	11 10 6		Do. (Portrane Estate).
677 10 0	422 0 0	147 1 8	137 6 3	45 4 11		Sligo.
309 16 6	29 12 4	94 0 0	143 17 0	68 17 10		Waterford.
11,803 8 2	3,810 19 5	3,516 13 4	4,345 14 10	880 10 2		Total.

TABLE XX.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the
attached to the

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.				
	Implements and Harness.	Seeds and Plants.	Pigs.	Other Live Stock.	
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim,	45 12 3	67 5 11	54 18 10	330 12 1	
Armagh,	16 2 10	50 0 1	84 13 5	—	
Ballinasloe,	5 15 6	24 17 7	130 11 6	55 10 0	
Belfast,	3 0 1	23 7 9	39 10 0	—	
Do. (Purdyburn Estate),	56 10 0	92 1 9	54 0 0	210 0 0	
Carlow,	5 8 0	30 14 11	77 8 0	105 9 6	
Castlebar,	10 12 6	47 13 8	113 18 6	—	
Clongmal,	25 9 5	84 18 0	78 15 3	—	
Cork,	53 4 0	96 3 9	309 17 8	105 0 0	
Downpatrick,	28 8 5	45 8 2	116 15 6	117 1 6	
Ennis,	13 5 6	61 8 4	73 9 0	202 5 6	
Ennisceorthy,	31 8 8	55 18 8	91 13 9	—	
Kilkenny,	16 6 7	10 14 7	63 9 0	—	
Killarney,	17 15 10	47 13 0	—	63 17 6	
Lettierkenney,	11 9 6	15 19 4	2 5 0	—	
Limerick,	18 7 9	24 7 0	37 11 6	114 17 0	
Londonderry,	86 17 3	78 0 6	95 13 0	203 10 0	
Maryborough,	45 9 6	52 10 10	45 16 0	33 0 0	
Monaghan,	19 2 11	47 19 8	216 9 4	5 12 6	
Mullingar,	91 3 10	236 14 1	5 10 0	500 15 0	
Omagh,	12 7 0	40 19 10	109 14 0	139 5 0	
Richmond,	82 12 3	104 11 11	—	41 0 9	
Do. (Portrane Estate),	104 7 0	163 12 10	80 14 6	577 4 5	
Sligo,	26 16 4	14 1 11	41 19 6	136 18 5	
Waterford,	62 16 7	100 5 2	205 1 0	25 10 0	
Total,	890 9 6	1,401 14 3	2,173 16 3	2,902 9 2	

NOTE.—See note on

Year ended 31st March, 1901, in connection with the Farms
District Asylums—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.			Profit.	ASYLUMS.
Fodder and Feeding Stuffs.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.		
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
259 11 2	17 16 6	2,104 13 0	635 13 8	Antrim.
—	0 1 9	782 1 7	233 4 0	Armagh.
177 18 8	3 0 5	2,075 7 6	850 4 1	Ballinasloe.
—	—	640 18 1	308 7 5	Belfast.
284 13 1	—	2,834 17 10	557 0 6	Do. (Purdyburn Estate).
149 17 6	3 2 3	1,172 19 6	480 8 8	Carlow.
39 8 6	4 0 0	806 10 10	205 4 7	Castletbar.
9 14 8	—	216 18 7	155 16 7	Cloameth.
133 16 2	131 14 10	2,878 4 8	204 5 9	Cork.
121 11 8	38 10 2	2,744 17 4	836 10 7	Downpatrick.
216 14 7	9 19 6	2,223 2 6	309 9 9	Ennis.
16 10 6	14 18 10	1,165 15 6	378 5 2	Enniscorthy.
7 2 2	6 12 5	743 7 4	222 19 4	Kilkenny.
27 7 2	0 12 0	1,668 15 3	113 1 7	Killarney.
56 8 7½	—	824 10 6½	388 10 8½	Lettickenny.
110 6 2	6 2 9	1,771 9 1	511 0 8	Limerick.
53 3 5	2 4 10	1,900 4 8	285 15 1	Londonderry.
5 0 0	16 14 8	967 11 9	318 0 4	Maryborough.
21 18 5	27 9 4	2,017 6 4	567 17 6	Monaghan.
471 5 4	33 7 7	5,838 11 5	926 0 4	Mullingar.
33 3 8	0 19 6	1,915 4 2	673 10 0	Omagh.
165 19 0	5 14 5	829 11 5	—	Richmond.
290 6 8	58 9 4	3,543 18 0	449 4 6	Do. (Portrane Estate).
39 1 11	8 12 6	2,610 8 5	313 15 0	Sligo.
29 16 0	3 6 3	1,420 5 1	349 6 5	Waterford.
2,800 5 4½	369 8 10	45,296 2 3½	10,503 13 0½	Total.

TABLE XXI.—Showing the total amount levied off the Counties and County Boroughs comprised in the respective Districts, to meet all Lunacy charges, including the cost of maintenance of the Patients in the District Asylums, and the repayments in respect of Loans for Buildings, Purchase of Land, &c., during the Year ending 31st March, 1901, together with the Estimated Rate per £1 which such charges represent on the Rateable Property in each Lunacy District.

ASYLUM.	Counties and County Boroughs comprised in each Asylum District.	Total Amount levied for Lunacy Purposes during the Year 1900-1.	Estimated Prorations on the Rateable Property in the District.
Armagh,	Armagh,	£ s. d. 9,968 16 6	Pence, 5·6
Ballinasloe,	Galway and Roscommon,	8,151 12 4	2·5
Antrim,	Antrim,	27,297 3 1	3·8
Belfast,	Belfast County Borough,		
Carlow,	Carlow,	7,904 3 2	3·6
	Kildare,		
Castlebar,	Mayo,	6,408 11 1	4·8
Clonmel,	Tipperary, North and South Ridings,	14,832 2 10	5·2
Cork,	Cork County and County Borough,	17,340 13 6	3·3
Downpatrick,	Down,	10,977 6 6	3·3
Ennis,	Clare,	5,859 19 7	4·0
Ennisceorthy,	Wexford,	9,049 2 11	5·6
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	6,251 13 1	4·5
Killarney,	Kerry,	8,145 1 7	6·4
Lettisteeny,	Donegal,	9,229 6 9	7·3
Limerick,	Limerick Co. and Co. Borough,	8,643 2 1	3·8
Londonderry,	Londonderry Co. & Co. Borough,	8,058 19 2	4·7
Maryborough,	King's and Queen's,	17,066 3 2	8·2
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	9,701 18 10	4·2
	Cavan,		
Mullingar,	Longford,	25,119 6 10	5·9
	Meath,		
	Westmeath,		
Omagh,	Fermanagh,	14,579 2 10	5·0
	Tyrone,		
Richmond,	Dublin Co. and Co. Borough,	57,873 6 10	6·5
	Wicklow,		
	Louth,		
Sligo,	Leitrim,	9,029 15 1	6·5
	Sligo,		
Waterford,	Waterford Co. & Co. Borough,	7,852 0 7	3·0
	Total, Ireland,	390,099 7 4	4·8

NOTE.—The above are the sums paid out of Local Rates during the year, the actual expenditure in each case being shown in Table XVIII. The latter is partly met by the Imperial Capitation Grant, as well as by Contributions on behalf of Paying Patients and other Miscellaneous Receipts, the balance of the cost being paid out of Local Rates. The sum required to be levied in any year depends, therefore, on the amount of the Grant and other Receipts, as well as on the balance in hand or deficit, as the case may be, at the beginning of the year.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE I.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &c., in the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum, during the Year 1900.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1899,				141	21	162
Admitted during the year 1900,				18	8	21
Total number under treatment during year, .				159	29	188
Discharged during the year—						
	M.	F.	T.			
Recovered,	10	1	11			
Relieved,	5	1	6			
Not Improved,	1	—	1			
				16	2	18
Deaths during the year—						
From Natural Causes,	3	—	3			
From Accidental Causes,	—	—	—			
By Suicide,	—	—	—			
				3	—	3
Escapes during the year,				—	—	—
Total discharges, deaths, and escapes during year,				19	2	21
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1900,				140	22	162
Daily average number of patients in Asylum during 1900, .				140.22	21.05	161.25
Percentage of deaths on daily average number of Patients, .				2.14	—	1.86

TABLE II.—Showing the Crimes of the Patients who were Admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1900, and also of those Remaining on the 31st December, 1900; together with the Period at which Insanity was recognised.

Cases.	Admissions.										Retentions.													
	Period at which Insanity was recognised.										Period at which Insanity was recognised.													
	Found Insane on Arraignment and inapplicable of Pleading.					Acquitted on the ground of Insanity, or special verdict of Guilty, but insane.					Found Insane on Arraignment and inapplicable of Pleading.					Acquitted on the ground of Insanity, or special verdict of Guilty, but insane.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Total Number remaining on 31st December, 1900.		
Murder and Manslaughter,	4	1	5	1	1	2	8	—	3	8	9	10	39	12	41	54	3	27	34	2	16	77	17	94
Violent Assault,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	9	—	9	3	1	4	2	—	2	14	1	15
Common Assault,	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	1	2	4	1	5	10	1	11	3	1	4	—	—	—	13	2	15
Rape or Attempt,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	5
Arson,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	2	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	8
Theft and Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	—	3	3	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	1	5	—	5
Burglary and Housebreaking,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	4	—	4	10	—	10
Attempt at Suicide,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of the Articles of War,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	4	2	6	1	—	1	3	—	3	8	2	10
Total,	8	1	9	5	1	4	7	1	6	18	3	31	60	15	95	34	5	39	54	9	23	140	29	169

TABLE III.—Showing the previous Mental History of the Patients who were admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1900.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Re-admissions,	2	—	2
First admission, but stated not to be the first attack of Insanity,	—	1	1
First attack, or no information on the subject,	16	2	18
Total,	18	3	21
Known to have actually attempted suicide or threatened to do so,	2	—	2
Regarded as being Suicidal,	—	—	—
Stated not to have attempted suicide, or no information on the subject,	16	3	19
Total,	18	3	21
Affected with Epilepsy or Epileptiform Convulsions,	—	—	—
Not so affected,	18	3	21
Total,	18	3	21

TABLE IV.—Showing the Form of Mental Disease in the Patients who were admitted during the Year 1900, and also in those remaining on the 31st December, 1900.

Form of Disease.	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 1900		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania,	6	1	7	35	7	42
Melancholia,	2	1	3	9	10	19
Dementia,	6	—	6	23	—	23
Mesomania,	—	—	—	2	—	2
General Paralysis,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idiocy,	—	—	—	14	2	16
Parasporal Insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental affections complicated with Epilepsy,	—	—	—	6	1	7
Supposed not Insane,	4	1	5	1	2	3
Total,	18	3	21	140	22	162

TABLE V.—Showing the conditions under which Patients were discharged during the Year 1900.

Conditions of Discharge.	Number Discharged.		
	M.	F.	T.
Remitted to Prisons,	6	1	7
Liberated or given up to care of Friends,	4	—	4
Transferred to District Asylums,	6	1	7
Total,	16	2	18

TABLE VI.—Showing the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, Discharged, and who Died in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1900, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1900.

Ages.	Admissions.			Discharges.									Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December, 1900.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From 5 to 10 Years, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
.. 10 to 15 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
.. 15 to 20 ..	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
.. 20 to 25 ..	3	2	7	4	1	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	3	25
.. 25 to 30 ..	8	1	9	4	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	24	4	28
.. 30 to 35 ..	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	36	9	45
.. 35 to 40 ..	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	3	25
.. 40 to 45 ..	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	17
.. 45 to 50 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
.. 50 to 55 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
.. 55 and upwards,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unascertained, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7
Total, .	18	3	21	10	1	11	5	1	6	1	-	1	3	-	3	140	22	162

Average age at death, Males. 45 Females. —

TABLE VII.—Showing the Educational Condition of Patients who were admitted during the Year 1900, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1900.

—	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 1900.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Well Educated,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Can Read and Write well,	3	1	4	27	4	31
„ „ „ indifferently,	8	—	8	50	6	56
Can Read only,	4	1	5	7	3	10
Cannot Read or Write,	2	1	3	15	7	22
Unascertained,	1	—	1	40	2	42
Total,	18	3	21	140	22	162

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of Patients who were Admitted, Discharged, and who Died in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1900, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1900.

—	Admissions.			Discharges.									Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December, 1900.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Married,	8	1	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	36	8	44
Single,	13	1	14	6	1	7	4	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	48	13	61
Widowed,	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
Not ascertained,	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	42	1	43
Total,	14	3	21	10	1	11	5	1	6	1	—	1	3	—	3	140	22	142

TABLE IX.—Showing the Previous Occupation of Patients remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1900.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculturalists,	64	1	65
Carpenters,	2	—	2
Domestic Servants,	—	10	10
Masons, Bricklayers, and Slaters,	2	—	2
Mendicants,	5	—	5
Music Master,	1	—	1
Painter and Glazier,	1	—	1
Penitoner Soldier,	1	—	1
Police,	1	—	1
Publicans,	2	—	2
Sailor,	1	—	1
Shoemakers,	2	—	2
Shopkeepers,	5	1	6
Smiths and Workers in Metals,	5	—	5
Tailor and Seamstress,	3	1	4
Victuallers,	3	—	3
Various other employments,	8	1	9
No Occupation,	2	—	2
Unascertained,	36	3	42
Total,	140	29	149

TABLE X.—Showing the causes of the Deaths in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1900.

Initials.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Cause of Death.
D. C. . .	1	-	49	Epileptic convulsions, and effusion of blood into the pericardium. Inflammation of the Lungs. Empyema and Amyloid disease.
J. M'L. . .	1	-	48½	
J. D. . .	1	-	37	
Total, . .	3	-	-	

TABLE XI.—Showing the Daily Average Number of Patients employed and unemployed during the Year 1900.

Patients Employed.			Patients Unemployed.		
How Employed.	Average Numbers.		Causes.	Average Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards.	27	9	Refusing to Work, .	24	-
As Storekeeper, . .	1	-	Unemployed because of—		
As garden or field labourers.	45	-	(a.) mental condition.	7	1
In the kitchen, . .	10	-	(b.) bodily condition.	14	1
In the laundry, . .	3	5			
As Shoemaker, . .	1	-			
As Stokers, . .	2	-			
As Tailors, . .	2	-			
As Upholsterers, . .	-	3			
As Messengers, . .	1	2			
Miscellaneous, . .	3	-			
Total employed, . .	96	19	Total unemployed,	45	2

TABLE XII.—Showing the Average Number of Patients attending Divine Service, taking Exercise daily, and attending Entertainments during the Year 1900.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Attending Roman Catholic Service,	64	5	69
" Protestant Episcopal Service,	10	2	12
" Presbyterian Service,	10	1	11
Total,	84	8	92
Taking Exercise—Confined to Airing Courts,	33	13	46
" In outer Airing Courts,	107	8	115
Total,	140	21	161
Attending Associated Entertainments,	112	19	131

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Receipts and Expenditure on behalf of the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum for the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Daily Average Number of { Males. Females. Total.
 { 27 13 40
 { 119 91 21 27 101 125 } during the financial year 1900-1901.

Receipts.	Expenditure.	Yearly Average Cost per Patient in respect of each of the Headmaster which the Expenditure is classified.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Amount of Parliamentary Vote,	By Salaries and Wages,	3,785 3 6
„ Casual Receipts, as follows:—	„ Victualling Patients, and Rations for Attendants, . .	2,475 4 10
Sale of Offal and Old Stores,	„ Clothing for Patients,	392 13 4
Farm and Garden Produce,	„ Uniform for Attendants and Servants,	41 17 11
	„ Medicines and Surgical Instruments, &c.,	28 0 1
	„ Escort and Conveyance of Patients,	41 5 6½
	„ Allowances to Patients,	143 4 1
	„ Incidental Expenses,	374 9 9
	„ Outlay on Farm and Garden,	4,652 4 9½
	Total Expenditure,	12 14 11
	„ Extra Receipts paid over to H.M. Exchequer, . .	240 1 3½
	„ Balance to be surrendered,	Total,
Total,		6,935 0 3

* Yearly Average Cost per Patient, less proportion borne by Casual Receipts, £38 8s. 6d.

TABLE XIV.—Account of the Sum Expended, compared with the Sum Granted by Parliament for the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum in the Year ended 31st March, 1901, showing a Surplus or Deficit upon each sub-head of the Vote.

Service.	Parliamentary Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than granted.	More than granted.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and Wages,	3,501 0 0	3,285 2 6	16 17 6	—
Victualling Patients, and Rations for Attendants,	*2,420 0 0	2,475 4 10	*144 15 2	—
Clothing for Patients and Uniform Clothing,	430 0 0	392 19 4	37 0 8	—
Medicines and Surgical Instruments, &c.,	48 0 0	41 17 11	3 2 1	—
Escort and Conveyance of Patients, .	40 0 0	26 0 1	11 19 11	—
Allowances to Patients,	20 0 0	41 5 6½	8 14 5½	—
Incidental Expenses,	120 0 0	143 4 1	—	23 4 1
* Transferred from balance on Farm and Garden Account as an appropriation in aid of Grant in respect of Victualling Patients and Rations for Attendants, .	6,406 0 0			
	208 0 0			
Total,	6,696 0 0	6,407 14 8½	198 5 8½	—

TABLE XV.—DETAILED STATEMENT OF SALARIES AND WAAGES, showing the Rates of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Servants of the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum, for the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

No. not nominally employed.	Description of Office.	Salary of Office.			Allowances.	Valued at
		Minimum.	Annual Increase.	Maximum.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	Resident Physician and Governor.	600 0 0	50 0 0	700 0 0	House and garden.	100 0 0
1	Assistant Resident Medical Officer.	—	—	500 0 0	Apartment and attendance.	60 0 0
1	Visiting Physician.	—	—	175 0 0	—	—
2	Chaplains.	—	—	{ 80 0 0 } { 30 0 0 } { 25 0 0 }	—	—
1	Clerk and Storekeeper.	150 0 0	10 0 0	250 0 0	For house.	50 0 0
1	Assistant Clerk and Storekeeper.	80 0 0	5 0 0	140 0 0	For house.	15 0 0
1	Head Attendant (Male).	80 0 0	2 10 0	110 0 0	For house and uniform.	21 10 0
1	Fitter.	60 0 0	2 10 0	80 0 0	For rations and quarters.	35 0 0
4	Charge Attendants (Male), (a)	52 0 0	1 10 0	58 0 0	Rations, uniform, and quarters.	40 0 0
12	Attendants (Male), (b)	42 0 0	1 0 0	50 0 0	Do.	40 0 0
10	Assistant Attendants (Male).	30 0 0	1 0 0	40 0 0	Do.	40 0 0
1	Head Attendant (Female).	40 0 0	2 0 0	52 0 0	Do.	57 0 0
8	Charge Attendants (Female), (c)	32 0 0	1 0 0	36 0 0	Do.	35 0 0
9	Attendants (Female), (d)	18 0 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	Do.	25 0 0
1	Farmyard Man.	—	—	2s 6d. per day.	—	—
1	Boy Messenger.	1s. per day.	3d. per day.	—	—	—

(a) Including one Night Attendant, receiving an allowance of 250 in lieu of rations, and 49 in lieu of quarters.

(b) Including Fitter, Tailor, Shoemaker, Cook, Assistant Night Attendant, Gaskeeper, and Gatekeeper; the Assistant Night Attendant receiving 49 in lieu of quarters; and the Tailor, Shoemaker, and Gaskeeper receiving an allowance of 250 each in lieu of rations; the Assistant Night Attendant receiving 49 in lieu of quarters; and the Tailor, Shoemaker, and Gaskeeper receiving an allowance of 25 each in respect of their supervision of Patients at work.

(c) Including one Landress.

(d) Including two Assistant Landresses, one Hall Maid, and Female Night Attendant.

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM
(DUNDRUM).

CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

MEMORANDUM OF INSPECTION ON THE 29TH DECEMBER, 1900.

Inspected on 29th Dec., 1900.	On the 29th December, 1900, I inspected the whole of the asylum, and saw the 140 men and 22 women who were resident as patients. At the end of last year there were on the books the names of 162 patients—of whom 141 were men and 21 women; since then 21 (18 men and 3 women) have been admitted; 14 men and 2 women have been discharged; and 3 men have died—leaving 162 patients now resident.
Statistics.	
Admissions.	Of the admissions 3 men and 1 woman were acquitted on the ground of insanity, or a special verdict of guilty but insane (under 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 38.) was found in their cases; 8 men and 1 woman were found insane on arraignment and incapable of pleading; and 7 men and 1 woman were certified as insane after conviction.
Discharges.	Of the patients discharged, 4 men were discharged to the care of friends; 6 men and 1 woman who had recovered, were sent back to prison; whilst 6 men and 1 woman, whose sentences had expired, or upon receiving their discharge as criminal lunatics, were removed to the asylums of their districts as ordinary lunatics.
Deaths.	The three deaths were due to ordinary causes. A Coroner's inquest was held in each case, and a <i>post-mortem</i> examination made.
Patients in bed.	Three male patients were found in bed—two from bodily illness and one on account of excitement—and one man was in seclusion. One patient may be said to be always kept apart from the others on account of his aggressive and violent conduct. He exercises by himself in a small yard, and spends the rest of the day in his room. Perhaps it may be found possible to improve this man's habits by taking him out occasionally in charge of a special attendant.
No restraint.	The returns of restraint and seclusion show no record of the use of restraint, but seclusion was resorted to in the treatment of 16 men and 8 women; on 1,297 occasions for 8,540 hours in all in the case of the men, and 87 occasions for 664 hours in the case of the women.
Seclusion.	
Health.	The general health has been very good. There has been no epidemic or sickness of any sort, nor has any serious casualty been recorded.
No casualties.	
Attempted escapes.	During the year no effectual escape has taken place, but two attempts were made by the same patient, who managed to elude the vigilance of the attendants and got over the wall, but on each occasion was retaken after a short absence.
Laundry arrangements.	For the past few months the care and comfort of the patients, and the cleanliness and order of the establishment have been seriously interfered with owing to the unfinished state of the laundry.
Heating.	As stated in last year's report, extensive structural alterations have been carried out in the laundry. These alterations may be said to be almost completed. At the same time the contract for heating the wards has been carried out, and, in connection with these works, a new boilerhouse has been built and fitted with two

large boilers. Unfortunately the steam connection has not yet been made, so that it has neither been possible to heat the wards nor to utilise the drying closet.

It is needless to say that in an institution such as this, where cleanliness is of such importance and where there is a daily demand for fresh clothing, the want of means of drying during wet weather must be very severely felt. Owing to this condition of affairs it has been found impossible to change the patients' clothing and bedding as often as they otherwise ought to be.

Under existing circumstances it would be unfair to reflect in any way on the cleanliness of the institution. It will be sufficient to say that the patients' linen and the sheets on the beds were as clean as could be expected under the present unsatisfactory arrangements.

During the past year the windows have been enlarged in some of the rooms at the rear of the asylum. This is a great improvement, adding much to the light and ventilation of these rooms. Shutters are however still required.

In the sanitary annexes no steps have yet been taken to guard the pipes or to alter the gas brackets, which at present present facilities for suicide.

Some additional furniture is badly wanted in the refractory day-room, which is cheerless and comfortless in the extreme.

Painting is much needed throughout the whole male side. But, as already stated, until these minor works are left to the staff to carry out it is impossible that the wards can be kept in proper order.

The attendants' room would also require some papering and painting.

Forty-eight per cent. of the men and 45 per cent. of the women—excluding those only engaged at house work—are usefully employed. Forty-five men work on the farm; 2 as tailors; and 1 in the shoemaker's shop.

The system of remuneration for work done is still reported to work satisfactorily.

Great attention seems to have been given to matters of amusement and recreation, and apparently the result has been beneficial to the patients. There have been cricket and football matches, in which some of the patients take part, and a large number look on. There are frequent associated entertainments, and various indoor games. The supply of literature appears adequate.

The Chaplains' books show that on last Sunday 67 patients went to Mass; 14 attended the Protestant Episcopalian Service, and 12 went to the Presbyterian worship.

The Case-books have been kept up with great regularity and care, and do credit to the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Considine.

The strength of the staff continues unchanged: a considerable number of the attendants now reckon many years' service, and very few changes take place amongst them. I am sorry to hear, however, that none of the junior attendants are preparing for the examination prescribed by the Medico-Psychological Association, in order to obtain the certificate in nursing given by that Association.

31st December, 1900.

D

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM
(DUNDRUM).
Cleanliness

Furniture
required.
Painting
required.

Employment.

Amusements
and recreation.

Religious
ministrations.

Medical
records.

Staff.

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM
(DUNDRUM).REPORT of the RESIDENT PHYSICIAN and GOVERNOR of the
CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM, for the
year 1900, and the financial year 1900-1901.

The Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum,
Dundrum, Co. Dublin,
2nd April, 1901.

Governor's
report.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my tenth annual report, together with the usual statistical tables for the year 1900, the financial tables for the year ended 31st March, 1901, and the notes on the cases admitted.

Admissions.

The admissions were 21 in number, 18 males and 3 females, an increase of 5 as compared with 1899.

Average
number
resident.

The average number resident was 161·25, as against 164 in 1898 and 1899.

Decrease
foreshadowed.

In my ninth report I foreshadowed this decrease, and contrasted it with the increase in non-criminal lunatics.

Number under
treatment

The total number under treatment was 183, a decrease of 2.

Discharges.

The total number of discharges was 18, 16 males and 2 females, of whom 10 men and 1 woman were discharged recovered; 5 men and 1 woman relieved; and 1 man not improved.

Recoveries.

There were 3 deaths during the year—all from natural causes. An inquest was as usual held in each case.

Deaths.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number of patients was 1·86 as against 1·21 in 1899.

No suicide,
escape, or
serious
casualty.

I am glad to be again able to report that no suicide, no escape, and no casualty occurred during the year.

Two attempts
to escape.
Staff.

One habitual convict made two unsuccessful attempts to escape, which were duly reported to your Office. The conduct of the staff with one or two exceptions was very good, and the only vacancy was that caused by the promotion of the attendant-tailor as reported last year.

General
health.

The general health of the asylum was extremely good, there have been but few serious cases of illness, and no epidemic, even the influenza being a trivial visitation.

No epidemic.

Heating.

The work of heating the asylum, and renovating the laundry has been slowly progressing throughout the year, and the results are at present being tested. I trust that there will be no disappointment in these important matters.

Laundry.

Farm and
garden.

There was a serious failure of the potato crop, due in my opinion to the fact that the amount of land is insufficient to provide for a proper rotation of crops.

Average cost.

The average cost per capitem for the year is £38 3s. 6d. as compared with £47 4s. 5d., the average cost in the five years 1885-89.

Conduct of
patients.

The conduct of the patients has been on the whole very good, but the character of the admissions is steadily becoming worse, and there is an accumulation of mental degenerates of a debased type.

Low type of
admissions.

Amusements.

The amusements have been carried out as effectively as the limited funds at my disposal permit, and there can be no question that the benefit to the patients is incalculable. Unfortunately the library is dependent on the expenditure for amusements leaving a surplus, and for the last two years I have been unable to purchase any books.

Library.

The Assistant Physician, Mr. Thomas Considine, F.R.C.S., has completed six and a half years of faithful and efficient service, and I trust that his claims will shortly receive the attention they deserve.

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM
(DUNDRUM).

The Consulting Physician has aided me by his advice in the treatment of the serious cases of illness, which fortunately have been but few.

Assistant
Physician.
Consulting
Physician.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I must thank you for your continued support, and for your appreciation of the manner in which I have maintained order and discipline.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. REVINGTON, M.D.,

Resident Physician and Governor.

The Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle.

NOTES ON CASES ADMITTED INTO THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM, DURING THE YEAR 1900.

Notes on
admissions
in 1900.

MALES.

Case 1.—W. R., admitted from Dundalk Prison, charged with murder. A case of recurrent mania with alcoholic history.

Case 2.—J. W., admitted from Castlehar Prison, charged with assault and wounding. A case of melancholia with advanced phthisis.

Case 3.—J. M., admitted from Tullamore Prison, charged with larceny. A case of alcoholic insanity, recovered rapidly and was discharged in six months.

Case 4.—T. M., admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with manslaughter, undergoing a sentence of fifteen years' penal servitude, attempted suicide while in prison. An alcoholic case of melancholic type, and marked impulsive tendency.

Case 5.—J. M., admitted from Belfast Prison, charged with larceny, numerous previous convictions, has doubtless been deranged for many years. A case of chronic delusional insanity, with marked hallucinations.

Case 6.—J. McC., admitted from Maryboro' Prison, charged with murder. A case of dementia of an ordinary type.

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM
(DUNDREM).

Notes on
admissions
in 1900.

Case 7.—T. S., admitted from Limerick Prison, charged with murder. Alcoholic type, a most interesting case from the medico-legal point of view, was perfectly sane on admission, and it is impossible to form a decided opinion as to his condition at the time the crime was committed.

Case 8.—J. McG., admitted from Sligo Prison, charged with assault, many previous convictions, type alcoholic. A case of dementia.

Case 9.—E. M., admitted from Maryboro' Asylum, charged with the murder of a patient in the Maryboro' District Asylum. Was admitted here in 1897, charged with arson, and discharged to the district asylum in 1899 at the expiration of his sentence. He had many periodic attacks of mania during these two years, but never exhibited the least symptom of homicidal tendency. His mental condition was found to have markedly deteriorated since he left here and to have assumed a totally different character. It is remarkable that the mental change, and the murder, ensued almost immediately on a severe attack of influenza.

Case 10.—R. K., admitted from Belfast Prison, charged with attempted murder. Is probably of alcoholic type, very low mental development, and a suitable case for prolonged detention.

Case 11.—M. C., admitted from Galway Prison, charged with the murder of his child, has fixed delusions about his wife, who must be considered fortunate to have escaped his vengeance.

Case 12.—C. M., admitted from Waterford Prison, charged with larceny. A case of delusional mania, an habitual criminal, fifteen convictions, effected his escape from prison in a marvellous manner, also attempted suicide while in prison, and came here with the worst character of any convict I have had under my charge. Has been a source of great anxiety to me, but so far my treatment has been successful.

Case 13.—J. McG., admitted from Dundalk Prison, charged with malicious destruction of property. A very debased mental type, but nothing is known of his previous history, so that an exact diagnosis cannot be made.

Case 14.—M. H., admitted from Maryboro' Prison, charged with manslaughter, sentence penal servitude for life. A case of dementia.

Case 15.—J. B., admitted from Kilmainham Prison, charged with assault with intent to kill. A case of chronic delusional insanity with hallucinations.

Case 16.—T. P., admitted from Kilmainham Prison, charged with demanding money by menaces, a Dutchman who speaks little English, and is most difficult to understand. A case of dementia.

Case 17.—J. K., admitted from Armagh Prison, charged with inflicting bodily harm. A case of dementia with occasional attacks of excitement. CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM
(DUNDUM).

Case 18.—C. McC., admitted from Cork Prison, charged with the murder of his mother, was suffering from rather acute melancholia on admission, which has somewhat improved. The clearest case of a distinct homicidal prompting I have ever met, long harboured, long contested, it finally overpowered him. He regarded the killing of his mother a solemn duty manifested to him by some occult means which he is quite unable to describe. Notes on
admissions
in 1900.

FEMALES.

Case 19.—R. S., admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with assault. A case of delusional mania, discharged at the expiration of her sentence, which occurred a few days after admission.

Case 20.—E. L., admitted from Belfast Prison, charged with the murder of her illegitimate child. A woman originally of low mental type, the condition being aggravated by lack of education and a hard-working life since eight years of age, she fell an easy victim to the advances of some scoundrel, and at the birth of her child acted with a kind of blind animal instinct.

Case 21.—A. McD., admitted from Sligo Prison, charged with the murder of her eighth and youngest child. A case which offers a remarkable contrast to the last, a superior woman of affectionate motherly type, reared a family of eight sons, and then breaks down owing to worry caused by the ill health and mental breakdown of her eldest boy. A strong insane heredity leads this superior woman to the same crime as her mentally inferior sister and companion in misfortune E. L., (*vide* case 20).

GEORGE REVINGTON, M.D.,

Resident Physician and Governor.

APPENDIX C.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE INSANE.TABLE I.—Showing the number of Patients remaining in the
Private Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on the 31st
December of each year from 1880 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880,	286	386	622
1881,	288	397	635
1882,	254	396	650
1883,	247	389	636
1884,	244	395	639
1885,	243	389	632
1886,	233	369	602
1887,	239	356	625
1888,	240	361	601
1889,	259	372	631
1890,	253	368	621
1891,	246	366	652
1892,	275	369	644
1893,	281	361	642
1894,	293	353	646
1895,	305	358	663
1896,	318	358	676
1897,	325	366	691
1898,	327	387	714
1899,	318	381	699
1900,	325	384	709

TABLE II.—Showing the Number Licensed for, and also the Total Number of Patients under Treatment in each Private Asylum and Institution for the Insane during the year 1900, together with the Number Remaining at the close thereof.

ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.	Number Licensed for.			Total Number under Treatment during 1901.			Number Remaining on 31st December, 1901.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh, .	20	15	35	18	17	35	13	12	25
Belmont Park, Co. Waterford, .	42	-	42	51	-	51	39	-	39
Bloomfield Institution, Co. Dublin,	-	-	-	17	23	40	13	20	33
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh, .	-	15	15	-	15	15	-	8	8
Ela Lawn, Co. Dublin, . .	-	10	10	-	6	6	-	5	5
Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.	30	26	56	21	25	46	15	19	34
Glenaside, Co. Antrim,* . .	5	-	5	2	-	2	-	-	-
Hampstead House, Co. Dublin, .	26	-	26	24	-	24	18	-	18
Hartfield House, Dublin, .	30	-	30	28	-	28	22	-	22
Highfield House, Co. Dublin, .	-	20	20	-	14	14	-	12	12
Lindville, Co. Cork, . . .	30	30	60	19	29	48	14	18	32
St. John of God, Co. Dublin, .	90	-	90	103	-	103	76	-	76
St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin City, and St. Edmundsbury, Lucan.	-	-	-	43	92	135	35	76	111
St. Vincent's Institution, Co. Dublin.	-	-	-	-	124	124	-	101	101
Stewart's Institution, Co. Dublin. } Imbecile Department,	-	-	-	65	44	109	58	38	96
} Private Asylum, .	-	-	-	31	51	82	22	40	62
Verrillo, Clontarf, Dublin, .	-	34	34	-	39	39	-	29	29
Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin, .	-	10	10	-	6	6	-	6	6
Total,				422	485	907	325	384	709

* Licence expired on 6th June, 1960, and was not renewed.

and Institutions for the Insane the Number of Admissions,
the Year ended 31st December, 1900.

Total Number Discharged.			DEATHS.			Total Number Died.			ESCAPES.			TOTAL DISCHARGES, DEATHS, AND ESCAPES.			ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.
			From Natural Causes.	By Suicide.											
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
4	3	7	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	3	5	3	10	Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh.
8	-	8	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	12	-	12	Belmont Park, Waterford.
5	3	8	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	3	7	Bloomfield Institution, Co. Dublin.
-	4	4	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	7	7	Course Lodge, Co. Armagh.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin.
2	4	6	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	6	6	12	Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	Glenside, Co. Antrim.*
2	-	2	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	6	-	6	Hampstead House, Co. Dublin.
4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	6	Hartfield House, Dublin.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Highfield House, Co. Dublin.
5	10	15	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	11	16	Lindville, Co. Cork.
21	-	21	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	27	-	27	St. John of God, Co. Dublin.
8	15	23	3	3	6	-	-	-	3	3	6	8	16	24	St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin City, and St. Edmundsbury, Lucan.
-	14	14	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	23	23	St. Vincent's Institution, Co. Dublin.
6	3	9	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4	7	6	13	Imbecile Depart- ment. } Stewart In- Private Asylum. } stitution, Co. Dublin.
4	7	11	8	4	12	-	-	-	8	4	12	9	11	20	Verrille, Clontarf, Dublin.
-	6	6	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	10	10	Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin.
63	73	136	33	23	56	-	1	1	33	26	59	97	101	198	Total.

15% and was not recovered.

TABLE IV.—Showing the probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1900.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MORAL CAUSES:—			
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	4	21	25
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	4	5	9
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under above two heads), and overwork.	27	18	45
Religious excitement,	4	12	16
Love affairs (including seduction),	2	7	9
Fright and nervous shock,	5	10	15
PHYSICAL CAUSES:—			
Intemperance in drink,	37	19	56
„ sexual,	1	—	1
Veneral disease,	2	—	2
Self-abuse (sexual),	3	2	5
Over-exertion,	1	1	2
Sunstroke,	8	1	9
Accident or injury,	7	1	8
Pregnancy,	—	—	—
Parturition and the puerperal state,	—	4	4
Lactation,	—	—	—
Uterine and Ovarian disorders,	—	3	3
Puberty,	—	1	1
Change of life,	—	7	7
Fevers,	3	2	5
Privation and starvation,	—	1	1
Old age,	11	4	15
Other bodily diseases or disorders,	5	9	14
Previous attacks,	5	8	13
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral).	55	88	143
Congenital defect ascertained,	71	44	115
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES,	20	7	27
UNKNOWN,	50	109	159
Total,	325	384	709

TABLE V.—Showing the Forms of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the year 1900; and also in the cases Remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on the 31st December, 1900.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st Dec., 1900.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile {	With Epilepsy, . . .			—			1 1 2			7 3 12		
	{ Without Epilepsy, . . .			—			1 2 3			66 37 103		
Epilepsy acquired,	3	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	9	7	16
General Paralysis,	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6	6	—	6
Mania {	Acute,			19 30 49			7 16 23			3 2 5		
	Chronic,			— 3 3			1 1 2			3 7 10		
	Recurrent,			— 8 8			— 3 3			— — —		
	A Poles,			12 4 16			9 1 10			1 3 4		
	Puerperal,			— 1 1			— 2 2			— 2 2		
	Senile,			1 — 1			— — —			4 4 8		
	{ Acute,			8 20 28			4 11 15			2 2 4		
Melancholia {	Chronic,			13 3 16			3 1 4			1 1 2		
	With Stupor,			1 5 6			— — —			1 1 6		
	Recurrent,			— 4 4			— 4 4			— 1 1		
	Puerperal,			— 1 1			— — —			— — —		
	Senile,			1 — 1			— — —			1 — 1		
Mecomania {	Of Suspicion, Unseen Agency, &c.			2 1 3			1 — 1			1 2 3		
	Of Pride, &c.,			— 1 1			— 1 1			— — —		
	Other forms of Delusional Insanity,			6 11 17			— 2 2			— 1 1		
Dementia {	Primary,			4 1 5			— — —			1 1 1		
	Secondary,			8 1 9			1 — 1			8 — 8		
	Senile,			1 3 4			— — —			3 3 6		
	Organic (i.e., from Tumours, Coarse Brain Disease, &c.)			1 — 1			1 — 1			1 — 1		
Total,	104	104	208	27	42	69	33	29	62	325	334	709

TABLE VI.—Showing the Ages of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1900.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years,	24	11	35
From 15 to 20 years,	22	15	37
From 20 to 30 years,	35	45	80
From 30 to 40 years,	56	58	114
From 40 to 50 years,	63	59	122
From 50 to 60 years,	57	89	146
From 60 to 70 years,	41	69	110
From 70 to 80 years,	24	30	54
Over 80 years,	3	8	11
Total,	325	384	709

TABLE VII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1900.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	30	41	71
Single,	266	291	557
Widowers and Widows,	29	52	81
Unknown,	—	—	—
Total,	325	384	709

TABLE VIII.—Showing the previous Professions or Occupations of the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1900.

PREVIOUS PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Army,	11	—	11
Navy,	3	—	3
Church,	44	—	44
Law,	8	—	8
Medicine,	10	—	10
Students,	29	2	31
In Trade,	46	3	49
Farmers,	21	2	23
Other Occupations,	40	24	64
No Occupation,	113	353	466
Total,	325	384	709

APPENDIX D.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of LUNATICS and

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.									
CO. ANTRIM.									
Antrim, . . . . .	.	10	10	.	1	1	.	11	11
Ballycastle, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Ballymena,	64	67	131	.	.	.	64	67	131
Ballymoney, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Belfast,	90	97	187	.	.	.	90	97	187
Larne,	2	8	10	1	.	1	3	8	11
Lisburn,	3	10	13	.	1	1	3	11	14
CO. ARMAGH.									
Armagh,	10	14	24	.	.	.	10	14	24
Lurgan,	18	12	30	.	2	2	18	14	32
CO. CAVAN.									
Bailieborough, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Bawnboy, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	6	4	10	8	4	12	14	8	22
Coolshill,	5	4	9	.	.	.	5	4	9
CO. DONEGAL.									
Ballyshannon,	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunfanaghy,	3	8	11	.	.	.	3	8	11
Glenties,	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Inishowen,	0	7	7	1	.	1	1	7	8
Letterkenny, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Millford, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Stranorlar, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
CO. DOWN.									
Bankbridge,	1	7	8	.	.	.	1	7	8
Dowpatrick, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkeel, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newry,	8	13	21	.	1	1	8	14	22
Newtownards,	3	23	26	3	2	5	6	25	31
CO. FERMANAGH.									
Enniskillen,	2	6	8	.	.	.	2	6	8
Irvinestown, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lisnakeel, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CO. LONDONDERRY.									
Coleraine,	5	5	10	.	.	.	5	5	10
Lisnavea,	5	5	10	2	.	2	7	5	12
Londonderry,	4	3	7	.	.	.	4	3	7
Magherafelt,	5	5	10	.	.	.	5	5	10
CO. MONAGHAN.									
Carrickmacross,	2	7	9	.	.	.	2	7	9
Castledown,	8	4	12	.	.	.	8	4	12
Cross, . . . . .	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	4	4
Monaghan,	4	8	12	2	2	4	6	10	16
CO. TYRONE.									
Castlederg, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Clough, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cookstown,	3	3	6	.	1	1	3	4	7
Dungannon,	1	12	13	1	.	1	2	12	14
Omagh, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	2	2	.	3	3
Scrabo,	6	7	13	.	1	1	6	8	14
Total, Ulster,	209	248	456	9	19	28	209	267	476

IMBECILES in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1900.

IMBECILES.									Total Number of Lunatics and Idiots.			UNIONS.	
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.							
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.													
CO. ANTRIM.													
6	3	9	1	.	1	7	3	10	7	14	21	Antrim.	
13	17	30	1	.	1	14	19	33	4	1	5	Ballycastle.	
17	1	18	1	1	2	19	2	21	1	2	3	Ballymena.	
2	18	20	1	.	1	17	19	36	109	115	224	Ballymoney.	
2	8	10	1	1	2	3	7	10	8	15	23	Belfast.	
6	11	17	3	6	9	9	17	26	11	26	37	Larne.	
												Lisburn.	
CO. ARMAGH.													
8	7	15	1	4	5	6	11	17	16	25	41	Armagh.	
18	18	36	2	6	8	12	24	36	30	38	68	Lurgan.	
CO. CAVAN.													
	4	4	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	5	5	Badlieborough.
3	3	6	1	.	1	3	3	6	3	3	6	Bawnboy.	
7	5	12	2	1	3	10	6	16	13	14	27	Cavan.	
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	6	6	11	Oostehill.	
CO. DONEGAL.													
	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	4	Ballyshannon.
	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	Donegal.
3	7	10	.	.	.	3	7	10	3	6	9	Drumfinaghy.	
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	7	8	15	Glenties.	
2	3	5	.	.	.	2	3	5	2	4	6	Inishowen.	
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	2	1	3	Letterkenny.	
			.	.	.							Midford.	
			.	.	.							Stranorlar.	
CO. DOWN.													
4	8	12	2	.	2	8	9	17	9	18	27	Banbridge.	
11	7	18	2	.	2	13	7	20	13	7	20	Downpatrick.	
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	Kilkeel.	
3	30	33	3	3	6	9	13	22	17	27	44	Newry.	
13	11	24	2	2	4	15	13	28	18	28	46	Newtownards.	
CO. FERMANAGH.													
7	6	13	.	.	.	7	6	13	9	12	21	Eamiskillen.	
4	5	9	.	.	.	6	5	11	6	5	11	Irvinestown.	
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	1	3	Lisnaskea.	
CO. LONDONDERRY.													
3	2	5	.	.	.	3	2	5	5	7	12	Coleraine.	
4	5	9	1	.	1	6	5	11	8	12	20	Lisnavea.	
3	5	8	1	1	2	6	5	11	10	8	18	Londonderry.	
3	2	5	1	1	2	6	3	9	11	8	19	Magherafelt.	
CO. MONAGHAN.													
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	4	8	12	Carrickmacross.	
4	5	9	2	.	2	6	4	10	14	8	22	Castleblayney.	
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	5	Clones.	
2	5	7	.	.	.	2	5	7	5	10	15	Monaghan.	
CO. TYRONE.													
1	.	1	1	.	1	9	.	9	2	.	2	Castlederg.	
4	3	7	1	.	1	5	2	7	5	5	10	Clogher.	
5	1	6	1	1	2	6	2	8	9	6	15	Cookstown.	
6	7	13	2	.	2	7	7	14	9	14	23	Dungannon.	
3	2	5	1	1	2	6	3	9	6	8	14	Omagh.	
3	5	8	2	2	4	5	7	12	11	15	26	Strabane.	
184	184	368	25	21	46	219	225	444	435	599	1,034	Total, Ulster.	

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS	LUNATICS								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.									
CO. CLARE.									
Ballyvaughan,		2	2					2	2
Cerrofin,	8	2	5				3	2	5
Balls,	42	29	71	1	2	4	43	32	75
Bundymon,	7	7	14	1		1	8	7	15
Kiladyart,	10	4	14		1	1	10	5	15
Kilrush,	24	27	51	2	2	4	26	29	55
Scardiff,	4		4				4		4
Tulla,	7	7	14				7	7	14
CO. CORK.									
Bandon,	4	4	10				6	4	10
Bantry,		1	1					1	1
Castletown,	2		2				2		2
Glengahilly,	1		1				1		1
Cork,	54	104	158	4	15	19	58	119	177
Dunmanway,	1		1				1		1
Fermoy,	1	7	8				1	7	8
Kanturk,	8	18	26	1	3	4	9	21	30
Kinsale,		1	1					1	1
Macroom,	2	7	10	1	2	3	3	9	12
Mallow,	12	18	30	1	1	2	13	19	32
Midleton,									
Millstreet,	6	4	10				6	4	10
Mitchelstown,		6	6		1	1		7	7
Skibbereen,	1	1	2				1	1	2
Skull,									
Youghal,	1	4	5	1		1	2	4	6
CO. KERRY.									
Cahergiveen,		1	1					1	1
Dingle,									
Kenmare,									
Killarney,	1	1	2				1	1	2
Listowel,	4	14	18				4	14	18
Trillick,	5	8	13	2	1	3	7	9	16
CO. LIMERICK.									
Croom,	7	10	17	3	1	4	10	16	26
Kilmallock,	12	20	32	2		2	14	20	34
Limerick,	22	44	66	2	4	6	24	48	72
Newcastle,	4	7	11		1	1	4	8	12
Rathkeale,	2	2	4		1	1	2	3	5
CO. TIPPERARY.									
Borrisokane,	2	1	3				2	1	3
Carrick-on-Suir,									
Cashel,									
Clogheen,	2	2	4				2	2	4
Clonmel,	7	2	9	2	1	3	9	3	12
Nenagh,	3	7	10	1		1	4	7	11
Roscrea,									
Thurles,	1	4	5		1	1	1	5	6
Tipperary,	16	21	37	1	4	5	17	25	42
CO. WATERFORD.									
Dungarvan,	2	8	10	2		2	4	8	12
Kilmacthomas,	1	4	5				1	4	5
Lismore,	6	12	18	1	2	3	7	14	21
Waterford,		14	14					14	14
Total, Munster,	290	433	723	28	44	72	318	477	795

in Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1900—continued.

IDIOTS.									Total Number of Lunatics and Idiots.			UNIONS.	
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.							
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.													
CO. CLARE.													
													Ballyvaghan.
3	2	5				3	2	5	3	4	7		Corrofin.
2	2	4	1		1	3	2	5	6	4	10		Ennis.
									43	32	75		Ennistymon.
17	9	26	3	1	4	20	10	30	28	17	45		Killadysert.
3	2	5				3	2	5	15	7	22		Kilrush.
									26	21	47		Scariff.
2	10	12	1		1	3	10	13	7	10	17		Tulla.
1	1	2	1		1	2	1	3	11	10	21		
CO. CORK.													
				1	1		1	1	6	5	11		Bandon.
										1	1		Bantry.
2	1	3				2	1	3	4	1	5		Castletown.
2	2	4	1	3	4	3	5	8	4	6	10		Cloonsilly.
9	50	59	8	2	10	14	23	37	72	143	215		Cork.
									1		1		Dunmanway.
10	4	14		1	1	10	5	15	11	12	23		Fermoy.
5	16	21	1		1	6	16	22	15	37	52		Kanturk.
	1	2					1	1		2	3		Kinsale.
									4	9	13		Macroom.
2	9	11	3		3	5	9	14	18	26	44		Malloy.
5	18	23	2		2	7	18	25	7	18	25		Midleton.
16	2	18				16	2	18	15	6	21		Midwest.
2	1	3				2	1	3	3	8	11		Michelstown.
1	1	2				1	1	2	2	2	4		Skibbereen.
3	3	6	1		1	4	3	7	8	7	15		Youghal.
CO. KERRY.													
1	1	2				1	1	2	1	1	2		Caherciveen.
1	3	4				1	3	4	1	4	5		Dingle.
2	2	4	1		1	3	1	4	1	1	2		Kenmare.
7	1	8	1	2	3	8	3	11	9	4	13		Killarney.
1	3	4		1	1	1	4	5	5	18	23		Listowel.
6	8	14				6	8	14	13	17	30		Trillick.
CO. LIMERICK.													
5	3	8	1		1	6	3	9	16	15	31		Groom.
4	1	5	2		2	6	1	7	22	22	44		Kilmallock.
19	8	27	2		2	21	8	29	45	56	101		Limerick.
2	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	5	7	10	17		Newcastle.
8	5	13				8	5	13	10	8	18		Buttacasle.
CO. TIPPERARY.													
	4	4					4	4	2	5	7		Borrisokane.
8	11	19		1	1	9	12	21	10	12	22		Carrook-on-Suir.
2	10	12	2	3	5	4	13	18	8	13	21		Cashel.
3	1	4		2	2	3	3	6	5	6	11		Clogheen.
5	50	55	1	2	3	6	12	18	15	16	31		Clovel.
1	4	5	1		1	2	4	6	8	11	19		Nenagh.
2	5	7				2	5	7	2	5	7		Roscrea.
1	3	4				1	3	4	5	7	12		Thurles.
2		2	2		2	4		4	22	25	47		Tipperary.
CO. WATERFORD.													
2	2	4	1	1	2	3	4	7	7	7	14		Dungarvan.
2	3	5				2	3	5	8	7	15		Kilmacethomas.
1	3	4				1	3	4	8	17	25		Lismore.
26	51	77	1	9	10	27	60	87	27	54	81		Waterford.
158	223	381	33	33	66	236	258	494	156	715	1,269		Total, Munster.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles in

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.									
CO. CARLOW.									
Carlow,	7	3	10	2	1	3	9	4	13
CO. DUBLIN.									
Bethlehem,	4	3	7	-	-	-	4	3	7
Dublin, North,	42	84	126	4	24	28	46	108	154
Dublin, South,	67	130	197	7	31	38	74	161	235
Rathdown,	6	16	21	7	1	8	13	16	29
CO. KILDARE.									
Athy,	1	6	6	-	-	-	1	6	6
Colbridge,	2	3	5	2	-	2	4	3	7
Naas,	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
CO. KILKENNY.									
Callan,	4	5	9	1	-	1	5	5	9
Castlecomer,	3	2	5	-	-	-	3	2	5
Kilkenny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thomastown,	7	8	15	-	-	-	7	8	15
Uringford,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
KING'S CO.									
Edenderry,	3	7	10	-	-	-	3	7	10
Personstown,	6	2	8	-	3	3	6	5	11
Tullamore,	4	13	19	-	4	4	4	19	23
CO. LONGFORD.									
Ballymahon,	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Granard,	1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5
Longford,	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	6	6
CO. LOUTH.									
Ardce,	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Drogheda,	17	8	25	6	5	10	23	13	36
Dundalk,	2	6	8	-	3	3	2	9	11
CO. MEATH.									
Dunsshaughlin,	3	6	9	-	-	-	3	6	9
Kells,	4	6	10	1	2	3	5	8	13
Navan,	-	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	4
Oldcastle,	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	3	3
Trim,	3	3	6	-	1	1	3	4	7
QUEEN'S CO.									
Abberley,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Mountmellick,	4	-	4	2	-	2	6	-	6
CO. WESTMEATH.									
Athlone,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Delvin,	4	3	7	1	-	1	5	3	8
Mullingar,	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
CO. WEXFORD.									
Ennisceorthy,	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	7	7
Gorey,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
New Ross,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wexford,	4	3	7	-	-	-	4	3	7
CO. WICKLOW.									
Ballinglass,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Rathdrum,	5	13	18	-	-	-	5	13	18
Shillinglee,	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total, Leinster,	262	365	627	33	79	112	295	444	679

Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1900—continued.

IDIOTS.									Total Number of Lunatics and Idiots.			UNIONS.	
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.							
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.													
CO. CARLOW.													
8	11	19	1	7	8	9	18	27	18	22	40	Carlow.	
CO. DUBLIN.													
4	5	9	1	1	2	5	6	10	5	9	14	Radrothery.	
4	6	10	4	4	8	8	10	18	58	118	176	Dublin, North.	
25	17	42	4	4	8	19	17	36	32	175	261	Dublin, South.	
4	13	17	1	1	2	5	13	17	17	29	46	Rathdown.	
CO. KILDARE.													
6	1	7	1	1	2	7	1	8	9	6	15	Athy.	
3	2	5	1	1	2	4	2	6	8	5	13	Colbridge.	
3	10	13	3	4	7	12	14	26	12	17	29	Nass.	
CO. KILKENNY.													
6	8	14	1	2	3	7	10	17	12	15	27	Cullin.	
2	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	4	5	3	8	Castlesomer.	
16	25	41	1	3	4	17	28	53	15	38	53	Kilkenny.	
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	8	11	Thomastown.	
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	Urringtonford.	
KING'S CO.													
3	3	6	1	1	2	4	3	7	5	10	15	Edenderry.	
8	16	24	1	1	2	9	17	26	12	20	32	Parsonstown.	
CO. LONGFORD.													
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	4	5	Ballymahon.	
1	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	6	8	Gerrard.	
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	6	7	Longford.	
CO. LOUTH.													
3	8	11	4	2	6	7	10	17	7	15	22	Ardee.	
11	8	19	5	1	6	16	9	25	23	19	42	Drogheda.	
4	22	26	2	4	6	6	26	32	9	34	43	Dundalk.	
CO. MEATH.													
3	5	8	1	1	2	4	5	9	5	11	16	Dunshaughlin.	
4	3	7	1	1	2	5	4	9	10	12	22	Kells.	
12	11	23	2	1	3	14	11	25	15	14	29	Navan.	
3	2	5	1	1	2	4	3	7	8	6	14	Oldcastle.	
6	8	14	1	1	2	7	9	16	10	13	23	Trim.	
QUEEN'S CO.													
1	3	4	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	5	6	Abbeylara.	
1	7	8	1	1	2	2	7	9	7	7	14	Mountmellick.	
CO. WESTMEATH.													
4	4	8	1	1	2	5	4	9	5	8	13	Athlone.	
3	6	9	1	1	2	4	6	10	5	7	12	Delvin.	
CO. WEXFORD.													
10	13	23	1	1	2	11	13	24	10	23	33	Ennisicorthy.	
7	8	15	2	1	3	9	9	18	15	10	25	Gorey.	
17	24	41	1	3	4	18	27	45	15	25	40	New Ross.	
3	10	13	2	3	5	5	13	18	9	16	25	Wexford.	
CO. WICKLOW.													
4	3	7	2	1	3	6	4	10	6	6	12	Baltinglass.	
5	9	14	1	1	2	6	9	15	11	22	33	Bathurst.	
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	3	4	Shillelagh.	
144	233	476	28	20	47	172	253	525	404	503	1,227	Total, Leinster.	

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CO. GALWAY.									
Ballinasloe, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Clifden, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway,	1	2	4	.	.	.	1	3	4
Glensamaddy,	2	2	6	1	1	2	3	4	7
Gort,	2	1	4	.	.	.	3	1	4
Loughrea,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Mount Bellew, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Oughterard,	2	4	4	.	.	.	2	4	6
Portumna,	2	2	5	.	.	.	3	2	5
Tuam,	4	3	7	.	1	1	4	4	8
CO. LEITRIM.									
Carrick-on-Shannon,	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
Manorhamilton, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Moali, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CO. MAYO.									
Ballina,	3	4	9	.	.	.	5	4	9
Ballinrobe,	1	.	1	1	.	1	2	.	2
Belmullet, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlebar, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Claremorris, . . . . .	.	6	6	.	3	3	.	9	9
Killybeg,	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Swineford,	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Westport,	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
CO. ROSCOMMON.									
Boyle, . . . . .	.	3	3	.	1	1	.	4	4
Castleroy, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	2	2
Roscommon,	6	2	9	.	.	.	4	2	6
Struckstown,	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
CO. SLIGO.									
Dromore West, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	8	5	13	.	.	.	8	5	13
Tobercurry,	5	6	11	.	.	.	5	6	11
Total, Connaught,	49	53	102	2	8	10	51	61	112
SUMMARY OF									
ULSTER,	360	343	604	9	19	28	369	363	632
MUNSTER,	200	433	723	28	44	72	228	477	706
LEINSTER,	202	368	567	33	79	112	235	444	679
CONNAUGHT,	49	53	102	2	8	10	51	61	112
TOTAL, IRELAND,	801	1,197	1,998	72	150	222	873	1,345	2,218

in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1900—continued.

IDIOTS.									Total Number of Lunatics and Idiots.			UNIONS.
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.												
CO. GALWAY.												
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	2	3	5	Ballinasloe.
4	7	11	.	.	.	4	7	11	4	7	11	Cliden.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	1	6	7	Galway.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	1	3	4	Glennasmaddy.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	5	3	8	Gort.
2	2	4	.	2	2	2	2	4	2	9	11	Loughrea.
1	6	7	1	1	2	2	7	9	2	8	10	Mount Bellew.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	4	7	Oughterard.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4	Portumna.
3	3	6	.	.	.	3	3	6	4	7	11	Tuam.
CO. LEITRIM.												
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	2	2	4	Carrick-on-Shannon.
9	4	13	1	.	1	10	4	14	10	6	16	Manorhamilton.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	2	2	4	Mohill.
CO. MAYO.												
2	6	8	.	2	2	2	8	11	8	12	20	Ballina.
2	1	3	.	2	2	2	3	5	4	3	7	Ballinrobe.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	Belmullet.
6	4	10	.	.	.	6	4	10	6	4	10	Castlbar.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	5	3	8	Claremorris.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	5	3	8	Killalea.
10	6	16	1	.	1	11	6	17	12	8	20	Swineford.
4	1	5	.	.	.	4	1	5	3	2	5	Westport.
CO. ROSCOMMON.												
9	11	20	1	1	2	10	12	22	10	16	26	Boyle.
7	4	11	2	1	3	9	5	14	9	7	16	Castleroa.
2	7	9	2	1	3	4	8	12	10	11	21	Roscommon.
7	11	18	.	.	.	7	11	18	8	13	21	Stokestown.
CO. SLIGO.												
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	1	2	3	Dromore West.
6	8	14	1	2	3	7	10	17	15	15	30	Sligo.
4	4	8	1	1	2	5	5	10	10	11	21	Tobercurry.
29	127	156	10	12	22	39	139	179	150	181	331	Total, Connaught.

PROVINCES.

182	184	366	33	31	64	215	225	440	433	868	1,078	ULSTER.
183	223	406	28	30	58	211	253	464	554	728	1,282	MUNSTER.
190	282	472	33	39	72	223	324	547	484	768	1,252	LEINSTER.
29	107	136	10	12	22	39	130	169	150	181	331	CONNAUGHT.
664	824	1,488	113	112	225	783	1,027	1,810	1,616	2,426	2,936	TOTAL, IRELAND.

APPENDIX E.

MEMORANDA OF INSPECTIONS.

ANTRIM DISTRICT ASYLUM.

ANTRIM
ASYLUM.Inspected on
21st Dec.,
1900.Completion of
asylum.Transfer of
patients from
Belfast
asylum.

Statistics.

On the occasion of the inspection of this asylum on the 16th November, 1899, the buildings had not been completed, and only the chronic blocks had been occupied. Since then the asylum has been finished, and all the patients chargeable to County Antrim, who were resident in Belfast Asylum, have been transferred to it, so that the accommodation on the male side is already fully occupied. A number of the County Antrim patients, however, who are boarded out in Ballymena Workhouse, under a contract made with the Guardians, in pursuance of the 9th Section of the Act 38 and 39 Vic, cap. 67, still remain on the books of the Belfast asylum. It would be very desirable, therefore, to have these patients transferred to the Antrim Asylum Register, and thus obviate the statistical complications which necessarily arise from the present arrangement. The changes which have taken place in the asylum population between the 16th November, 1899, and the date of inspection on the 21st instant, are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total
On register at last visit,	107	97	204
Admitted since,	31	25	56
Transferred from Belfast Asylum,	128	51	179
Total,	266	173	439
Discharged recovered,	15	5	20
Discharged unrecovered,	4	5	9
Died,	10	9	19
Total,	29	19	48
On register on 21st December, 1900,	237	154	391
Absent on probation,	1	—	1
Absent on pass or by escape,	—	—	—
Resident on 21st December, 1900,	236	154	390

Recovery
rates.

Death rates.

Paying
patients.Cost of
maintenance.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the period under review was 35·7, viz., 48·4 amongst the men, and 20· amongst the women. The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the same period was 5·78, viz., 5·34 amongst the males, and 6·4 amongst the females.

There are at present 17 paying patients in the institution, and the amount received from this source during the past year was £196 19s. 6d.

The net capitation cost of maintenance is £28 10s., a figure which is above the average of Irish asylums, and which may, perhaps, be somewhat reduced when the asylum has been for some time in full working order. There is certainly no extravagance in the everyday management of the institution, or in the comforts which the

inmates receive, and it would not be possible, with justice to the patients, to effect any reduction in the expenditure on the latter. Indeed, as regards the patients' clothing and one or two other items of maintenance, the tendency is rather in the direction of undue economy than of extravagance. It is at least certain that Dr. Graham makes every possible effort to keep the expenditure within very moderate limits.

ANTRIM
ASYLUM.

The heaviest item of cost would seem to be under the heading of coal, the consumption of which, during the twelve months ending 20th August last, exceeded 2,000 tons, and which, it is estimated, would not be less than 3,000 tons with the asylum fully occupied. Heating system.

The Committee have very properly obtained the advice of a distinguished consulting engineer, with the view of ascertaining whether the consumption of coal could not be very materially reduced; but the scheme based on his report has not, as yet, come up for official approval.

At the time of the erection of the asylum the question of the system of heating and ventilation, which enters largely into the coal consumption, was carefully considered, and the Inspectors of Lunatics, together with the late Mr. S. Ussher Roberts, C.E., recommended the Asylum Governors not to adopt the "Plenum" system, as outlined by one of the firms tendering, but the much simpler system of heating by radiators, supplied by steam at a low pressure, combined with open fireplaces or suitable stoves in the day-rooms.

This recommendation was communicated to the Board of Governors on the 30th May, 1895, in a memorandum, of which the following is a copy of the concluding paragraph:—

"We are of opinion that a combination of open fireplaces or suitable stoves in the day-rooms with a modification of the system proposed by another firm of heating by radiators will be found the most suitable and best to adopt; it is in very general use in English asylums, and we recommend that Mr. Lanyon should be instructed to confer with that firm with a view to a revision of their project, which will probably effect a considerable reduction of their estimate."

This letter was considered by the Governors on the 31st idem. They, however, decided to adopt the "Plenum" system, as proposed, and I am glad to be able to state that, so far as the maintenance of a proper temperature in the different divisions of the asylum is concerned, the system has, up to the present, worked, on the whole, satisfactorily. How far it is responsible for the excessive consumption of fuel, I am unable to say; but, apart from this, five years' further experience strongly confirms the opinion that the simplest method of heating and ventilating an asylum is the best, and, therefore, it seems unfortunate that the Governors did not act on the advice which we then tendered them.

Whatever alterations may now be proposed in the present system with the object of economising fuel, it must be borne in mind that there are not sufficient open fireplaces in the building, and that provision must be made for maintaining a temperature of 60° Fahr., and at the same time effecting the necessarily frequent changes in the air of the rooms.

It is unfortunate that the question of the sufficiency of the water supply should now have arisen so soon after the opening of the asylum, and that its quality should have been impugned. Water supply.

ANTRIM
ASYLUM.

At the time the site of the asylum was selected, and afterwards, the yield of the Holy Well was carefully gauged by the asylum architect, and it was reported that it would afford an abundant supply for the wants of the institution. Thus, on the 8th November, 1897, he officially reported that it yielded 60 gallons per minute, or 86,400 gallons per day, and on the 18th July, 1898, that it yielded 1,520 gallons per hour, or an excess of 690 gallons per hour over the 830 required. Again, on the 2nd August, 1898, the Architect pledged himself that the well would yield a sufficient water supply. The water was analysed by the Somerset House Government Analyst, and on 4th May, 1898, he reported that, with sufficient filtration, it would be suitable for "potable and general domestic use."

If, however, it should now be clearly established that the supply is insufficient and the quality bad, I venture to express the opinion that the wisest course would be to obtain a gravitation supply sufficient to meet all the wants of the institution.

Health
statistics.

The health statistics are very satisfactory. On the day of my visit only six patients were confined to bed. Of these two suffered from minor ailments, and one from the debility of old age. Twenty-four male and 20 female epileptic and suicidal patients sleep under special observation.

Only three beds were reported as having been wet on the night preceding my inspection, whilst 31 patients (6 males and 25 females) were raised by the attendants during the night.

Employment.

The patients, especially the males, spend much of their time out of doors, and the following table, showing the numbers employed and unemployed on the day of my visit, is very satisfactory:—

How employed.	Males.	Females.
Assisting Attendants in the wards,	48	27
As garden and field labourers,	88	—
As storekeepers,	2	—
As stokers,	4	—
As masons,	2	—
As carpenters,	2	—
As tailors,	8	—
As shoemakers,	3	—
As bakers,	6	—
As cowmen,	14	—
In the kitchen,	6	8
In the laundry,	—	13
At needlework,	—	37
At knitting,	—	26
Total employed,	183	106
Refusing to work,	5	3
Unemployed because of—		
(a) Mental condition,	29	43
(b.) Bodily condition,	19	2
Total unemployed,	53	43

Day-room
accommoda-
tion.

There is plenty of day-room accommodation, and at least some of these rooms are well supplied with couches, easy chairs, &c., with the result that I found an almost total absence of excitement and turmoil. If the same patients were collected in cheerless and over-

crowded rooms, many of them would be irritable, violent, and destructive—so marked is the effect on the insane of proper accommodation and environment.

The number of patients attending Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my inspection is shown in the following table:—

ANTHEM
ASYLUM.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Presbyterians	111	50	161
Roman Catholics, . . .	49	34	83
Protestant Episcopalians, . .	51	22	73
	211	106	317

With reference to the amusements of the patients, having regard especially to the fine hall which has been provided for the purpose, it would be desirable to increase the number of associated entertainments, of which there were only three since last inspection.

The dietary is liberal. I was present at the dinner, which the patients seemed to relish.

The causes of the deaths (19 in number) call for no special remark. In seven cases *post-mortem* examinations were made by the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Smith. It is impossible to read his notes of these cases without being struck by the care and ability which he evinces in the discharge of his duty, and I can congratulate the Committee on the generosity they have displayed in giving him the necessary facility for pathological research by providing him with a complete set of instruments.

No Coroner's inquest has been held, and the only serious casualty has been the fracture of the forearm sustained by an old woman falling on the somewhat slippery pavement.

No patient has been secluded or placed in mechanical restraint during the period under review, and no case of zymotic disease has occurred.

One patient complained to me that he was not allowed to follow that form of religious worship which, he states, he professed at least for some time before his admission to the asylum. The decision in this matter rests entirely with the Committee, who, I have no doubt, will be guided as to the patient's mental capacity to form a judgment on the point by the opinion of the Medical Officers.

The following works have been carried out by the asylum staff and patients:—

- (1) Preparing, surface draining, and levelling about five acres of ground for the purpose of forming a sewage farm.
- (2) Planting about seven acres of ground with shrubs.
- (3) Making about 2½ miles of a 6-foot walk around the buildings.

Steps have been taken to improve the ventilation of the sanitary blocks, to which reference was made in the last report.

On the whole, I am glad to be able to state that the asylum promises to prove a satisfactory and well-conducted establishment, and conducive to the care and cure of the mentally afflicted class of the county.

I examined the asylum records and found them duly written up.

31st December, 1900.

Amusements.

Dietary.

Autopsies.

Efficiency of
Assistant
Medical
Officer.

Pathological
research.

No inquests.

Casualty.

No restraint
or seclusion.

No zymotic
disease.

Complaint of
patient re
his religion

Works carried
out by asylum
labour.

Ventilation of
sanitary
blocks.

General
satisfactory
condition.

Records.

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.

ARMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on
22nd Dec.,
1900.

Statistics.

I visited this asylum on the 22nd ultimo, and saw all the patients resident. In the absence of the Resident Medical Superintendent I was accompanied by the Assistant Medical Officer, who afforded me every assistance in going through the institution. The asylum was last visited on the 2nd March, 1900, but the statistics in the report were made up to the date of the previous visit, viz., 3rd November, 1899. The changes which have taken place among the patients in the interval between the latter date and the 22nd ult. are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the register on the 3rd November, 1899,	244	249	493
Admitted since,	52	43	95
Total,	296	292	588
Discharged recovered,	24	24	48
Discharged unrecovered,	11	21	32
Died,	20	17	37
Total,	55	62	117
On register 22nd December, 1900,	241	230	471
Absent on probation,	1	—	1
Absent by escape,	—	—	—
Absent on pass,	—	—	—
Resident on the 22nd December, 1900,	240	230	470

Recovery rates. The percentage of recoveries on the admissions during that period was 50·5, viz., 46·2 amongst the males, and 55·8 amongst the females.

The fresh admissions are now all sent to the new hospital, and I think it likely that the increased recovery rate may be attributed to the improved surroundings in which the patients are now placed.

Death-rates The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the period under review was 7·7, viz., 8·4 amongst the males, and 7·1 amongst the females.

Accommodation. Notwithstanding the detailed statement of the accommodation in the asylum which was given in last year's report, some misconception appears to have arisen on the point, as, according to the asylum books, the accommodation at present is for 444, viz., 222 of each sex. It is evident, however, to anyone going through the wards and seeing the overcrowding which exists in many of them, that this

is an over-estimate, and the following summary of the statement given in the last report, which was carefully prepared from exact measurements, is, therefore, repeated:—

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.

SUMMARY.

	Building.	Accommodation.				Attend- ants.
		Day Rooms.	Dormi- tories.	Single Rooms.	Total Sleeping Space.	
Males.	Old Building.	69	87	41	128	12
	New Hospital.	76	60	19	79	6
Females.	Old Building.	77	87	40	127	8
	New Hospital.	76	70	19	89	6
Total Males and Females.		298	304	119	423	32

In addition to the accommodation shown in this summary, some additional day-room space for about 10 patients has been obtained by adding the attendants' dormitory to No. 2 day-room; and the late Clerk's Office, on the first floor, has also been converted into a small dormitory for patients. These changes, however, do not materially affect the figures given in the above summary.

The Committee will perceive from these figures how serious the deficiency—especially of day-rooms—is, and that it is now necessary for them to take steps to provide the additional accommodation required.

A good deal of additional space could be found by gutting parts of the upper story of the old buildings, and, in addition, a small block of simple construction could be erected on each side.

There are 9 paying and partly-paying patients at present in the asylum, and the amount received from this source during the financial year ended 31st March last was £128 1s.

Paying
patients.

The net average capitation cost of maintenance during that year was £25 19s. 7d.

Cost of
maintenance.

The health statistics on the day of my visit were as follow:—

Health
Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz. :—			
Seriously ill.	—	1	1
From minor ailments.	1	—	1
From old age or debility.	1	1	2
From violence or excitement.	1	—	1
Total in bed.	3	2	5
Patients suffering from bed-sores.	—	1	1
Patients under restraint.	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion.	—	1	1
Epileptics.	14	9	23
Actively suicidal.	—	2	2
General paralytics.	1	—	1
Epileptic and suicidal under special observa- tion.	—	—	—
Wet beds reported in the morning.	—	4	4
Patients raised by attendants during the previous night.	26	18	44

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.Supervision
of epileptic
and suicidal
cases.

We have frequently called attention to the want of special supervision at night for the epileptic and suicidal patients, and, until they have been placed under the constant observation of night attendants, the Committee cannot be considered to have discharged their duty in safeguarding these classes of the insane. It will, I fear, only be a question of time until some calamitous occurrence takes place from treating suicidal cases in single rooms which are not under constant supervision. On the female side these cases are placed in single-rooms, without a bedstead. A mattress is supplied to them, but no covering except two quilted rugs. Such cases, I need scarcely say, suffer from acute mental depression, and the proper method of treating them is to place them under constant observation in the most comfortable surroundings.

Improved
condition.

I am glad to say that, in many respects, I found a great improvement had taken place since my last inspection, as, even in the female refractory wards, some of the patients were employed knitting and sewing, and there was much less noise and excitement among these patients than on the occasion of my last visit. I found the majority of the patients, especially on the female side, quiet and contented, and usefully employed.

Employment.

The following table shows the numbers returned by the Resident Medical Superintendent, as having been employed and unemployed on the day of my visit:—

PATIENTS EMPLOYED.

How Employed.	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	24	39
As garden or field labourers,	27	-
As stoker,	1	-
As tailor,	1	-
As shoemakers,	3	-
As upholsterers,	-	12
As dressmakers,	-	5
As shirtmakers,	-	25
In the kitchens,	7	13
In the laundry,	-	19
At knitting,	-	24
At sewing,	-	27
At fancy work,	-	4
Total employed,	63	168

PATIENTS UNEMPLOYED.

—	Males.	Females.
Unemployed because of—		
(a) Mental condition,	38	52
(b) Bodily condition,	30	10
(c) Other causes,	109	-
Total unemployed,	177	62

I cannot state that these numbers are more than approximately correct, as some of the asylum officers do not seem to recognise the necessity for literal accuracy in official returns of this nature. Thus, the number of women employed in the laundry is given as 19, as

this was the number shown in the Matron's book for some time previous, whereas the actual number, which I found employed there on that day was 15; and I ascertained from the laundress's book—which gives the names of the patients—that the same number had been employed on the previous day.

If the machinery were protected, it would be possible to employ a larger number of patients at laundry work, which is a very suitable form of occupation for some of them. There is no bleaching ground attached to the laundry, and the want of a colander or mangle is much felt.

As regards the staff, I think a tailor should be added, as such an official is absolutely necessary in all public asylums, and the number of torn clothes on the patients pointed to the urgent need for such a tradesman.

I noticed, too, that many of the patient's shirts were patched and torn. This, I was informed, was due to the dilatoriness of the contractor in forwarding supplies.

In going through the stores I was much struck by the deficiency of stock, and I observed, also, that many of the sheets and pillow-cases in use were worn into holes, and unfit for further service. It will scarcely be credited that there was no sheeting in stock, and only a single blanket. There were only 13 suits of male clothing, and 55 flannel shirts in reserve. Of course, there were some suits of clothes in the different divisions—about 40, so far as I could ascertain—but practically no reserve in the store, as already stated.

The stores were untidy, and I found in them a heap of discarded old shoes and slippers lying on the floor beside bags of sugar. I also found another heap of old boots and shoes—the accumulation of years—in the shoemaker's shop, which needs to be kept in much better order than at present.

I was again much struck with the quietness of the patients in the new hospital, notwithstanding the unavoidable overcrowding of the day-rooms, but greater attention should be paid to their personal appearance, as I observed that many of the men wore their caps and mufflers while indoors. It would be an improvement to substitute flannel suits for the ordinary clothing, as is usually done in the cases of patients in hospital.

I found that the heating of this building is not kept up at night. On the morning of my visit, when the day nurse came on duty, the temperature of the hospital was only 46 degrees Fahr. Unfortunately, there are no fireplaces throughout the building, and I think the Committee should consider the question of providing a separate boiler for it, so as to ensure its efficient heating.

I saw the patients at dinner, which consisted of bacon, cabbage, and potatoes. The service of the meal requires much greater attention than it receives. At present only 58 patients are provided with knives and forks. The meat should be cut up for the others, and the potatoes well cleaned before being boiled, and afterwards peeled, before being placed on the table, as I observed that the patients adopted the unseemly practice of peeling them with their fingers.

A further effort should be made to rid the institution completely of rats, which still infest some parts of the dining-hall and kitchen.

I find that no record of the exact numbers of patients who are taken for walks in the country is kept, but about 83, viz., 43 males and 40 females, are said to enjoy these excursions once a week—

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.

Necessity
for tailor.
Clothing.

Deficiency
of stock.

Condition
of stores and
workshop.

Condition of
patients in
hospital.

Heating of
hospital.

Service of
meals.

Exercise.

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.
—
Amusements.

a number which, with greater energy on the part of the staff, might be largely increased. Some of the patients play football; and skittles, draughts, cards, and a piano are provided for their amusement; but a billiard or bagatelle table would be greatly appreciated. Concerts are given every month, and an average number of 342 patients—200 males and 142 females—are able to attend the usual weekly dances. Papers and periodicals are provided; but if a small library were gradually collected, it would prove a great boon to many of the patients. The Committee kindly provided a magic lantern some time ago, but I understand that it has not yet been used for want of slides. This is a matter which could certainly be easily remedied.

Religious
ministration.

The religious ministration of the patients receives due attention, and the following table shows the numbers attending Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my visit:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics,	114	110	224
Protestant Episcopalians,	52	49	101
Presbyterians,	25	17	42
Methodists,	2	16	18
Total,	193	192	385

No inquests.

No Coroner's Inquests have been held since last visit, and the causes of death call for no special remarks.

Autopsies.

In twelve cases the cause was verified by *post-mortem* examination, and in three cases the patients suffered from bed-sores.

Casualties.

Five serious casualties were recorded, viz.:—

- (1.) J. M'G.—Fractured ribs.
- (2.) J.B.—Fractured clavicle.
- (3.) J.H.—Dislocation of elbow.
- (4.) M.R.—Colles' fracture.
- (5.) M.A.W.—Fractured humerus.

No zymotic
disease.

The institution has, fortunately, been completely free from zymotic disease during the past year.

No restraint.

No form of mechanical restraint has been made use of in the treatment of the patients; but one male and six females were placed in seclusion—the former on eight occasions, for a total duration of 56 hours, and the latter on 30 occasions, for a total duration of 260 hours, during the period under review.

Seclusion.

Works carried
out by asylum
labour.

A few minor alterations and improvements were executed by contract, and the following works have been carried out by the asylum staff, with the assistance of some of the patients, since last visit:—

A new surgery has been fitted up; new roads made; and standard lamps erected; a large area of ground has been levelled; various drains made; and new pipes laid to the filter bed; old sheds have been taken down, and a fowlhouse built.

Training of
staff.

Lectures are now given to the attendants by the Assistant Medical Officer; but none of the former have yet succeeded in obtaining the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing.

The Case-books and other medical records are carefully kept by this Officer, whose zeal in the discharge of her duties is commendable.

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.

The registers and books of account under the charge of the Clerk and Storekeeper have, I regret to say, been in a most unsatisfactory state for some time past; but as the Auditor has already fully reported on this subject, and as the services of both the Officers concerned have been dispensed with, further comment is unnecessary.

Records.

In conclusion, while, as already stated, the condition of the institution has much improved, there are several matters, to which I called attention in my report last year, still remaining to be dealt with.

I would specially refer the Committee to the necessity for heating some portions of the building; and the provision of means to cope with an outbreak of fire, including an improved water supply.

Heating.

Precautions in
case of fire.

I think it would be fortunate if some of the Committee were able to devote more time to going through every part of the asylum with the Medical Superintendent, so as to be in a position to deal with the various matters which have been brought under their notice for several years past.

Association of
Committee
with Medical
Superintendent
in administration.

Those of the Committee who are acquainted with the working of the Scotch Asylums are aware of the practical assistance which the governing bodies of these institutions afford the Medical Superintendents, and the generous sympathy which they extend to the unfortunate inmates.

I am glad to say that in the past we have had frequently to acknowledge the liberality of the governing body of the Armagh Asylum; but I cannot help noticing latterly a tendency—through I am sure the most conscientious motives—to push economy too far in some small details. For instance, when I asked why a petroleum preparation had been substituted for bees' wax and turpentine in polishing the floors, I was informed that the Committee objected to the expense of the quantity of turpentine required, and again, when I noticed that blackened twine was used in tying the patients' shoes, I was told that this had been obtained on account of its being cheaper than bootlaces. Economy in small matters of this kind would be quite justifiable in dealing with ordinary paupers, but, when applied to the insane, it is often misplaced. The difference in cost between a bootlace and a piece of twine could mean very little to the ratepayers, but such a trivial detail might mean much to the hypersensitive and diseased mind of an insane patient. Besides this, the use of string of any sort is objectionable from another point of view, as at least one instance has occurred in our experience of a boot string of this kind being used by a patient for the purpose of self-strangulation. Of course, the cost of maintaining a lunatic asylum entails a heavy burden on the ratepayers in a small county like Armagh; but it must be remembered that the Imperial Government contributes directly a very substantial sum towards the cost of maintenance by way of the Capitation Grant, and, indirectly, a further contribution is made through the operation of the Agricultural Relief Grant, given in pursuance of the 48th Section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, so that the actual poundage levied for lunacy purposes on the rateable property of the district cannot, comparatively speaking, be considered excessive.

Economy in
details.

Imperial
contributions.

BALLINASLOE
ASYLUM.

BALLINASLOE DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on
27th and 28th
September,
1900.

Progress of
Hospital
Block.

The new hospital block is still in the hands of the contractor, and, though the workmen expect to have it finished at the end of the year, it will be some months longer before it can be occupied, as the furniture has not yet been obtained. This block when completed will afford most excellent accommodation for 260 patients. The building is of plain but substantial character, two stories high, standing in an elevated position, sloping towards the south, and the main front facing in that direction. The accommodation for males is on one side, and for females on the other; in the centre is the dining hall, behind that the kitchen, scullery, and heating apparatus; and in the rear are the apartments for the Assistant Medical Officer, connected with each wing by a communicating corridor. At the end of each side wing is the infectious hospital, cut off from the wards by intercepting doors. All the wards are bright and well lighted. The floors throughout are of wood blocks, and, when polished, will add much to the cheerfulness of the wards. The baths, w.c.'s., and lavatories are of modern type, and designed in accordance with the requirements of the insane.

Heating.

The heating of the wards is by steam-heated air forced into the wards by a fan.

Lighting.

No conclusion has yet been arrived at as to the method of lighting. It seems universally admitted that for asylum use electricity is to be preferred to all other methods, on account of its safety from fire; its convenience and cleanliness, and, where large boiler power exists, it is found to be most economical. If it were determined to light the whole institution by this means there is no reason why, after the first expenditure, all the advantages of electric light should not be obtained without any increase in the maintenance cost.

Furniture.

The selection of the articles of furniture for these wards should now receive attention. An endeavour should be made to provide articles suitable for the requirements of the insane. The needs of particular classes should be kept in view, as, for example, in the provision of comfortable chairs for the infirm and helpless. The manner in which a room is furnished exercises a great influence on the conduct of the patients. It is a matter of the greatest importance that no further delay should take place in obtaining contracts for this furniture, as it must take some time before it is delivered, and no use can be made of the accommodation so urgently required until the rooms are fitted up.

Overcrowding.

As the numbers in the house have largely increased, and as no additional accommodation has been provided, the overcrowding described in last year's Report is now even greater than it then was. This is especially evident in the day-rooms, where the patients are crowded together in a manner disastrous both to their future hopes of recovery and to their physical health. If any epidemic were to break out at present the consequences would be most serious. I would, therefore, impress on the Committee the importance of at once obtaining tenders for the alteration of the old wards, by which a considerable amount of additional accommodation will be provided at a small cost. A great deal of expense has already been incurred in providing sanitary annexes for the day rooms, which will take the place of the old single rooms when

Urging
expedition in
remodelling
old wards.

the proposed plans are carried out. The sanitary annexes are useless BALLINASHION ASYLUM.
until these day-rooms are in occupation.

By taking contracts at once for the building work shown on the plans already prepared, no delay will be experienced in commencing operations as soon as the new hospital block is in occupation.

As pointed out in last year's Report, amongst other improvements General bath-room.
which will then be carried out, will be the provision of a general bath-room where the patients can be speedily and carefully bathed under the control of one of the superior officials.

The alterations and additions to the laundry have now been taken in Laundry.
hands, but unfortunately very little progress has as yet been made with the work. It is to be hoped that advantage will be taken of the opportunity to improve the drying closets. This should be effected by driving hot air through them by means of a fan.

During the past twelve months the following changes have taken Statistics.
place amongst the patients. There were on the books of the establishment on September 7th, 1899, the names of 1,123 patients (672 males and 451 females) :—

	Males.	Females.
Admitted since, 215, viz :—	129	86
Discharged recovered, 87 ...	56	31
unrecovered, 8 ...	6	2
Died, 81 ...	40	41

leaving at the present date 1,162 (699 males and 463 females) resident. These figures show that an increase of 39 has taken place in the twelve months.

No death is returned as having been caused by suicide, accident, or violence, nor has it been found necessary to hold any Coroner's inquests. No deaths from misadventure.
Twenty-eight deaths, or over 34 per cent., are recorded as due to phthisis. This high rate may be accounted for by the great over- Prevalence of phthisis.
crowding which at present exists. Further, the records show that during the year dysentery and enteric fever have been even more prevalent than formerly, especially on the male side. These diseases could generally Zymotic disease.
be traced to No. 1 male ward on the ground floor, where the flooring is in a very dilapidated condition and full of holes. The damp earth underneath forms a fruitful place for harbouring infection.

During the year nine serious casualties were recorded, viz.—six cases Ca. miltis.
of broken bones, a case of severe scalp wounds, a stab in the forearm, and a case of severe inflammation of the eye from the effect of Jeyes' fluid, accidentally thrown. All these injuries were either the result of falls or other accidents, or of attacks by other patients.

The general appearance of the patients, especially on the female side, Condition and clothing.
was very satisfactory. The women's gowns are now particularly bright and varied, thus giving them an interest in the tidiness of their persons and clothing. This result is most creditable, having regard to the very great overcrowding, which renders individual attention on the part of the staff most difficult.

I saw the patients at dinner in the dining hall. The meal was served Service of meals.
in an orderly and civilized manner. Knives, forks, tablecloths, plates and dishes, are provided; the service of the meals being, as far as possible, the same as in the patients' own homes. Their behaviour was Conduct.
excellent, and their quietude remarkable. The food was of good quality, and the dietary table shows due regard to the tastes and requirements of Dietary.
the inmates.

**BALLINASLOE
ASYLUM.****Employment**

The returns of employment show a very low percentage of patients usefully occupied just at present. Excluding patients only employed in making up beds, only 22 per cent. of the males, and 31 per cent. of the females are constantly at work, whereas at least 50 per cent. should occupy their time in some way. This is partly due to the fact that the harvest is now over, and little work remains to be done on the farm. It is unfortunate that some other sources of industry could not be found, having regard to the importance of employment in the treatment of the insane. Of late years much has been done, by the introduction of simple machinery, to enable a number of the insane to assist in providing their own clothing. In other similar institutions, with the aid of simple hand looms, sewing machines, &c., a great deal of clothing is now made by patients who have been taught to do this kind of work. As soon as the workshops can be utilised, it is to be hoped that they will be fitted with the necessary appliances for the industrial employment of such patients as can be trained to make themselves useful. Unfortunately the alterations in the laundry have only been begun, and will not be completed for some considerable time; but, when additional accommodation has been provided in this department, it is to be hoped that the number of women employed will be very largely increased.

**Restraint and
seclusion.**

The records show that neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to during the year; but to-day there are nine men in bed on account of excitement.

Staff.

Two second-class attendants have been added to the male staff. The ratio of attendants to patients on that side is one to eighteen. On the female side no change has been made, and the ratio still remains at one to sixteen. The recognised proportion of attendants to patients is usually one to ten. Three men and two women are still on night duty. This is numerically a weak staff, having regard to the number of patients. As soon as the new hospital is opened, it will be necessary to make a very substantial increase both for day and night work.

**Supervision of
suicidal and
epileptic cases.**

It has not yet been found possible to take any steps for the safety of the suicidal and epileptic patients during the night. In the new hospital special dormitories have been constructed for the purpose, and, when this building is in occupation, these classes of patients should be placed there in charge of special attendants, as by this means only can their safety be ensured.

Divine Service.

On Sundays and holidays Mass is celebrated twice in the Chapel. The Chaplain's book shows that 570 patients attended, whilst 11 went to the Protestant service last Sunday. The rules with reference to the burial of patients are carefully attended to.

Records.

The various Books and Registers, including the Case Books, are carefully kept by the Assistant Medical Officers.

Autopsies.

In 11 cases, or in 13.5 per cent., the cause of death was ascertained by *post-mortem* examination. This is creditable to the Medical Staff, as it evidences the interest which is taken in pathological investigation, especially in view of the fact that up to the present the new mortuary has not been in use. I trust the Committee will sanction the fitting up of a room in this building with a few of the requirements for pathological work, so that advantage may be taken of the great resources of this large institution for the study of mental disease.

**Pathological
investigation.**

28th September, 1900.

BELFAST DISTRICT ASYLUM.

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

This institution was visited on the 20th and 21st ultimo—the date of the previous inspection having been 21st December, 1899, so that exactly a year intervened between the two visits. The changes which took place in the asylum population during that period are shown in the following table:—

Inspected on
20th and 21st
December,
1900.
—
Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register at last visit (21st Dec., 1899),	496	406	902
Admitted since,	201	189	381
Total,	697	596	1,293
Discharged recovered,	97	43	80
Discharged unrecovered,	23	20	43
Died,	36	35	71
Transferred to County Antrim Asylum,	128	51	179
Total,	224	149	373
On Register on 21st Dec., 1900,	473	437	910
Absent on probation,	—	1	1
Absent on pass or by escape,	—	—	—
Resident on the 21st December, 1900,	473	436	909

It will be seen from these figures that 128 men and 51 women were transferred to the new County Antrim Asylum. Notwithstanding the substantial relief thus afforded, the actual numbers on the register—which, however, include 56 males and 56 females in Ballymena Workhouse, and 111 males and 40 females in Purdysburn—show an increase of 8 on the previous year. Of the total number on the register 40 males and 37 females—all located in Ballymena Workhouse—are still properly chargeable to the County Antrim; while the remainder—433 males and 400 females—are chargeable to the

Increased
numbers.

BELFAST ASYLUM.	City of Belfast. With regard to the former it would be most desirable if an arrangement could be arrived at whereby the County Antrim patients now located in Ballymena Workhouse could be transferred from the Belfast Asylum Books and placed on the Antrim Asylum Register, and thus obviate the statistical complications which necessarily arise from the present arrangement.
Suggested transfer of Co. Antrim patients to Antrim Asylum Register.	The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year 1900, up to the time of inspection, averaged 21, viz., 18·4 amongst the males, and 23·9 amongst the females. This low recovery rate is explained by the fact that during the year, out of the 381 admissions 186 were received from the Belfast Workhouse. These were nearly all chronic cases, 30 per cent. of whom had been resident in the workhouse for over six years. Six patients were also received from Downpatrick Asylum, in consequence of the extension of the city boundaries, and in these cases the average length of residence in the latter asylum was over twenty years.
Recovery rates.	
Transfers from workhouse.	The percentage of deaths on the daily average numbers resident since last inspection was 7·9, viz., 7·6 amongst the males, and 8·1 amongst the females.
Death rates.	The substantial sum of £417 12s. 4d. was contributed by relatives and out of the patients' own property, during the year 1900, towards the maintenance of 23 patients—17 males and 6 females.
Paying patients.	The estimated accommodation in the parent asylum is for 220 of each sex, including the accommodation which has been provided for 40 additional females in the rooms which formed part of the Medical Superintendent's house.
Accommodation.	

It will be seen from these figures that the overcrowding, especially on the female side of the asylum, is very serious, and that the necessity for relieving it has become pressing and urgent. It is now five years since the estate at Purdysburn—which is so well suited for the site of a large asylum—was acquired; but, except converting the manor house and the stables connected with it into accommodation for a limited number of chronic working and convalescent patients, no steps have yet been taken towards the actual building of any part of the new asylum.

No doubt the Resident Medical Superintendent deserves every credit for the efforts he has made to modernize the old building, by introducing new baths, kitchen, and cooking appliances, and by many other changes, including the conversion into day-room accommodation of as many as possible of the front rooms. Nothing, however, can materially alter the character of the back part of the asylum, where the larger part of the accommodation is, and which is dingy and cheerless in the extreme—in some places reminding one of the narrow and dark cabins of the early Victorian ships. Such sleeping-rooms are more likely to confirm than dispel the gloomy thoughts and delusions of the patients occupying them.

Looking at the prominent position taken by Scotland in all matters relating to the care and treatment of the insane, and the great sympathy bestowed on this afflicted class in that country, it is remarkable how little this feeling seems to pervade the general population of the North of Ireland.

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

The new accommodation so urgently required need not necessarily be of an expensive character, as I feel convinced that it would be better for the insane to be housed in wooden sheds in the pure air and greater freedom of the country, than shut up in the worn-out building and city surroundings of the parent asylum. As regards the female patients, at any rate, some definite action must be taken, otherwise we shall be unable to report to the Lord Lieutenant that the Committee have fulfilled the duty of providing and maintaining sufficient accommodation for the lunatic poor of the city, which is imposed on them by the 9th Section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and the fulfilment of which duty is, by the 58th Section (Sub-Section (2) (c)) of the Act, made a condition precedent to the payment of the Government grant in aid of maintenance.

Not only is there considerable ochlesis on the female side, but the recreation ground has now also been encroached upon by the site of the Royal Victoria Hospital, the buildings of which will command some of the female day-rooms and dormitories.

The health statistics of the parent asylum and Purdysburn on the second day of my visit were as follow:—

Health
statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz. :—			
Seriously ill,	—	3	3
From minor ailments,	—	3	3
From old age or debility,	1	—	1
From violence or excitement,	—	—	—
Total in bed,	1	6	7
Patients suffering from bedsores,			
Patients under restraint,	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion,	—	—	—
Epileptics,	48	25	68
Actively suicidal,	11	20	31
General paralytics,	10	—	10
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation,	83	95	178
Wet beds reported in the morning	5	4	9
Patients raised by attendants during the previous night,	30	30	60

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

Supervision of
epileptic and
suicidal cases.
Distribution
of staff and
patients.

The epileptic and suicidal patients are now under constant observation, and I am glad to notice that an improvement has taken place in the night nursing during recent years.

The following table shows the distribution of the staff and patients throughout the various parts of the institution:—

Ward or Division No. and Class of Patients located in it.	Number of Patients therein.	Staff of Ward or Division.	
		Charge Attendants.	Ordinary Attendants.
MALE SIDE.			
Belfast. No. 1, Corridor—Infirm chronic.			
Day-rooms—Convalescents, .	33	1	3
No. 2, Corridor and Day-rooms—			
Chronic and restless, .	69	1	4
No. 3, Corridor and Day-rooms—			
Chronic and working, .	27	-	2
No. 4, Corridor and Day-rooms—			
Reception, acute, suicidal, and epileptic, .	103	1	4
No. 9, Corridor and Day-rooms—			
Chronic working, .	55	1	3
Hospital, Corridor and Day-rooms—			
Sick, infirm, and general paralytic, .	14	1	-
Totals, .	306	5	15
Purdyburn. Day-rooms—Chronic, working and convalescent, .	111	3	6
FEMALE SIDE.			
Belfast. No. 5, Corridor and Day-rooms—			
Chronic, working, .	33	1	2
No. 6, Corridor and Day-rooms—			
Sub-acute and epileptic, .	55	1	5
No. 6c, Day-rooms—Recent and suicidal, .	60	1	5
No. 7, Corridor—Chronic and restless, .	45	1	2
No. 8, Corridor and Day-rooms—			
Chronic and working, .	52	1	3
No. 8a, Corridor and Day-rooms—			
Convalescent, .	29	1	1
No. 10, Corridor and Day-rooms—			
Chronic and restless, .	52	1	2
Hospital, Corridor and Day-rooms—			
Sick and infirm, .	24	1	-
Totals, .	340	8	20
Purdyburn. Day-rooms, Chronic, working,	40	1	2

Improved
cooking and
service of
meals.
Staff.

I saw the patients at dinner, and I was glad to notice the improved methods of cooking and serving the food which have been introduced.

As regards the staff, a great improvement has taken place in the class of attendants, as those who, after trial, are found unsuitable, are not permanently appointed.

The following table shows the numbers of patients employed and unemployed on the second day of my visit:—

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

PATIENTS EMPLOYED ON 21ST DECEMBER, 1900.

Employment.

How employed.	Males.		Females.	
	Belfast.	Pardysburn.	Belfast.	Pardysburn.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	56	13	99	—
As garden or field labourers,	90	89	—	—
As clerks,	2	—	—	—
As stairkeepers,	3	—	—	—
As messenger,	1	—	—	—
As stokers,	1	1	—	—
As plumbers,	2	—	—	—
As masons,	7	—	—	—
As plasterers,	2	—	—	—
As carpenters,	4	1	—	—
As painters,	3	2	—	—
As tailors,	12	—	—	—
As shoemakers,	3	—	—	—
As upholsterers,	26	—	—	—
In kitchen,	16	5	—	—
In laundry,	—	—	23	9
In officers' quarters,	—	—	1	—
At needlework,	—	—	115	16
At knitting,	—	—	77	13
Total employed,	227	111	317	40

PATIENTS UNEMPLOYED ON 21ST DECEMBER, 1900.

	Males.		Females.	
	Belfast.	Pardysburn.	Belfast.	Pardysburn.
Refusing to work,	26	—	—	—
Unemployed because of—				
(a) Mental condition,	25	—	17	—
(b) Bodily condition,	28	—	6	—
(c) Work suitable for them not being available,	—	—	—	—
(d) Other causes,	—	—	—	—
Total unemployed,	79	—	23	—

The patients are kept as much as possible in the open air, and in this way the ill-effects of overcrowding are to some extent lessened.

BELFAST
ASYLUM.Religious
ministration.

As regards religious ministrations, the numbers who attended Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my visit, as shown in the following table, might be largely increased:—

	Belfast.	Pardysburn.
Roman Catholics,	112	50
Presbyterians,	99	49
Protestant Episcopalians,	91	48
Total,	302	147

Inefficient
chapel accom-
modation.

These small numbers are due entirely to the deficient chapel accommodation. As religious consolation exercises a potent influence for good in many cases of insanity, it lies as a duty on the Committee to provide suitable places for worship, and this affords another reason for commencing the new buildings at Pardysburn without delay.

Amusements.

There have been 55 associated entertainments since last inspection, attended by an average number of 540 patients, viz., 260 males and 280 females. The usual annual athletic sports were held in August, and the male patients play football. Indoor games, such as chess, draughts, dominoes, cards, &c., are provided for the amusement of the patients, and there were special festivities at Christmas and Hallow Eve.

Causes of
deaths.

The causes of death are shown in the following summary:—

SUMMARY OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

Cause of Death.	Number of Patients.	
	Males.	Females.
Apoplexy,	—	1
Bronchitis (acute),	—	1
Do. (chronic),	2	—
Bright's disease,	1	1
Cerebral degeneration,	4	2
Epilepsy,	5	1
Exhaustion following chronic diarrhoea,	—	2
General paralysis of insane,	11	—
Heart disease,	3	6
Influenza,	1	1
Lung congestion,	—	2
Maniacal exhaustion,	3	6
Melancholic exhaustion,	—	1
Phthisis,	4	4
Pneumonia,	1	3
Syphilis,	—	1
Severe debility,	—	3
Self-strangulation,	1	—
Total,	36	35

Autopsies.

Pathologic
research.

In 18 cases the cause was verified by *post-mortem* examination, and the care with which the *post-mortems* are made and pathological investigations carried out reflect great credit on the medical staff.

In this connection, I congratulate the Committee on their liberality in affording the necessary instruments for research, and I was glad to learn that they had passed a resolution complimenting Dr. Robert A. L. Graham, who is certainly a most promising officer, on obtaining the Hutchinson-Stewart Scholarship in Mental Science in the Royal University of Ireland, which is a high distinction.

During the year, Coroner's inquests were held in three cases, and verdicts were returned as follow:—

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

Distinction
obtained by
Dr. R. Graham
Assistant
Medical Officer.
Inquests.

CORONER'S INQUESTS SINCE LAST VISIT.

DATES AND VERDICTS.

Inquest held 11th April, 1900.—Verdict:—"That the said W.J.D., on the 3rd April, 1900, at Belfast Lunatic Asylum, came to his death from maniacal exhaustion. We attach no blame to any person in connection with the death, and we further say that the deceased received due and proper care in the asylum."

Inquest held 15th May, 1900.—Verdict:—"That the said E.C., on 13th May, 1900, at Lunatic Asylum, Belfast, came to her death from phthisis. We find that the deceased received due and proper care in the asylum. We find from the evidence that although the death-rate from phthisis has diminished one-third over the kingdom, that there has been no decrease in the rate in lunatic asylums, and that this is mainly due to the want of sufficient open air space and large, well-ventilated wards. We regret, therefore, to learn that it is proposed to curtail the beautiful open space at Purdysburn, the site for our new asylum, and we express a hope that the proposal will not be carried out. We request the Coroner to express this, our opinion, as ratepayers and jurors, to the proper quarters."

Inquest held 21st September, 1900.—Verdict:—"That the said W.T., on 16th September, 1900, at District Lunatic Asylum, Belfast, came to his death from strangulation, self-inflicted, while insane. We attach no blame to any person in connection with the death."

The first two cases call for no special remarks, as the deaths were *Suicide* due to natural causes; but in the third case the patient committed suicide. This case was investigated by my colleague, whose report was duly forwarded to the Committee. It appears that the patient, who had been in the asylum since February, 1899, and who had improved considerably since admission, suffered from delusional insanity; but, outside his delusions, he was, as a rule, an intelligent and useful man, obliging, and cheerful in his conversation. He was so far trusted as to be allowed to go about the grounds as he liked, and was about to be discharged, on the application of his mother. On Sunday morning, September 16th, he assisted as usual in the kitchen in giving out breakfast. After breakfast he was noticed by another old patient near the boiler-house, looking at the transfer of the corpse of a patient to the dead-house, and the sight is said to have affected him. He was again seen by the same patient at about 12.30 walking up and down the road past the boiler-house, and about

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

2.30 o'clock his body was found by another patient hanging from a beam in the potato store. This beam is a considerable height from the ground, and it required much dexterity to climb up to it. The suicide must have been the result of sudden impulse. In the Resident Medical Superintendent's opinion this impulse originated from the depression caused by seeing the corpse of the patient carried to the dead-house. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it does not seem that the casualty could have been prevented, and no blame could, therefore, be imputed to the staff in connection with it.

Casualties.

Only four casualties are recorded, of which the following are the particulars:—

1. G.R.—Fracture of left fibula, the result of a fall.
2. M.A.H.—Fracture of left ulna, through a fall in an epileptic fit.
3. A.S.—Fracture of right humerus, sustained during horseplay between two patients.
4. J.M.—Fracture of second and third ribs (left side), the result of a fall in an epileptic fit.

Zymotic
disease.

Three cases of erysipelas occurred on the female side; but none of them proved fatal. The frequent recurrence of this disease points to the insanitary condition of some parts of the old building, in which it appears to be almost endemic. There were also 23 cases of influenza, and 50 patients (23 males and 27 females) are returned as suffering from pulmonary phthisis, which was the cause of death in 8 cases during the period under review. I regret to say that this—the most fatal of all diseases amongst the insane, in Irish asylums—shows a tendency to increase, as might be expected in an old and overcrowded institution.

No restraint.
Seclusion.

No patients were placed in mechanical restraint during the year, and only one male and one female were secluded, for two hours, and half an hour, respectively.

General
condition.

The general condition of the patients as regards the care bestowed on them; their personal tidiness and cleanliness; and the temperature of the rooms, were all markedly satisfactory, and reflect credit on the staff. I was glad to learn that the Matron, who was absent at the time of my visit, takes a great interest in her work, and spends much of her time in the wards.

Matron.

Beds.

The beds and bed clothing were found in good order, and the weight of the latter, which was tested in two cases taken at random, was 21½ lbs. and 22 lbs., respectively.

Works
carried out.

The only works carried out by contract during the period under review were the erection of a new range in the general kitchen of the parent asylum, and the repair of the electric battery and accumulators of the Purdysburn installation. The latter work was carried out under the superintendence of Mr. McCowen, the City Electrical Engineer, with very satisfactory results.

A new kitchen range, steam kettle, and tea infuser were erected at Purdysburn, partly by contract and partly by asylum labour.

The following works were carried out by the asylum staff, with the assistance of the patients, viz. :—

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

1. At Belfast—

- (1.) Pathological department erected and equipped.
- (2.) General stores re-arranged and enlarged, and covered gateway provided.
- (3.) Roof of main buildings repaired.
- (4.) New sewer constructed from No. 6 Female Division to No. 10.
- (5.) Water closets throughout main buildings repaired, and wood sheeting removed.
- (6.) Observation dormitories, male and female divisions—6 (c) day-rooms, No. 10 division, and corridor on female side, and No. 2 and No. 3 divisions male side painted and decorated.
- (7.) Interior of laundry, and attendants' dining-hall painted and distempered.

2. At Purdyshurn—

- (8.) Potato steamers, and steam boiling pans in kitchen re-arranged.
- (9.) New 30-feet brick chimney built.
- (10.) One hundred yards rubble masonry boundary wall erected.
- (11.) Three hundred yards of field drains laid.
- (12.) Outside windows of entire buildings painted.

I examined the asylum records and found them all carefully written up. The Case-books, which are admirably kept, reflect credit on the medical staff.

Well kept
Medical
Records.

All the books prescribed by "The Asylum Account Order, 1899," and "The Asylum Books and Records Order, 1900," have been obtained, and are written up since the 1st April last. The fact that such a comprehensive system was brought into full working order in so short a time speaks well for the energy of Mr. Harper, the Clerk, and his zeal in the discharge of his duties.

Commendation
of Clerk.

1st January, 1901.

CARLOW DISTRICT ASYLUM.

CARLOW
ASYLUM.

When the last report on this institution was written there were 361 patients—196 males and 165 females—resident. Since then 101—67 males and 34 females—have been admitted; 70—44 males and 26 females—have been discharged; and 35—23 males and 12 females—have died; leaving 357 patients—196 males and 161 females—resident at the present time. The average number resident since last inspection was 361—197 males and 164 females. The result shows that the numbers resident neither increased nor decreased to any material extent during the last sixteen months.

Inspected on
29th Dec.,
1900.
Statistics.

CARLOW
ASYLUM.Provision of
additional
accommoda-
tion.

In addition to the insane in the asylum there are about 100 lunatics scattered through the workhouses of the Counties Carlow and Kildare, for whom additional accommodation will be required. The asylum is at present properly capable of containing 347 inmates—171 men and 176 women—so that additional house room will have to be found, either by increasing the size of the asylum or by obtaining or erecting another building as an auxiliary. The numbers to be dealt with in the district are so small that it would seem to be neither for the interest of the insane nor for that of the ratepayers to have two establishments. Efficient management and economy are more likely to result by the collection of all those requiring care under one roof, especially as so much has been done of late to remodel the institution.

Improvements
carried out.

It may safely be said that no building ever required more to be renovated. Little or nothing had been done to the building since its erection in 1832. There was no drainage, no sanitary accommodation, and no means of heating the wards. The water supply was deficient, the accommodation, both by day and night, was inadequate, and not adapted to modern methods of treating insanity. The appliances for cooking, washing, bathing, and dining were also obsolete and unsuitable. The whole of the executive block may be said to have been rebuilt, and an excellent laundry, kitchen, stores, dining halls, and nurses' block have been provided. Four large dayrooms, capable of accommodating 164 patients, have been erected, whilst additional sleeping rooms and dayrooms for 20 on each side have been obtained by the removal of old walls. Modern sanitary accommodation, connected with a system of drainage, has been provided. A water supply has been obtained from the town mains; boilers for the supply of hot water for heating and bathing have been put in, and, in connection with them, engines for driving the machinery.

Deaths.

During the past year the deaths are returned as due to natural causes. In ten cases the causes were verified by *post-mortem* examination. This reflects credit on the medical officers, especially in view of the very inadequate arrangements provided for carrying out their investigations. The Committee should consider the necessity of erecting a suitable mortuary for the reception of the dead, and the furtherance of pathological studies.

Autopsies.

Mortuary.

Health.

The general health has been very good, and there has been no epidemic disease of any sort, with the exception of two cases of erysipelas, one of which, however, proved fatal. At present there are only 3 men and 1 woman confined to bed from sickness. Two women are in bed owing to mental excitement at the present time, although only one patient is returned as having been secluded during the past 16 months. During that time three patients have been restrained by a camisole for a total period of 182 hours on account of violence.

Zymotic
disease.

Seclusion.

Restraint.

No inquests
Casualties.

There has been no Coroner's inquest, and only two serious casualties occurred. A broken bone was discovered in an epileptic patient, who had been sleeping in a single room. This is believed to have resulted from a fall in a fit. A suicidal patient inflicted a serious injury on himself—having secreted a piece of wire under the bed clothes, when under special supervision.

Overcrowding
on male side.

Unfortunately, I have again to report that, with one exception, the new dayrooms have not been occupied, and that the overcrowding on the male side still continues.

In No. 3 corridor I found 39 patients crowded in a dayroom with superficial space only sufficient for 10. Neither the general bathroom nor the Protestant Chapel have been completed. The dayrooms are not occupied because there is no furniture, and the furniture cannot be purchased owing to some delay in obtaining a loan.

CARLOW
ASYLUM.
Delay in completion and occupation of new additions

Fortunately, sufficient chairs and tables have been obtained to enable the new male diningrooms to be used. I saw both the males and females at dinner. The meal was served with due regard to propriety and order. Waggon should, however, be obtained for serving the food in the male dining hall, so as to distribute it quickly before getting cold. The dinner consisted of bacon and cabbage, which appeared to be liked. The behaviour of both sexes was excellent: there was no noise or excitement.

Service of meals.

Dietary.
Conduct.

The patients were neatly and tidily dressed. On the female side their personal appearance and clothing deserve special commendation.

Condition and clothing.

The bedding throughout is of excellent quality, and well looked after. Night dresses should be provided in the male observation dormitory.

Bedding.

The staff in actual charge of the patients consists of 14 men and 13 women. Of these latter one takes the place of the hall maid when on leave, and another attends on the Matron. The ratio of attendants to patients is about 1 to 14. Owing to the fact that the nurses are now given such an amount of leave—two days in the week and every third Sunday—it has been found necessary to discontinue the country walks for the patients. Under these circumstances the Committee should increase the number of nurses, so as to make up deficiencies caused by leave of absence, in order that the insane may not be deprived of proper care.

Staff.

The Chaplains' books show that 168 men and 95 women attended Mass on the Sunday preceding my visit, whilst 22 patients went to the Protestant Service. The Chaplains, I understand, regularly attend the funerals of patients who are buried at the asylum expense. Perhaps the Clerk would in future fill up the particulars required by the Privy Council Rule as regards these funerals, which might be signed by the clergyman at his next visit.

Divine service.

Burial of deceased patients.

The stores and workshops are now practically completed. Some additional machinery would be a great advantage in the tailor's and shoemaker's shops. By this means many of the more intelligent patients might be trained to make themselves useful in these departments. A large amount of made-up clothing and boots has still to be obtained by contract. Perhaps it might be possible with a little more energy, and by the assistance of some simple machinery, to make up the articles in the asylum. In such an institution the aim should be to make all clothes in the shops. Additional means of employment are specially required in this asylum, as the area of land is so small as to afford very little room for active work. The returns show a large number of men employed; but, in view of the limited means of providing occupation, the incentive to active employment must be small.

Machinery required for workshops.

Desirability of making clothing, &c., in asylum.

The Committee, I understand, propose to erect a bakery. This is a step in the right direction as the price of bread supplied to the institution has always been high.

Proposed erection of bakery.

CARLOW
ASYLUM.Works carried
out by asylum
labour.

The following works have been carried out by the patients and staff since last visit :—

The windows in No. 1 division have been lowered, and the flags on the floor of this division have been taken up, and are being replaced by boards. It is to be hoped that these works will be proceeded with in other parts of the asylum. With this view, additional assistance will be required, as almost all the old floors throughout the institution are decayed, and require renewal. A new ventilator has been put in the scullery roof. Coal bunks have been built in the yards to supply the various wards. A cement wall has been built round the cemetery.

Amusements.

The weekly dance has been discontinued. The only entertainments have been a concert and a magic lantern exhibition. A supply of books is badly wanted, especially as no newspapers are now supplied.

Records.

Efficiency of
Assistant
Medical
Officer.

The various statutory books and records are carefully kept, and the manner in which the Case-books, giving the histories of the various cases in the asylum, are kept, does credit to the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. FitzGerald.

20th December, 1900.

CASTLEBAR
ASYLUM.Inspected on
26th and 27th
July, 1900.

Statistics.

CASTLEBAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

There are at present in the Castlebar District Asylum 605 patients, of whom 364 are males, and 241 females. The following changes have taken place during the past twelve months :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Resident on 26th July, 1899,	358	223	576
Admitted since,	76	72	148
Discharged,	38	36	74
Died,	27	18	45

An increase of 29 patients (11 men and 18 women) has, therefore, taken place in that time. The statistics of the past ten years show that the numbers have increased from 387 to 605—being an increase of about 21 each year. This annual increase must be taken into account in calculating the numbers to be provided for in the future.

Accommo-
dation.

As pointed out in last year's Report, under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1898, the responsibility of providing suitable accommodation for the insane poor of the district now devolves on the County Council; and it will be incumbent on the Inspectors of Lunatics to report to the Lord Lieutenant how far this accommodation has been provided, or what steps are being taken to meet the wants of the insane.

Unfortunately in this district the accommodation provided in the asylum has not kept pace with the increasing numbers. According to the annexed Return, furnished by the County Surveyor, there is only room at present in the institution for 419 beds (250 for males and 169 for females). Thus the surplus population in the asylum amounts to 186 (114 males and 72 females).

In addition, there are the lunatics and imbeciles scattered through the various workhouses in the district, numbering about 80, for whom provision remains to be made either in this institution, or in some other established for the purpose.

So far, the Committee have only decided to erect a detached chapel, and to convert the present chapel, which forms part of the main building, into a dining-room, with a dormitory overhead. This, however, will only add about 25 beds to the existing accommodation, whereas, the building required to meet the wants of the district should be sufficient to contain 700 inmates, or 300 in addition to its existing capacity. This is a matter of pressing importance, and the Committee should decide, without further delay, on the best and most economical plan of housing the surplus insane population of the County Mayo, as the overcrowding which at present exists is a source of danger which can no longer be disregarded.

Overcrowding.

Some consolation may, however, be derived from the knowledge that additional accommodation at this institution can be provided at a moderate outlay, as the executive blocks, including laundry, kitchen, and boilerhouse, have been lately remodelled, and are now sufficient for a largely increased number of inmates.

Some slight temporary alleviation of the very serious overcrowding might be afforded by utilising the fever hospital, which has been empty for the past two years, as a male infirmary. This would give about twenty additional beds. A temporary infectious hospital, built of wood, and containing about six beds, could be obtained at a small cost, and would be sufficient to meet the present wants of the asylum, in the event of any cases of fever occurring. The additional accommodation thus provided would, however, be so small as to be hardly worthy of account when considering the amount of accommodation to be provided.

In one of the rooms of the hospital a collection of old clothes belonging to the patients is at present stored. These should either be given back to the friends or destroyed, as they are quite useless to the institution, and form a dangerous focus of infection.

Storage of patients' clothing.

In any alterations that are made steps should be taken to improve the workshops, which are at present quite unsuitable, being badly lighted and ventilated, and too small.

Workshops.

The sanitary annexes on the ground floor should also be remodelled; new pedestal pans should take the place of the old Macfarlane closets, and the basins in the lavatories should be repaired.

Sanitary arrangements.

Since the last report was written the Committee have decided to increase the area of the farm, and have purchased about sixty-three acres of land adjoining the asylum. This will afford scope for the employment of all the male patients for a long time to come, as a great deal of work will be required to improve the condition of the land. Certainly, no greater benefit could have been conferred on the male population of the asylum than this addition to the farm, as it affords the best means of treatment, and renders the lives of the patients happy and contented. I trust the Committee, many of whose members are themselves practical farmers, will see that steps are taken to thoroughly drain the land, and that provision will be made for carrying away the water which now covers part of it in winter.

Extension of farm.

CASTLEBAR ASYLUM. Improvements.	Since I was last here a shed has been erected in the yard for the use of the vegetable cleaners, and the yard itself has been concreted; one of the dayrooms has been re-floored; some additional floors have been polished; some of the damp walls have been raked out, pointed, and re-plastered; and a new entrance has been made from the grounds.
No fatal accidents or zymotic disease. Casualties. Deaths.	There is nothing calling for remark as regards the causes of death. No Coroner's Inquest has been held, nor has there been any suicide; fatal accident, or epidemic of contagious disease. The only serious casualties have been four fractures of bones caused by falls. Of the deaths, 31 per cent. are returned as due to tuberculosis, for which the overcrowding may in some degree be responsible.
Service of meals.	I saw the patients at dinner on the first day of my visit. The meal consisted of soup, mutton, and vegetables. The food appeared to be of good quality, but I am sorry to say that no improvement has been made in the manner in which it was served. There were neither tablecloths nor knives, or forks—nothing but bowls and spoons. The dining-rooms are barely capable of containing half the number of patients, who are, therefore, divided into two messes. By selecting the best conducted patients for one mess, there ought to be no difficulty in serving their meals with all the customary appliances of any ordinary household. In modern asylums, such incentives to propriety of demeanour and quietude are looked upon as most useful means of treatment.
Provisions.	The room near the dining hall, at present used as a clothing store, should be converted into a wash-up room for the dining hall, and some other place found for storing the clothes. Any articles of food which I saw in the stores were of fair quality, but there appears to have been much difficulty in keeping the goods supplied under contract up to the proper standard. It is proposed in future to have the clothing material invoiced from the manufacturers, and it is hoped that this will have the desired effect of getting clothing suitable for asylum use.
Condition, conduct, and clothing.	During my visit the patients were quiet and well behaved. The women were neat and tidy in appearance. Having regard to the very great overcrowding which exists, every praise is due to the Head Nurse for the attention which is paid to the condition of the women. The men's clothing might be better made. Both sexes were, however, very clean, both as regards their persons and their linen. I saw three women with strong dresses, with long sleeves sewn at the ends, so as to prevent them from tearing their clothes. Every effort should be made to do away with such means of dealing with the bad habits of the insane, as the adoption of methods of this kind cannot have a good effect on either patients or attendants.
Restraint.	The returns show that restraint has been used in the cases of 2 men and 3 women, for 643 hours, to prevent self-injury, the stripping off of clothes, or for surgical reasons; whilst 25 men and 7 women were secluded in their rooms for various periods.
Seclusion.	The beds and bedding are by degrees improving; the linen and blankets were remarkably clean. Under-blankets have now been provided throughout.
Beds.	Some additional furniture, such as chairs, seats, and tables, has been obtained, but much remains to be done in this direction, so as to brighten the wards and afford the patients some additional comforts, and objects of interest to look at. Experience has now fully proved that bright and cheerful wards have the most wonderful influence in improving the habits of the insane.
Additional furniture, &c.	

Excluding patients who are only occupied in assisting attendants in the wards, the returns of employment show that 27 per cent. of the men and 52 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Sixty-nine men work on the farm, and 25 assist the various tradesmen; while 47 women wash in the laundry. The percentage of those usefully employed on the male side is very low indeed, and I trust that next year, when the new farm is handed over to the Committee, at least double the number of men will be employed on it. I cannot too strongly impress on all connected with the management of this Institution the importance of employment for the insane. Experience has now fully proved that occupation affords the best means of treatment—bringing recovery in those cases where hopes of recovery remain, and affording peace and contentment, and an interest in life to those whose disease is incurable. How much better would it be to see the patients here taking an interest in their surroundings and assisting in their own support rather than, as they now are, leading a purely animal existence shut up in the airing yards. The Committee have now wisely provided ample means for useful work, and I cannot too strongly urge on the staff the importance of making full use of these means, but this can only be done by taking an active interest in the work, and showing an example of industry.

CASTLEBAR
ASYLUM.
—
Employment.

The staff at present consists of 21 male attendants and 12 females. Staff. This gives a ratio on the male side of 1 attendant to 17 patients, and on the female side of 1 nurse to 20 patients. The usual ratio is about 1 attendant to 11 patients. Four of the attendants work on the farm, and one is employed as an upholsterer. On the female side one nurse has to act as a seamstress, and one as an assistant laundress.

The night staff consists of two attendants on each side. Neither the day nor the night staff is sufficient to properly care for and watch over the number of patients in the asylum, and sooner or later accidents must occur. To divest themselves of responsibility, the Committee should consider the advisability of obtaining an adequate increase to the staff on both sides. Five additional attendants would be required on each side to raise the staff to anything like the strength of other similar institutions, and the night staff should be increased by one attendant and one nurse, so that there should be one dormitory on each side under constant supervision for the care of such patients as require continual watchfulness during the night.

In many asylums a systematic course of instruction by lectures is Training of given by the Medical Officers to the staff, with a view to helping them staff. to a due understanding of the work in which they are engaged. Perhaps in time some simple course of instruction might be instituted for the junior members of the staff of this asylum.

Last Sunday 124 men and 93 women went to Mass; 4 men and 2 women to the Episcopalian Service, and 2 women to the Presbyterian Worship. The Roman Catholic Clergymen visit on Sundays and Holidays, and attend to sick calls. The Protestant clergy attend on Sundays.

The funerals of patients buried in the asylum cemetery appear to be carried out in accordance with the rules laid down on the subject. Burial of deceased patients.

The various books and registers were examined by me.

Credit is due to Dr. Ellison, the Assistant Medical Officer, for the manner in which he attends to his duties; but I trust, in the future, it may be possible to increase the number of cases in which the cause of death is verified by *post-mortem* examination. Assistant Medical Officer.

[TABLE

27th July, 1900.

CASTLEBAR
ASYLUM.Accommoda-
tion.

CASTLEBAR ASYLUM.

ACCOMMODATION—FEMALES.

No. of Ward on Plan.	Day rooms proper.	Corridor Day rooms.	Dormitory proper.	Dormitory Corridor.	Single rooms.	Total Sleeping.	Attendants.
5	18	40	-	-	15	15	2
8	24	-	-	-	-	-	1
8	-	-	15	-	-	14	1
6	-	-	7	-	-	7	-
7	-	-	-	29	14	43	2
6	24	-	-	-	-	-	1
7	-	-	15	-	-	15	1
7	-	-	24	-	-	24	3
5	-	-	17	-	-	17	2
6	-	-	14	-	-	14	2
6	-	-	19	-	-	19	-
8	22	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	34	-	-	-	-	-	1
	122	40	111	29	29	109	17
	162		140				

MALES.

4	48	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	16	17	-	9	15	24	2
1	-	-	-	-	14	14	1
30	23	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	-	-	15	-	-	15	1
4	66	-	-	-	-	-	1
11	-	-	24	-	-	24	1
9 & 11	26	-	-	-	-	-	1
9	-	19	9	-	8	17	2
9	-	-	19	-	7	26	1
2	-	-	12	-	-	12	1
2	-	-	15	-	-	15	1
10	-	-	24	-	-	24	6
3	-	-	17	-	-	17	1
3	-	-	12	-	1	13	-
3	-	-	20	-	-	20	1
2	-	-	12	-	-	12	1
10	-	-	17	-	-	17	1
	219	36	196	9	45	290	25
	255		205				

CLONMEL DISTRICT ASYLUM.

CLONMEL
ASYLUM.

The numbers of the insane for whose accommodation provision has to be made in the district comprising the North and South Ridings of the County Tipperary, may be taken, approximately, as (1) those who are already under care in the asylum, averaging about 120, and (2) those located in the workhouses of the two Ridings, as follow, viz. :—

Workhouse.	Number of Insane Inmates on 31st December, 1899.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Berriskane,	2	7	9
Carrick-on-Suir,	7	12	19
Casbel,	7	14	21
Clagheen,	6	9	15
Clonmel,	15	16	31
Konagh,	9	10	19
Roscrea,	2	5	7
Thurles,	3	7	10
Tipperary,	16	26	42
Total,	67	106	173

These latter, as the Committee are aware, require better accommodation, and upon the Committee devolves the responsibility of providing such accommodation.

At present the only legitimate provision for the insane population of the district is in this asylum. According to recent measurement it is capable of accommodating 551 patients by day, and 642 by night. In the male house there is room for 269 by day, and 316 by night. The female house is capable of containing 220 by day, and 251 at night. In addition, the temporary block gives room for 62 by day, and for 75 by night. Further room, therefore, is required in the asylum to meet the wants of the existing population—in the male house for 86 by day and for 39 at night—whilst additional dormitory space is wanted for 38 women, and dayrooms for 82.

This may be taken, approximately, as representing additional sleeping accommodation for 80 patients, and additional dayrooms for 160.

If to this be added the accommodation required for lunatics in the workhouses, buildings capable of containing at least 250 must be provided.

To meet these requirements the Committee may either provide an auxiliary asylum under the 76th section of the Local Government Act, and for this purpose take over a workhouse or other suitable building, or they may bring all the insane into the asylum, and provide for them under one management.

It is necessary to impress on the Committee the importance of giving their earnest consideration to this subject, as on them alone devolves the responsibility of providing for the wants of the insane,

**CLONMEL
ASYLUM.**

and it is incumbent on them to satisfy the Lord Lieutenant that suitable accommodation has been provided, before the Government grant can be paid. The Committee must see that it will be impossible for the Inspectors of Lunatics to report that this has been done unless some steps are taken to supply the pressing want of accommodation both for the acute and harmless insane.

**Structural
defects of
Asylum.**

It is for the Committee, who are so well acquainted with the requirements of the district, to consider how this accommodation can best be provided; but it may not be out of place to lay before them the wants of the existing asylum, and its deficiencies as a modern hospital for the treatment of the insane.

As has frequently been pointed out, the male house was not originally built as a fully equipped asylum. It is ill suited for the treatment of acute cases, and is only fitted as a habitation for chronic cases.

**Male ward for
acute cases.**

It was shown in connection with the late unfortunate casualty at the asylum that the male ward for acute cases is much too large, as it contains 90 patients and 6 attendants. In the supervision of this dayroom—intercepted as it is, by pillars—individual attention is difficult, and it is impossible to make the Charge Attendant responsible for the condition of the patients and the conduct of the staff. So many noisy and mischievous patients crowded together irritate and excite one another. Such a ward should not contain more than 40 patients.

Hospital ward.

In the same way, the hospital ward is ill-suited for the treatment of the sick. The infirm and paralysed are, for the most part, on the upper floor, where access to the open air is impossible.

**Stairs and
passages.**

The stairs and passages throughout the building are too narrow, and ill-suited for the use of troublesome and feeble patients.

**Insufficient
land.**

There is another pressing want in connection with the male accommodation, viz., the utterly inadequate extent of land for employment and exercise. Only about 24 acres suitable for tillage are attached to the asylum. The Committee must be aware of the advance now made throughout the United Kingdom in the treatment of the insane, and foremost amongst the measures taken has been the provision of means of employment, exercise, and recreation. Even in Ireland, where the care of the insane is so much behind-hand, the land attached to District Asylums has increased from 1,030 acres to 3,164 acres in the last ten years.

**Suggestions
for extension
of Asylum.**

So far as the interests of the insane are concerned, the more advantageous, and, perhaps, in the end, the more economical plan for their future care, would be to utilize the existing male house as accommodation for the workhouse insane, and purchase a tract of land in the neighbourhood, and on it erect, by degrees, blocks of buildings for the treatment of acute and convalescent cases. By this means the nucleus of a new asylum for the treatment of acute cases would be provided, which could, if necessary, be extended according to the requirements of future generations. The wants of the female insane might, for the present, be met by the erection of a wooden block, similar to that already provided, and now used as the infirmary of the female house.

By these means all the insane belonging to the district would be accommodated at one centre and under the existing staff, and the present difficulties would be tidied over for many years to come.

There are a number of structural and other improvements which call for the immediate consideration of the Committee, viz. :—

CLOSMEL
ASYLUM.

- (1.) The erection of a mortuary should be no longer delayed. Perhaps the Committee are not aware of the very disgraceful accommodation—consisting of a miserable shed—provided for the reception of the dead. Such disregard of respect for the bodies of patients dying in the asylum must be very painful to their relatives. Mortuary required.
- (2.) A suitable room should be fitted up in the female house for the constant supervision of suicidal and epileptic patients. This can be easily and economically arranged by the removal of the partitions in the centre of No. 6 dormitory, and erecting three single rooms at one end. Supervision of suicidal and epileptic cases.
- (3.) The Committee propose to heat the front wards of the female house by hot-water pipes. It would be advisable to extend this work to the other corridors, as some means of artificial heating is required in all parts of the asylum. Heating.
- (4.) Instantaneous couplings are required for all the fire hose. Unless these are provided, it will be found that in the excitement of a fire inexperienced hands are unable to attach the hose, and valuable time is lost. Precautions in case of fire.
- (5.) Telephonic communication between the various houses would be a most desirable improvement. So widely separated are the different parts of the institution that if anything happens in one part valuable time has to be lost in searching for aid. The want of such communication was much felt at the late fire. Telephonic communication.
- (6.) Electric clocks should be obtained to check the watchfulness of the night staff. By this means only can indisputable records of the efficiency of the night nursing be kept. Electric clocks.
- (7.) Simple machinery is required for the tailor's and the shoe-maker's shops. At present a comparatively small number of patients are employed in these departments; but by the introduction of a few simple mechanical appliances it is found possible, in other similar institutions, to train a number of the younger patients, and so make them useful members of society. The means of employment in this establishment are so limited, owing to the want of land, that every effort should be made to afford useful occupation for the patients. Machinery for workshops.
- (8.) The ward for troublesome patients in the female house is badly situated, as it is commanded on two sides by a road, and is, therefore, exposed to public gaze. It is shut out by buildings from any view, and the surroundings are gloomy and depressing, with access only to a miserable yard. Such accommodation tends to render the insane noisy and excitable. The first opportunity should be taken to find a brighter and more suitable place for this class. Inappropriate situation of female seclusion ward.
- (9.) The male dining hall requires to be enlarged, so as to accommodate all the male patients who are able to take their meals there. I understand the Committee have decided to carry out this very necessary improvement, which can be easily done. Enlargement of male dining hall.

Since the last report was written 134 patients—73 men and 61 women—have been admitted; 71 have been discharged, and 66 have

CLONMEL
ASYLUM.

High death rate.	died—leaving 719—355 men and 364 women—resident at the present time. This shows that little or no change in the numbers has taken place during the past fifteen months. No diminution has taken place in the admissions; but the mortality has been heavy, amounting to 9 per cent. on the average number resident, and in this latter cause the small decrease in the asylum population may be attributed.
Homicide of a patient by another.	The deaths were all from natural causes, except in one case, into the circumstances of which an inquiry on oath has been held. Two very trustworthy patients (M. H. and W. F.) were cleaning the floor of a ward. The attendant left them to get some clean linen. During his absence W. F. struck M. H. with a brush, knocking out his brains. He afterwards stated that he was directed by voices to do so, as otherwise he would be killed himself. The evidence points to the difficulty of guarding against such accidents. The patient who committed the crime had been trusted about the asylum for years; was always employed in cleaning the wards; and never showed any dangerous or troublesome tendencies. He was always most good humoured and good natured, yet, without any provocation, he made this brutal and savage assault, after so many years of good conduct.
Casualties.	The serious casualties since last visit consist of two dislocations of the shoulder and one fracture of the arm bone, caused by assaults by other patients.
Zymotic disease.	A smart attack of influenza broke out amongst the patients in the winter, proving fatal in four cases.
Restraint.	The return of restraint and seclusion shows that one woman was restrained for surgical reasons, whilst one man and one woman were secluded.
Seclusion.	
Service of meals.	I saw the patients at dinner. The male hall is much overcrowded, and many of the men have to dine in their wards, thus causing much confusion, waste, and trouble. The women were quiet and well behaved. The meal was served with due regard to propriety and order, and was much liked. It consisted of bacon and cabbage; but the dietary scale is still open to some improvement.
Dietary.	
Provisions.	The articles of food seen in the store appeared of fair quality.
Remodelling of store department	As the storekeeper's office was gutted by the late fire it became necessary to remodel it, and the opportunity has been taken to improve this part of the building. It will, however, be necessary to further increase the size of the clothing store. All the stores have been fitted with new locks, so that no one can have access to this department except the storekeeper.
Works carried out by asylum labour.	A great deal of work has been carried out by the aid of the staff and patients. Several bathrooms and lavatories have been fitted up, and stores have been built for some of the outside departments.
Employment	The returns of employment show that about 33 per cent. of the men are engaged at work, and about 48 per cent. of the women. The percentage on the male side is very low. This must always be the case until additional land is obtained; but in the meantime every effort should be made to provide means of industrial employment, such as weaving, matmaking, &c. In some of the neighbouring asylums much has been done in this way. If Dr. Harvey were to visit some of these institutions he could advise the Committee as to what can be effected by introducing various industries.
Staff.	No addition has been made to the staff in immediate charge of the insane. It consists of 25 males and 28 females, giving a ratio of attendants to patients equal to 1 to 14 on the male side, and 1 to

13 on the female side. This is certainly not a strong staff, and should be strengthened. Three attendants do duty during the night in the male house; two nurses take charge of the female house, and one looks after the patients in the temporary buildings. An additional nurse will be required when a suitable observation ward has been provided.

CLONNELL
ASYLUM.

The clothing of the patients was of good quality; but more variety might be obtained in the colour of the women's gowns, and, in time, an improvement is to be hoped for in their general appearance.

The Chaplains' books show that on the Sunday preceding my inspection 194 men and 234 women went to Mass, whilst 26 patients attended the Protestant service.

Divine Service

Four hundred and fifty patients attend the weekly entertainment. Book-shelves, with a supply of cheap books, should be provided in all the dayrooms.

Amusements.

The various books and registers are kept up to date.

Records.

14th December, 1900:

CORK DISTRICT ASYLUM

CORK
ASYLUM.

In the interval of time which has elapsed since the 14th December, 1899, when the last report was written, the following changes have taken place:—

Inspected on
24th and 26th
Oct. 1900.
Statistics.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
There were then resident,	1,531	795	736
Admitted since,	257	153	104
Discharged recovered,	98	55	43
Discharged unrecovered,	11	6	5
Dead,	134	71	63
Leaving resident on 24th October, 1900,	1,545	816	729

This shows an increase of 21 males and a decrease of 7 females. Though the total increase is small in comparison with the average annual increase which has taken place during the past ten years, and which the asylum statistics show to be about 50, there does not appear to be any falling off in the admissions, as the returns for 1899 show a larger number admitted (333) than in any former year in the history of the asylum. The stay in the increase of the asylum population is rather due to an increase in the number of discharges and deaths.

The average number resident during the year up to the present, has been 1,529, viz.:—804 men, and 725 women.

In last year's report a return was given of the accommodation provided in the asylum, both by day and night. This return showed that there is day-room space for 1,522, and sleeping room for 1,286, from which it will be seen that the institution is at present overcrowded by 259 at night, and by 23 during the day. Steps should, therefore, be taken to provide for this surplus population, and for fresh admissions.

Accommoda-
tion.

CONC
ASYLUM.

Proposed conversion of Youghal Industrial School buildings into Auxiliary Asylum.

Necessity for Female Infirmary.

Unsuitable situation of female wards.

Additional dining-room accommodation for females required.

Approach to general dining-hall.

Service of meals.

Necessity for general bath-rooms.

Ventilation of rooms in Infirmary block.

The Committee have had under consideration the provision of accommodation for the chronic insane and imbeciles at present scattered through the workhouses of the county, who number about 450. It has been decided to convert the Industrial School at Youghal into an Auxiliary Asylum for their accommodation; but the plans which have been prepared only show accommodation for about 400. It is evident therefore, that this scheme can afford no relief to the overcrowding in this institution.

There is one structural addition to the asylum which was decided on some years ago, but which, unfortunately, has never been carried out, viz. :—a detached Female Infirmary for the treatment of the sick and infirm. The want of a hospital for the women is one which must be felt by all who have to do with, or take an interest in, the management of this institution. Such a building would meet any deficiency in the accommodation, and would be required whether the numbers increase or not, as the existing hospital is only sufficient for the wants of the males. The female wards are most unfortunately situated, in that so little day accommodation is provided on the ground floor, with easy access to the open air. To this unfortunate defect may, in some degree, be attributed the turbulence and excitement manifested by some of the patients here, and which is not now so much seen in other similar institutions. If the sick and infirm were removed from the general wards to a detached hospital, the day-rooms on the ground floor could be given up to the noisy and turbulent patients, who would then enjoy outdoor exercise at all times, without the danger and trouble experienced in bringing such cases up and down stairs.

There are a few other structural improvements which the Committee might consider :—

(1.) On the female side there is still great want of dining-room accommodation. The central dining-hall has now to be reserved for the men. A small dining-hall has just been built for the women, but this is capable of accommodating only a small proportion of the patients, the greater number of whom have to take their meals in their wards, where supervision is difficult, and where the food has to be brought with great trouble and such delay that it must be cold when the patients receive it. The only alternative is to use the recreation hall as a female dining-room; but this room is already occupied as a sewing-room, and here the weekly entertainments take place. The Committee might, when opportunity offers, consider the advisability of providing additional dining-room accommodation.

(2.) The approach to the general dining-hall is most unsuitable and dangerous for the use of the insane, as the incline is too steep. Steps should be substituted for the present concrete floor.

(3.) Much more expedition should be used in the service of the meals in this hall. No doubt it is difficult to serve such numbers without allowing the food to get cold; but an additional serving table would enable each end of the room to be served at the same time. Waggon heated by steam or hot water should also be provided for serving the vegetables from table to table.

(4.) A general bath-room for each sex, where a number of patients could be bathed expeditiously under the supervision of the superior officers, is much required. By this means any injuries or marks on the bodies of the patients might be detected and reported at once.

(5.) The single rooms in the Infirmary block require increased ventilation. This could be easily and cheaply done by opening louvres over the doors.

The following works have been in progress, and are now completed, or approaching completion :—

CORK
ASYLUM.

The extensive works for heating and ventilating the wards, which have been in progress for some time past, are now finished ; but it will take some time to regulate the heat to the various wards. In many places it will be necessary to guard the pipes in order to protect the patients against accident. Heating and ventilation.

During the year an electric light installation has been introduced. This light is so eminently suitable for the use of asylums that its extension throughout the whole institution is, no doubt, only a matter of time. Lighting.

A new staircase is now almost completed on the female side. This will enable the occupants of the wards to get to the open air without passing through day rooms occupied by other patients. New staircase.

At present the house formerly occupied by the Resident Medical Superintendent is being converted into rooms for the Assistant Medical Officers, and for the female staff. This accommodation was badly wanted. Accommodation for Staff.

The plastering of the old walls still continues. This is a work of very great importance, especially in the single rooms, where the rough walls harbour dirt and infection. Plastering of walls.

During the past year the general health cannot be looked upon as having been satisfactory, as a serious outbreak of dysentery and dysenteric-diarrhoea occurred amongst the male patients. Sixteen men and 1 woman were attacked with dysentery, of whom 8 (including the female) died. At present there are 4 male patients under treatment. They have been isolated, and placed in the detached infectious hospital. The disease was remarkable for its virulence and rapid course. Eleven of the cases occurred on the eastern side of the new buildings, and only 1 on the western, whilst 3 patients were attacked in the old building, and 1 in the hospital ; but this latter was undoubtedly the result of direct contagion. As yet it has been found impossible to give any satisfactory explanation of the outbreak. The building where the greater number of cases occurred is comparatively new, well ventilated, with modern sanitary appliances and good drainage. The men in these wards are healthy working patients, employed generally on the farm. The water is taken from the public supply, and the milk is free from any suspicion. Health. Zymotic disease.

Twenty-six cases of diarrhoea occurred, with 4 deaths ; this disease appears to have been more prevalent in the old buildings than in the new.

Nine men, 81 women, and 31 of the female staff were attacked by influenza.

The death-rate on the average number resident this year, up to the present, has been 9·7—viz., 10·0 amongst the males, and 9·5 amongst the females. Death-rate.

The causes of death call for no special remarks. In only one case was a Coroner's inquest considered necessary, and in this case death was returned as due to natural causes. There was no suicide or death from misadventure. Inquest. No deaths from misadventure.

Bed sores existed at death on the bodies of 1 man and 2 women, and 1 man is at present so suffering. Bed sores.

Six casualties are reported. Of these, 4 were fractures and dislocations of small bones caused, in one case, by a fall, and in two by assaults of other patients. In the fourth case, the patient accused a nurse of having caused the injury by slamming the door of a single room on her when trying to get out. In this case an investigation on oath was held by us, and, acting on our report, the Committee reduced the Head Nurse, and fined two others. Another resigned to escape dismissal. Casualties. Sworn Inquiry.

CORK
ASYLUM.

The two remaining casualties were wounds, 1 self-inflicted, and 1 the result of a stab by another patient who had stolen a knife from the upholsterers' shop.

Seclusion.

The records of restraint and seclusion show that 36 men and 64 women were secluded, on 100 occasions, for a total duration of 535 hours in the case of the males; and on 378 occasions, for 1,841 hours, in the case of the females. Restraint was resorted to with six men for 333 hours in all and with 7 women for 800 hours, either by a jacket or locked gloves, to prevent self-mutilation or for surgical reasons.

Restraint.

As regards the dress and tidiness of the patients, I can give a satisfactory report. The women's gowns were decently made, and of varied colours, and their appearance was creditable to the officials in charge. The men's shirts are changed twice a week. The bedding was everywhere clean; but much more attention should be given to it in the upper wards of the new male block, where some of the mattresses require to be re-made.

Condition and
clothing.

Beds.

Employment.

As regards employment, omitting those only engaged in making beds, over 40 per cent. of the men, and about 53 per cent. of the women are usefully occupied; 226 men work on the farm. Some additional industries might be introduced which would engage the attention of the male patients, and result in a larger proportion being employed.

The boots and shoes are now entirely made in the establishment, and also the greater part of the men's clothing.

Provisions.

Dietary

The provisions which I saw in the Store appeared to be of excellent quality. On the first day of my visit the dinner consisted of pork, with potatoes and parsnips; on the second day, fish was given; both dinners appeared to be liked by the patients.

Divine Service.

The Chaplains' books show that on last Sunday 802 patients attended Mass; 32 went to the Protestant Episcopal Service; and 2 to the Presbyterian Service.

Staff

The strength of the Staff has not been increased, except by the appointment of an outside watchman and a night fireman. The ratio of attendants to patients on the male side is about 1 to 16, and on the female side, at 1 to 15. Extra temporary hands are employed to take the places of members of the permanent Staff absent through illness or on holiday, or to take charge of urgent cases; but, having regard to the increase in the numbers, and the very troublesome propensities of some of the patients, the Committee might consider the advisability of raising the proportion of attendants to patients, which should be about 1 to 11.

Training of
Staff.

During the coming winter, lectures will be delivered by the Medical Staff for the instruction of the attendants and nurses. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the importance of such training, which gives the Junior Staff a knowledge of the work in which they are engaged, and teaches them habits of order, self-control, and kindness.

Medical re-
cords.

The Medical Staff continues as at last visit. The books and registers are carefully kept, but the notes in the *Post-Mortem Book* should give much fuller details; and I was sorry to see that photographs to illustrate the male cases are not continued.

Autopsies.

In 44 cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination. This shows some increase, as compared with past years. Having regard to the importance of these examinations, this increase is commendable. Greater advantage should, however, be taken of this vast field of mental disease to prosecute some additional scientific work.

Scientific in-
vestigation.

26th October, 1900.

DOWNPATRICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

DOWNPATRICK
ASYLUM.

Inspected on
7th December
1900.
Statistics.

I visited this asylum on the 7th ultimo, and saw all the patients then resident. The date of last visit was 15th November, 1899, and the following table shows the changes which took place in the asylum population in the interval:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register at last visit,	201	268	559
Admitted since,	71	92	163
Total,	362	360	722
Discharged recovered,	22	38	60
Discharged unrecovered,	8	3	11
Discharged as exhibiting no symptoms of insanity,	1	—	1
Died,	29	37	66
Total,	60	78	138
On Register on 7th December, 1900,	302	282	584
Absent on probation,	—	1	1
Absent on pass or by escape,	—	—	—
Resident on 7th December, 1900,	302	281	583

The admissions numbered 163 in the period comprising almost thirteen months, as compared with 128 during the year 1899. Deducting 15 patients transferred from Armagh Asylum, in consequence of the change of boundaries made under the provisions of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, the admissions during the period under review still show an increase on the preceding year. Many of those admitted were stated to be broken down with disease and senility. This remark especially applies to cases from work-houses, which, contrary to the general impression, the Resident Medical Superintendent informs me, so far from being chronic and harmless, in many instances stand in urgent need of the special care and comforts which the asylum hospital affords.

Admissions.

The deaths during the period under review numbered 66, the increased mortality being explained by a virulent epidemic of influenza, followed in very many cases by pneumonia, which carried off many of the aged, who were already suffering from chronic heart disease and senile decay. Some of these had been resident since the opening of the asylum, more than thirty years ago. Seven deaths were due to dysentery, 12 to influenza and its sequels. With one exception, hereafter referred to, in which the patient died as the result of scalds accidentally received, the causes of death call for no remark except that, as is markedly shown in the following table, the deaths in nearly 50 per cent. of the cases were wholly or

Deaths.

DOWNPATRICK
ASYLUM.Causes of
death.

in part due to heart disease, and the Resident Medical Superintendent states that an accurate physical examination on admission shows that in this district at all events, a very large proportion of the insane persons suffer from heart disease or degeneration:—

Cause of Death.	Age at Death.		Year of Admission.
	Males.	Females.	
Cardiac disease,	—	61	1869
Chronic myelitis,	—	61	1869
Apoplexy,	67	—	1873
Cardiac disease, exhaustion, and melancholia,	65	—	1869
Cardiac disease and bronchitis,	70	—	1869
Exhaustion of recurrent mania,	50	—	1869
Phthisis,	29	—	1866
Epilepsy and phthisis,	—	25	1866
Dysentery and cardiac disease,	55	—	1867
Cardiac disease and chronic bronchitis,	—	74	1866
Chronic bronchitis,	—	79	1871
Cardiac disease and bronchial pneumonia,	—	67	1862
Influenza; cardiac failure,	—	67	1869
Epilepsy and phthisis,	26	—	1866
Cardiac disease,	—	64	1866
Cardiac disease; influenza,	—	68	1871
Pneumonia; cardiac disease,	—	69	1876
Tumours of uterus,	—	50	1860
Cardiac disease,	—	47	1866
Dysentery,	50	—	1869
Cardiac disease and influenza,	—	72	1897
Shock from scalds,	27	—	1866
Phthisis and hereditary ataxy,	—	27	1864
Cardiac failure; acute melancholia, with refusal of food,	—	44	1860
Dysentery,	53	—	1860
Cardiac disease; sub-acute myelitis,	—	75	1869
General paralysis,	—	50	1866
Chronic bronchitis and acute pneumonia,	—	52	1866
Epilepsy and chronic bronchitis,	60	—	1871
Exopthalmic goitre and chronic rheumatism,	—	25	1864
Acute pneumonia,	50	—	1869
Pneumonia and cardiac disease,	—	67	1878
Phthisis,	—	20	1869
Cardiac disease,	—	70	1869
Cardiac disease,	—	78	1866
Acute pneumonia,	—	50	1866
Phthisis,	—	29	1867
General paralysis,	60	—	1869
Phthisis,	34	—	1866
Epithelioma of face,	65	—	1864
Cardiac disease and apoplexy,	75	—	1864
Acute pneumonia,	73	—	1867
Cardiac disease,	—	34	1868
Cardiac disease and chronic bronchitis,	—	77	1868
Acute broncho-pneumonia,	53	—	1861
Dysentery,	80	—	1866
Phthisis and cardiac disease,	—	50	1860
Phthisis,	31	—	1860
Dysentery,	29	—	1866
Epilepsy,	23	—	1863
Cardiac disease and epilepsy,	—	71	1869
Dysentery,	44	—	1866
Chronic dysentery,	28	—	1863
Cardiac disease,	51	—	1869

Cause of Death.	Age at Death.		Year of Admission.	DOWNSPATRICK ASYLUM.
	Males.	Females.		
Cardiac disease,	—	58	1895	
Phtisis,	—	37	1898	
General paralysis,	81	—	1899	
Phtisis,	—	32	1893	
Exhaustion; acute melancholia and cardiac failure,	—	23	1900	
Cardiac disease,	75	—	1885	
Phtisis,	—	32	1898	
General paralysis,	28	—	1900	
Cardiac disease,	—	75	1895	
Cardiac disease,	—	69	1900	
Cerebro-spinal disease,	—	35	1900	
Tuberculosis of knee joint, rump, and kidneys, .	33	—	1890	
Total number of cases,	29	87		

The cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination in Autopsies. 14 cases.

Notwithstanding the unusually high death rate, and the fact that 6 patients were transferred to the Belfast Asylum under the provisions of the Belfast District (Lunatic Asylums, &c.) Act, 1892, in addition to the ordinary discharges, there were 583 patients resident on the date of my visit. It, therefore, needs but 38 to reach the normal limit of accommodation (621) which was fixed in February, 1898, a fact which should be kept in view by the Committee when dealing with the remodelling of the old farm buildings and the designing of the new farm block.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions, during the year 1900, was 37·6, viz., 31·3 amongst the males, and 42·4 amongst the females; while the percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the same period was 10·8, viz., 8·5 amongst the males, and 13·1 amongst the females.

There are 35 paying patients now in the institution, and the total amount received under this head during the financial year 1899-1900 was £368 1s. 3d.

The health statistics on the day of my visit were as follow:—

Health statistics.

Patients in Bed.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Seriously ill,	2	2	4
From minor ailments,	1	3	4
From old age or debility,	2	2	4
From violence or excitement,	—	2	2
Total in bed,	5	9	14
Patients who are suffering from bed-sores,	—	—	—
Patients under restraint,	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion,	—	—	—
Epileptics,	20	12	32
Actively suicidal,	9	9	18
General paralytics,	6	—	6
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation,	41	55	96
Wet beds reported in the morning,	1	—	1
Patients raised by attendants during previous night,	6	23	29

DOWNSPATRICK ASYLUM. The 14 patients confined to bed were all located in the new hospital blocks, which afford such excellent accommodation for the sick and aged.

Night nursing. It may be noted with satisfaction, as showing the care exercised in the night nursing of the patients, that no wet bed was reported on the female side on the morning of my visit, and that 23 female patients were raised during the previous night. One wet bed was reported on the male side. It would seem from the books that a greater number of male patients should be habitually raised by the Night Attendants. The senior Night Attendant should see this done, and set the example by more frequently raising those patients of dirty habits, to whom he pays special visits on his ordinary rounds.

Distribution of staff and patients.

The distribution of the staff and patients throughout the wards on the day of my visit is shown in the following table:—

Ward or Division Number.	Number of Patients.	Staff of Ward or Division.	
		Charge Attendants.	Ordinary Attendants.
MALE SIDE.			
No. 1,	49	1	3
" 2,	52	1	3
" 3,	29	1	3
" 4,	55	1	3
" 5,	68	1	4
" 7,	49	1	3
Totals,	302	6	19
FEMALE SIDE.			
No. 1,	49	1	3
" 2,	49	1	3
" 3,	47	1	3
" 4,	45	1	2
" 5,	41	1	2
" 7,	50	1	3
Totals,	281	6	16

Improvement amongst refractory cases.

In going through the house I was specially pleased to notice the great improvement in the conduct and employment of the so-called refractory class, which, however, was most marked on the female side, where those depressing refractory wards—which so often, in the past, presented painful scenes of turmoil and excitement—have practically ceased to exist as such. Even the most troublesome patients have been brought to order, thus showing the beneficial effects of comfortable environment, suitable employment, and plenty of elbow-room.

There were from 45 to 50 patients in each of the three new day-rooms. Nearly all the patients were employed at plain or fancy sewing, embroidery, flowering, crocheting, or knitting. That the Head Nurse has fully justified her selection by the Committee is well borne out by the industry observed in these wards, and the general cleanliness throughout the entire female side. Formerly these refractory divisions were overcrowded with turbulent, idle, and wrangling women; now they compare favourably with the other divisions.

which, heretofore, were regarded as most praiseworthy. The clothing of this class of patients has undergone a beneficial change by the substitution of strong washing dresses of neat and varied pattern, worn all through the year, with an ample supply of extra heavy under-clothing in winter; and the serge dresses, so difficult to keep clean when worn by this class, have been discarded. This change has also been carried out in the female hospital, where the neat appearance of so many senile cases, of dirty habits, reflects most creditably on the trained Nurse in charge; and the employment of the convalescent cases in the hospital day-room is also most commendable.

The same remarks as to the care of the aged and the employment of convalescents apply with equal force to the trained Nurse in charge of the male hospital.

On the male side an opportunity was afforded of seeing some 200 of the patients in their "holiday" suits—dark coats and waistcoats, light trousers, and neat washing ties. This change of clothing is greatly appreciated by all the patients, but more particularly by the farm patients, whose ordinary working clothes can thus be cleaned and repaired each Saturday.

The patients' beds and bed-covering are of excellent quality, and the linen was spotlessly clean. This is partly due to the satisfactory working of the new laundry, which has proved of very great use.

The following table gives the patients' general dietary scale:—

—	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday, .	Tea and bread; special—tea, bread and butter, and eggs.	Irish stew made with potatoes, beef and mutton, and seasoned with onions, &c.	Tea and bread; special—tea and bread and butter.
Monday,	Porridge and milk, tea and bread; extra—tea, bread and butter, and eggs.	Boiled corn beef and potatoes or bread, and cabbage or turnips or other vegetables.	do
Tuesday,	Do.,	Beef broth made with barley, peas, and other vegetables, and potatoes or bread.	Tea and bread; special—tea, bread and fried bacon.
Wednesday,	Do.,	Roast beef and potatoes, or bread, and cabbage or turnips or carrots, or other vegetables.	Same as Sunday.
Thursday,	Do.,	Ox-head broth made with barley, peas and vegetables, and bread or potatoes.	Same as Tuesday.
Friday, .	Tea and bread; extra—tea, bread and butter and eggs.	Fresh fish and potatoes or bread, or rice when fish cannot be procured, made with new milk and sugar.	Same as Sunday.
Saturday,	Same as Monday.	Broth made of ox heads or beef hough, and peas, barley and vegetables, and potatoes or bread.	Same as Tuesday.

DOWN PATRICK
ASYLUM.
Clothing.

Beds.

Dietary.

**DOWNSPATRICK
ASYLUM.****Service of
Meals****Necessity for
improvement
of cooking
appliances.**

The dinner on the day of the inspection consisted of boiled codfish, with white sauce, potatoes, and bread. The meal was comfortably served, and evidently relished. The patients conducted themselves throughout the meal in an admirable manner. It is, however, a matter for regret that the cooking has still to be carried out under such disadvantageous conditions as those reported to the Committee from time to time. Now that there is no longer any reasonable cause for delay, the matter should receive prompt attention at the hands of the Committee of Management, as it must be obvious to all that the complaint, that a worn-out apparatus set up for the requirements of 300 patients some thirty years ago is absolutely inadequate to meet the wants of almost double that number to-day, is no mere sentimental grievance, but a very grave defect in one of the chief departments of the institution.

**General
treatment of
patients.**

It is unnecessary to reiterate the observations made in previous reports as regards the attention paid to the medical and moral treatment of the patients by the members of the medical staff: there has been no remissness in these all-important matters.

**Supervision
by Visiting
Committee.**

The monthly Visiting Committee, in their reports, testify to the improvements throughout the wards, and in the conduct and employment of the patients. Their close and constant inspections give us the best opportunity of knowing the real condition of the institution, and estimating the work that is being done. The Resident Medical Superintendent stated to me that, at the close of seven years' administration, he feels that any success which has attended his efforts is largely due to the intimate knowledge of the requirements of the insane possessed by the former Governors and the new Committee, a knowledge derived at the cost of much valuable time spent in the wards and executive departments.

**Changes
effected by
Local Govern-
ment Act,
1898.**

In all matters touching the Local Government Act, the affairs of the institution have been brought into accord with its provisions. The new code of rules for the management of the asylum was promptly drawn up, and sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant as far back as November, 1899. The various books required by "The Asylum Accounts Order, 1899," and "The Asylum Books and Records Order, 1900," have been compiled and are in use by the various officials.

Much extra labour was involved in introducing the new system, and much extra trouble necessarily followed its introduction; but it is to be hoped that the results will be commensurate with the labour employed.

**Efficiency of
clerk.**

Credit is due to the Clerk for the manner in which he has adapted the scheduled books and forms for special use in the asylum. In few other institutions are the accounts and records kept in greater detail and with more marked accuracy.

The following table shows the numbers employed and unemployed on the date of my visit:—

DOWNPATRICK
ASYLUM.

Employment.

PATIENTS EMPLOYED.

How Employed.	Numbers employed.	
	Males.	Females
Assisting attendants in the wards,	100	51
As garden or field labourers,	63	—
As storekeeper,	1	—
As messenger,	1	—
As stoker,	3	—
As massess,	3	—
As carpenters,	1	—
As painter,	3	—
As tanners,	1	—
As shoemaker,	1	—
As baker,	5	8
In kitchen,	1	22
In the laundry,	—	2
In officers quarters,	—	87
At needlework,	—	22
At knitting,	—	—
Total employed,	191	192
Patients unemployed— Refusing to work,	5	7
Unemployed because of— (a) Mental condition,	65	43
(b) Bodily condition,	41	39
Total unemployed,	111	89

This table is very satisfactory, as showing that there has been a large increase in the number of persons employed throughout the institution. Only 12 patients (5 men and 7 women) refused to work; the others unemployed were incapacitated from work by their mental or physical condition.

The numbers attending Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my visit were as follow:—

Divine
Service.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics,	64	60	124
Presbyterians,	32	51	83
Protestant Episcopalians,	33	33	66
Total,	129	144	273

The amusements of the patients receive special attention. During the past year they partook of the following character:—Dances, concerts, magic lantern exhibitions, theatrical performances, beagle hunts, and summer excursions to the seaside and elsewhere, besides attending circus performances and races.

Amusements.

THE PATIENTS' ASYLUM. The serious casualties were four in number, and are, briefly, as follow:—

Casualties.

W. B.—29th November, 1899.—Intra-capsular fracture of left hip, as the result of a fall during a struggle with an attendant. The accident was due to the inexperience of the attendant, who was only temporarily employed, and whose services were subsequently dispensed with, and not to any deliberate violence on his part.

Death by scalding.

J. W.—1st February, 1900.—Severe scalding, which resulted in the death of the patient the same day. He was very degraded in his habits, and it was customary to bath him as often as three or four times daily. Despite his low mental state, he became so accustomed to the process, that he was in the habit of going into the bathroom and undressing himself, whilst the attendant prepared the bath. On the morning in question he appears to have gone unobserved to a room adjoining the bathroom, which contained a tank for disinfecting purposes; turned on the hot-water cock; got into the tank; and thus received the fatal injuries. An inquiry on oath, was held by us, into the circumstances of the case, and our report, together with the evidence taken at the inquiry, was duly forwarded to the Committee.

M. E. P.—28th August, 1900.—Dislocation of the right clavicle, caused by being knocked down by another patient.

W. A. F.—2nd December, 1900.—Fracture of last right rib, the result of a struggle with an attendant, during which both came to the ground. The attendant was suspended for not more fully reporting the circumstances of the case.

Zymotic disease.

The following table shows the number of cases of zymotic disease which occurred since last visit of inspection:—

ABSTRACT.

Nature of Disease.	Patients attacked.		Staff attacked.		Number of Deaths which resulted therefrom.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dysentery,	20	2	1	—	7	—
Influenza,	20	43	10	15	—	3
Pneumonia,	5	14	—	—	3	5
Total,	45	59	11	15	10	8

Having regard to the recurrence of dysentery in the institution from time to time, I think it right to draw attention to the recommendation made in my report for 1894, that a detached isolation hospital should be erected for the treatment of infectious disease. A corrugated iron building of this nature might be erected at a comparatively small cost, and the advantages which would result from the isolation of infectious cases immediately on their appearance are obvious.

DOWNSIDE
ASYLUM.
Isolation
hospital
required.

I would, therefore, urge the Committee to give this matter their earnest consideration, especially as a disease such as dysentery is so difficult to eradicate, and is particularly liable to attack recent and recoverable cases.

The records of seclusion show that 11 men and 9 women were secluded on 29 and 144 occasions, respectively, for a total duration of 260 hours in the case of males, and 1,423 hours in the case of the females, while restraint by gloves and strips was employed in the treatment of 9 patients for a total duration of 3,133 hours.

Seclusion
and restraint

The returns of restraint and seclusion show that the use of these methods of treatment has been considerably reduced, the reduction of the former being more than one-half. The actual cases in which restraint had been employed were convalescent in mind, and in good bodily health.

The return of the amount of mechanical restraint and seclusion employed is a particular in which the statistics of this asylum do not, *prima facie*, compare favourably with those of some other Irish asylums. The application of mechanical restraint, however, must largely depend on the judgment of the Medical Superintendent, and in the opinion of Dr. Nolan, who undoubtedly is a most skilled and painstaking Superintendent, it is doubtful if any other method of treatment would have been more humane, or given better results in the cases in which he adopted it—such cases as melancholic furor, with a determination towards self-mutilation or destruction.

My experience, however, is, provided the staff of an asylum be sufficiently strong to allow of such cases being treated individually—as they would be in a high-class private asylum—there must be very few cases in which the application of mechanical restraint is absolutely necessary, while I admit that, under existing conditions, it is quite possible that the system adopted may have been the best for the patients so treated.

It is right to draw attention to the special care with which restraint is applied in this asylum. Every patient so treated is kept in a clean, locked dress, covering warm inside flannels, and, though many changes may be daily necessary, owing to destructiveness and filthy habits, no patient in restraint or seclusion is ever permitted to remain naked, or go barefooted—canvas-locked shoes being used over stockings or socks. All this necessarily involves a good deal of trouble to the staff.

DOWNPATRICK
ASYLUM.

The salaried staff of the institution is as follows:—

Staff.	Nature of Office.	Number of Persons.
	Medical Superintendent,	1
	Assistant Medical Officer,	1
	Chaplain,	3
	Clerk,	1
	Storekeeper,	1
	Land Steward and Gardener,	1
	Engineer,	1
	Stoker (Gas),	1
	Carpenter,	1
	Painter,	1
	Tailors,	2
	Shoemaker,	1
	Baker,	1
	Gatekeeper,	1
	Hall Porter,	1
	Cooks,	2
	Laundresses,	2
	Laundry Assistant,	1
	Hall Maids,	2
ATTENDANTS—		
	Head Male,	1
	Head Female,	1
	Charge Male,	5
	Ordinary Male,	19
	Charge Female,	5
	Ordinary Female,	16
	Night Male,	3
	Night Female,	3
	Nurse (Male Hospital),	1
	Do. (Female do.),	1

The system of employing temporary attendants to replace attendants on leave seems undesirable. The action of the Committee in granting a fortnight's holiday to each member of the staff is most praiseworthy; but as the divisional strength of the staff has to be maintained, the addition of one male and one female supernumerary would be desirable, and the cost would be practically the same as is involved by the present system. Permanent attendants would have the advantage of having a more thorough knowledge of the patients, and of the rules of the asylum.

Works carried
out by asylum
labour.

The following is a list of the works which have been carried out by the staff, with the assistance of the patients, during the year:—

Male Side.

No. 1 Corridor.—Ceilings and walls plastered and painted in "Duresco"; framework of doors and windows re-hung and painted in oils; floors stained and varnished; new locks on all doors; single rooms repaired and plastered; lavatory enlarged, floor tiled; w.c. and two baths refitted, and latter connected with patent water mixers; linoleum laid.

No. 2 Corridor.—Ceilings and walls plastered and painted in "Duresco"; framework of windows and doors re-hung and painted in oils; floor stained and varnished; new locks on all doors; single rooms repaired and plastered; lavatory enlarged, floor tiled; w.c. and two baths refitted, and latter connected with patent water mixers; inoleum laid; two new baths with patent mixers fitted in bathroom.

No. 3 Corridor.—Lavatory enlarged; basins, w.c. and baths refitted. Observation Dormitory and Annexe Dormitory.—Ceilings and walls plastered and painted in duresco; doors and window frames refitted, and all woodwork painted in oils; floors stained and varnished; cork carpet laid between beds.

Single Rooms.—Twenty-five repaired—walls, ceilings and woodwork—and made ready for painting.

DOWSPATRICK
ASYLUM.

Female Side.

No. 1 Corridor.—Two short corridors repaired and painted, stencil decorations; floors stained and varnished.

No. 4 Large Corridor.—Two short corridors repaired and painted, stencil decorations; floors stained and varnished.

Attendants' Rooms.—Six repaired and painted.

General.

Two steam pipes laid direct from steam boilers to kitchen, independent of steam main; harrows and other farm implements made; air shafts in Nos. 1, 2, and 3 F. connected with main tunnel; new sewer and two manholes, with ventilating pipe, constructed in area under Resident Medical Superintendent's office. All newly-made articles, carts, farm implements, &c., painted; coffins made, stained, and varnished.

Outside Work.

End of water reservoir (15 feet long and 5 feet deep) puddled with clay to prevent leakage; 60 feet of 6-inch sewer pipes laid outside No. 4 M, and two manholes built in connection with same; sewer pipes running through tunnel covered with concrete; w.c. erected in grounds at rear of male hospital; 20 feet of 4-inch sewer pipes laid and manhole built in connection with same; water pipe laid to this w.c.; main sewer at rear of general kitchen opened and cleaned; 650 yards of new iron paling, and four gates erected; same painted; 200 yards of road to gas-house widened and gravelled; plantation thinned, and all roads repaired.

The space now occupied by the old boiler-house is required for an enlarged bakery and kitchen scullery, while the building, in its present condition, seems to be in rather a dangerous state. The Resident Medical Superintendent informs me that the Committee have asked the Architect to prepare a plan to carry out the necessary alteration, and it is desirable for every reason that the matter should receive immediate attention. The cost would be comparatively trifling, and could be included in the loan for the new farm buildings, in case the Committee do not decide to pay it out of the Maintenance Account.

Suggested
alteration.

I regret to say that rats appear to have gained access to some, even of the upper rooms; but I trust that every effort will be made to exterminate these disgusting vermin.

DOWNPATRICK
ASYLUM.
—
Records.
Changes
in medical
staff.

I inspected all the books and found them carefully written up. A change has taken place since last inspection in the office of Assistant Medical Officer, as Dr. Clark resigned early in the year after ten years of excellent service. We have often written appreciatively of Dr. Clark's work in the asylum, and we are sure he carries with him the good wishes of the Committee, and of the Resident Medical Superintendent. He was succeeded by Dr. J. A. Martin, who, however, was appointed to an office in an English asylum before he had completed the period of his probation. Dr. W. Starkey has just been elected to fill the position, and, as he has had the advantage of being trained in the Richmond Asylum, under Dr. Conolly Norman, he should prove an efficient officer. I notice he has already commenced to enter all the cases on the excellent system adopted at the Richmond Asylum, by which method every case is noted at stated intervals. He has also arranged to give the attendants a winter course of lectures, and it is hoped that some of them may obtain the certificate for mental nursing, which so many of the attendants in other asylums now hold.

Case books.

Training of
attendants.

General
condition.

Cost of
maintenance.

The condition of the asylum as a whole must be considered very satisfactory, and as a proof that every care and economy is exercised in dealing with the funds of the institution, it may be pointed out that, notwithstanding the many improvements in the buildings and surroundings of the patients, the actual capitation cost of maintenance is considerably less than it was thirty years ago.

1st January, 1901.

ENNIS
ASYLUM.

ENNIS DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on
15th Nov.,
1900.
Statistics.

I inspected this asylum on the 15th instant. The last inspection was made on the 5th December, 1899, and the changes which have since taken place in the asylum population are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit,	307	174	381
Admitted since,	78	56	134
Total,	285	230	515
Discharged recovered,	18	10	28
Discharged unrecovered,	45	28	73
Died,	12	11	23
Total,	75	49	124
On register on 15th November, 1900,	210	181	391
Absent on probation, on pass, or by escape,	—	—	—
Maintained in Ennis Workhouse under section 9 of 38 & 39 Vic. cap. 67.	9	—	9
Resident on 15th November, 1900,	501	181	320

ENNIS
ASYLUM.
—
Overcrowding

These figures show that the number of patients has increased by 10, so that the overcrowding of the institution is greater now than last year, when the subject was brought under the consideration of the Committee. It was pointed out in last year's Report that there is no proper dayroom accommodation for so large a number of patients—the total dayroom space only affording suitable accommodation for 93 persons of each sex. The day of my visit was very wet, and, in consequence, it would be no gross exaggeration to say that the patients were packed in the dayrooms like sheep in a pen. One of the first essentials for the proper treatment of insane persons is to afford them plenty of elbow-room, and the want of dayroom accommodation in this asylum not alone very seriously impedes the proper administration of the institution, but also, in some cases, lessens the chance of the patient's recovery.

I am glad, however, to find that the patients are kept out of doors as much as possible, and this, no doubt, accounts for the fact that the overcrowding has not yet, so far as is apparent, seriously affected the health of the institution.

Owing to the overflowing condition of the asylum, cases have to be sent to the workhouses who need the care and treatment of an asylum; while, on the other hand, urgent cases have to be refused admission. In this connection the following extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ennis Union at their meeting on the 24th ultimo may be quoted:—

Transfers to
and from
workhouses.

"The Master reported that on the 19th instant he forwarded to the Resident Medical Superintendent, Ennis District Lunatic Asylum, four admission forms duly filled up for the committal of lunatics from the Workhouse. He submitted letter from the Resident Medical Superintendent stating that only two of those cases could be admitted to the asylum for want of accommodation.

"The following minute was made thereon:—

"That having read the Master's Report *re* the committal of violent and unmanageable lunatic patients from the Workhouse to the asylum, the Board are of opinion that, having regard to the unsatisfactory state of things disclosed therein, the Committee of Management of the Ennis District Lunatic Asylum should lose no time in making proper provision for the reception and proper care of patients who may become unmanageable in the Workhouse."

One of these cases whose admission was refused is that of a man who was previously under treatment in the asylum, and who is now stated to be dangerous to others, owing to his assaulting persons with whom he is brought into association; while the other case is that of a woman, also a "decant"—i.e., a case which is constantly being moved from the asylum to the workhouse and back again—and is stated to be violent and unmanageable.

**ENNIS
ASYLUM.**

Having regard to the duty imposed on the Committee of providing and maintaining sufficient accommodation for the lunatic poor of the county, in pursuance of the 9th Section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, it is most unfortunate that cases such as these have to be denied the shelter of the asylum to which they are legally entitled.

**Urgent
necessity for
additional
accommoda-
tion.**

Acting on the representations contained in our Report last year with regard to the overcrowding of the Institution, a conference took place, on the 13th February last, between representatives of the County Council and the Asylum Committee, at which we were present, and, after carefully considering the matter, the following report was adopted:—

“ We, the Joint Committee of the County Council and members of the Committee of Management of the asylum, beg to report to the Committee of management and to the County Council that, having heard the expert opinions given to us by the Inspectors of Lunatics, the County Surveyor, and the Architect to the Committee of Management with regard to providing accommodation for the insane poor of the county, and having carefully considered the relative cost, and all other circumstances of either building an addition to the asylum or reconstructing a workhouse for an auxiliary asylum, we are of opinion that the former would be the cheaper and better scheme, and would effect a considerable saving. We therefore recommend that provision be made for 400 patients by block buildings at the asylum, thereby increasing the accommodation to 700, viz., for 400 acute and 300 chronic cases.”

No practical steps have, however, as yet been taken to carry out the decision then arrived at, and the architect to the Committee, in his letter dated the 12th instant, points out the necessity of at once taking steps to have the plans and specification for the proposed buildings prepared, with the view of being in a position to commence work next summer. I would therefore urge the Committee and the County Council, to whom reference is required by the Local Government Act, to take immediate action, as in default thereof it will lie on us as an absolute duty to report to the Lord Lieutenant that the Committee have failed to meet the responsibility devolved upon them by the 9th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898. In that event His Excellency would be compelled to withhold the Capitation Grant (which so greatly relieves the taxpayers of the district), in pursuance of the provisions of the 58th section of the Act referred to.

**Outstanding
loans.**

The following table of outstanding loans shows that the Committee are favourably circumstanced in this respect as compared with other asylums, as the liabilities under this head are unusually small:—

[TABLE.]

RETURN OF OUTSTANDING LOANS ON 1st OCTOBER, 1900.

Original Amount borrowed.	For what Period.	Rate of Interest.	Made of Repayment.	When Borrowed.	Purposes for which obtained.	Installments and Interest paid for the Half-year ending 1st October, 1900.	Balance due on 1st October, 1900.
£ s. d.						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2,250 0 0	14 years,	3½ %	Annuity.	19th August, 1885,	Sanitary Works, &c.	102 10 10	199 15 7
250 0 0	14 years,	do.	do.	10th Dec., 1886,	Waterworks, .	10 11 1	50 1 8
685 2 2	50 years,	do.	Installments,	30th Sept., 1885,	Additional Land,	16 13 3	572 18 8
993 19 1	50 years,	do.	do.	30th Nov., 1887,	Breeding Mortuary, Coal and Hay Sheds, &c.	27 0 7	947 0 3
					Total, .	156 15 9	1,769 16 2

ENNIS
ASYLUM.
—
Outstanding
loans.

ENNIS
ASYLUM.Paying
patients.

There are 34 paying and partly paying patients in the asylum at present, and the amount received under this head during the financial year 1899-1900 was £443 3s. 9d.

Recovery
rates.

The per-centage of recoveries on admissions this year, up to the present, has been 21·8, viz., 22·8 amongst the males, and 20·4 amongst the females.

Death rates.

The percentage of deaths on the average number resident during the same period has been 5·7, viz., 5·8 amongst the males, and 5·4 amongst the females.

The total number of deaths since last inspection was 23, which shows a considerable increase on last year.

Autopsies.

In 7 cases the cause of death was verified by *post mortem* examination.

No fatal acci-
dents or
casualties.

No suicide, death from misadventure, or other serious casualty occurred during the period under review.

Health
statistics.

The Health Statistics on the day of my visit were as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz.:—			
Seriously ill,	—	—	—
From minor ailments,	2	1	3
From old age or debility,	—	—	—
From violence or excitement,	1	—	1
Total in bed,	3	1	4
Patients suffering from bedsores,	—	—	—
Patients under restraint,	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion,	—	—	—
Epileptics,	12	8	20
Actively suicidal,	1	3	4
General paralytics,	1	—	1
Epileptic and suicidal under special obser- vation,	13	11	24
Wet beds reported in the morning,	2	—	2
Patients raised by the attendants during pre- vious night,	20	40	70

Zymotic
diseases.

Two cases of erysipelas occurred amongst the females. Both cases recovered, and no other form of zymotic disease appeared in the institution.

The following table shows the number of patients employed and unemployed on the day of my visit:—

EDWIN
ASYLUM.

Employment.

How Employed.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	37	29
As garden or field labourers,	70	—
As storekeeper,	1	—
As messenger,	1	—
As stokers,	3	—
As plasterer and slater,	1	—
As carpenter,	1	—
As painter,	1	—
As tailor,	3	—
As shoemakers,	2	—
As baker,	1	—
In the kitchen,	—	5
In the laundry,	—	28
In officers' quarters,	2	4
At needlework,	—	40
At knitting,	—	43
Miscellaneous occupations,	30	9
Total employed,	153	162
Refusing to work,	7	7
Unemployed, because of—		
(a) Mental condition,	39	5
(b) Bodily condition,	2	1
Total unemployed,	48	13

I was glad to notice that the number of women employed at needlework and knitting was so large, and, indeed, the general state of the female side of the house, notwithstanding the overcrowding, reflects credit on the Matron.

There is only one night attendant on each side, and, therefore, it is impossible to deal satisfactorily with the patients who need constant supervision—especially the epileptic and suicidal. Night nursing.

I would here suggest that an accurate record of the night attendants' visits to the different parts of the house should be provided by means of "tell-tale" clocks, which, so far as I am aware, are now used in nearly all similar institutions in the United Kingdom.

Owing to the increase in the number of patients the staff of day attendants is insufficient. A painter-attendant is also required. Such a tradesman would be found most useful, as the Committee are aware how much painting is required to be done, and, besides, he would probably be able to induce a few of the patients to work with him. Staff.

I saw the patients at dinner on the day of my visit. The food seemed of fair quality. Dietary.

I noticed that many of the patients throughout the asylum wore thick boots. For many reasons it is most desirable that indoor slippers should be provided for all the patients, and, in connection with this, I would suggest that boot rooms should be set apart, in which the patients, on coming in from work or recreation, should change their outdoor boots for slippers. Slippers for patients.

ENNIS
ASYLUM.
Protection
against fire.

Protection against fire is one of the most important matters in a lunatic asylum, and as a good water supply is essential for this, I think the Committee should obtain a report on the subject from their engineer and architect, as I understand the existing pressure is insufficient.

Religious
ministration.

The religious ministration of the patients receives due attention. On the Sunday preceding my inspection, 115 males and 98 females were present at Mass, while 6 females attended the Protestant service. The Chaplains visit the institution once a week, in addition to their attendance on Sundays and holidays.

Amusements.

Ninety males and 78 females are able to attend the associated entertainments, of which 31 have been given since last visit. In addition to the usual indoor and outdoor games, some of the patients are occasionally allowed to attend circus performances, and a number of them were taken on an excursion to the seaside in the summer.

Restraint.

The records show that only two patients were placed in mechanical restraint since last inspection—in one case for 12 hours, and in the other for a total duration of 782 hours—the reason for the restraint in both cases being to prevent the patients injuring themselves. Four females were secluded for a period of 26 hours in all.

Seclusion.

Records care-
fully kept by
assistant medi-
cal officer and
clerk.

I was glad to find that the Case-books, which are so important in recording the history and progress of the patients, are carefully kept by the Assistant Medical Officer. The Registers and other asylum books which I examined are admirably kept by the Clerk.

16th November, 1900.

ENNISCORTHY
ASYLUM.

ENNISCORTHY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on
13th August,
1900.
Statistics.

This asylum was visited on the 13th August, and all the patients then resident were seen. Since the last inspection was made on the 22nd November, 1899, the changes which have taken place in the asylum population are shown in the following Table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit,	246	197	443
Admitted since,	23	28	51
Total,	269	225	494
Discharged recovered,	12	14	26
Discharged unrecovered,	2	3	5
Died,	11	6	17
Total,	25	23	48
On register on 13th August, 1900,	244	202	446
Absent on probation, on pass, or by escape,	—	—	—
Resident on 13th August, 1900,	244	202	446

It may be noted that there has been a diminution of 2 on the male side, while the increase on the female side has been only 5, viz., from 197 to 202. This must be a subject of congratulation to the Committee, having regard to the large increase which many of the other asylums show.

ENNISCORRY
ASYLUM.

The estimated accommodation is for 448 patients, viz., 243 males and 205 females.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during last year was 43.47 on the male side, and 45.1 on the female, showing an average percentage of recoveries of 44.33.

Recovery rates.

The death-rate continued low, the percentage being 7.37 among the men, and 5.23 among the women, giving an average of 6.43.

Death rates.

Thirteen men and 11 women contributed wholly or partially towards their maintenance; the total amount received under this head for the year ended the 31st March last being £384 19s. 2d.

Paying patients.

The capitation cost for the past year was rather high, but the Committee must bear in mind that they now receive, in addition to the 4s. weekly grant, one half the lunacy charges levied on agricultural land, which in the County Wexford, the county being mainly agricultural, stands in relation to the other hereditaments, excluding urban charges, at over 6 to 1.

Cost of maintenance

The structural additions and improvements to the asylum which have been so long in progress are now happily almost completed. The contractor's works are practically finished, while the painting is being done by the asylum staff.

Additions and improvements.

Unfortunately much injury is being caused by a plague of rats, and adequate steps should be immediately taken to banish them.

Plague of rats.

A serious effort should be made to get the grounds and yards at the back of the asylum free from rubbish and debris, and, where possible, to have these yards properly laid down, and planted with shrubs or flowers.

Improvement of grounds.

One of the most marked improvements in the asylum has been the introduction of a system of supervision of suicidal and epileptic cases, and the provision of observation dormitories on either side of the house.

Supervision of special cases.

The health statistics on the day of the visit were satisfactory. Only 2 patients (both males) were confined to bed suffering from serious illness, and 5 others from old age, debility, &c.

Health.

It is impossible to go through the asylum without noticing the many improvements which have been introduced in the treatment of the patients. But, unfortunately, there is still a large number of noisy and excitable patients, especially on the female side. The Committee will find that nothing has a more quieting effect on these patients when they are in the day-rooms, than allowing each an easy-chair, and surrounding them with objects of interest and amusement. I would suggest to the Committee that the number of arm-chairs should be gradually increased. The Resident Medical Superintendent is sensible of this want, and is by degrees, as far as possible, improving the condition of the wards—making them brighter by flowers, coloured prints, and such simple decorations.

Improvement of surroundings.

I found one or two of the single rooms on the female side, which are occupied at night by degraded patients, very offensive, and special measures should be taken by thorough disinfection, to purify such rooms each day.

**ENNISCORTRY
ASYLUM.****Necessity for
head attendant.**

My colleague has frequently impressed on the Committee the necessity of appointing a head attendant on the male side, to supervise the staff in the discharge of their duties. It is difficult to understand how any public asylum can be worked satisfactorily in the absence of such an officer. I am sure that the Committee on inquiring into the matter will agree with me that it is impossible for the present senior charge attendant, who endeavours to combine with his own duties some of those which should be discharged by a head attendant, to satisfactorily act in the dual capacity. He is an officer of over thirty years' service, but has not had the special education and training necessary to fit him for the appointment in question.

**Supervision of
female staff.**

Similarly on the female side, owing to the prolonged illness of the matron as the result of an accident, it is evident to me that it is necessary, in the interest of the patients, that a skilled female officer should be appointed to supervise the nurses in the discharge of their duties.

Beds.**Disinfection
of clothes.**

The box beds with straw paillasses, which are still to be found in some parts of the asylum, should be got rid of, and a disinfectant chamber should be provided to ensure the thorough disinfecting of the clothes.

**Protection
against fire.**

The protection against fire seemed to me to be satisfactory, but a fire drill should be instituted, and a canvas shoot provided.

Employment.

The employment of the patients on the day of my visit is shown in the following Table :—

How Employed.	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	48	30
As garden or field labourers,	67	—
As stokers,	2	—
As mason,	1	—
As carpenters,	2	—
As painters,	3	—
As tailors,	3	—
As shoemakers,	5	—
As upholsterers,	10	—
As bakers,	3	—
Assisting engineer,	1	—
In the kitchen,	3	10
In the laundry,	—	21
In officers' quarters,	—	3
At needlework,	—	45
At knitting,	—	39
Total employed,	148	150
Refusing to work,	3	8
Unemployed because of :—		
(a) Mental condition,	78	34
(b) Bodily condition,	13	9
(c) Suitable work not being available,	2	1
Total unemployed,	96	52

The numbers of patients attending Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my inspection were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics, . . .	158	95	253
Protestants, . . .	15	11	26
Total, . . .	173	106	279

ENNISCORTHY
ASYLUM.
Divine Service.

The amusement of the patients received due attention, and weekly Amusements, dances were provided for them during the year, as well as various forms of outdoor recreation.

No Coroner's inquest has been held since last inspection, and the No inquests.
causes of death call for no special remark.

The only zymotic disease which has attacked the patients was an Zymotic
outbreak of influenza in the winter, which caused 4 deaths. disease.

No serious casualty has been reported. No casualties

Six males and 23 female patients were placed in seclusion on 63 and Seclusion and
324 occasions, respectively, for a total duration of 709 hours in the restraint.
case of the men, and of 3,335 hours in the case of the women. Two
patients have been subjected to mechanical restraint, one by a camisole,
while the other wore locked gloves.

I had private interviews with two or three patients as to their Interviews
detention in the asylum, and in every case I was satisfied as to the with patients.
necessity for it.

While I consider that the asylum is in many respects satisfactory Status of staff
and shows material progress, I feel I cannot too strongly urge on
the Committee the importance of appointing as attendants persons
of intelligence and good character. The attendants are the very back-
bone of an asylum, and on their character and conduct may depend
the happiness and good treatment of the patients. Looking to the, in
many respects, highly skilled nature of the duties which they have to
perform, it is evident that only educated persons should be selected for
the position; that a systematic effort should be made to teach them
their duties; to train them in the method of performing these duties
efficiently; and, finally, when they are trained, it is sound economy to
endeavour by good treatment and liberal wages to retain them in the
Institution, instead of allowing them to seek better employment in
similar Institutions elsewhere.

6th September, 1900.

KILKENNY
ASYLUM.Inspected on
23rd Nov.,
1900.
Statistics.

KILKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

I visited this asylum on the 23rd instant, and saw all the patients then resident. The changes which have taken place in the asylum population since the last visit on the 9th November, 1899, are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
On register at last visit,	222	213	435
Admitted since,	29	31	60
Total,	251	244	495
Discharged recovered,	15	10	25
Discharged unrecovered,	2	4	6
Died,	11	13	24
Total,	28	27	55
On register 23rd November, 1900,	223	217	440
Absent on probation, on pass, or by escape,	—	—	—
Resident on 23rd November, 1900,	223	217	440

Accommo-
dation.

The estimated accommodation in the institution is for 230 males and 200 females, but this estimate includes corridor space with actual day-rooms, so that there is no margin available for conversion into additional accommodation. Taken on this basis, the statistics show that there are now resident 3 males and 17 females in excess of the numbers for whom accommodation is provided. Towards meeting the excess, one of the small day-rooms on the male side has been converted into a dormitory for 8 patients.

As the duty of providing and maintaining sufficient asylum accommodation is now devolved on the Committee by the 9th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, it will be necessary for them to take immediate steps to meet this overcrowding.

The question remains for them to decide whether it is more advisable to do so by adding to the present asylum, or by converting one of the workhouses in the district into an auxiliary asylum under the 76th section of the Act referred to. As regards the latter course, it will, I think, be found that when the cost of converting a workhouse into accommodation for the insane; the cost of the distinct staff for an auxiliary asylum which is enjoined by the Act; and the fact that a Capitation Grant of only 2s. per week can be obtained, are all taken into consideration, it would be more economical to build an annexe of an inexpensive type in connection with the present asylum, as such an annexe could be administered as part of the existing institution, and thus save the cost of a separate staff of higher officials. Further, the Capitation Grant would be 4s. per week for the patients in such an annexe, as against 2s. for those maintained in an auxiliary asylum.

The repayment of the loans for carrying out the works which have been undertaken in recent years entails a considerable burden on the ratepayers, and it would, therefore, be most unfortunate if it became necessary for the Committee to undertake further structural works which would entail heavy expenditure. I trust, however, it may be

found feasible to make such provision as will meet the present need for asylum accommodation without incurring any very great expense.

In this connection it may be pointed out that, in pursuance of the provisions of the 48th section of the Act already referred to, the agricultural ratepayers who constitute such a large proportion in the County Kilkenny, in addition to the Capitation Grant, are now recouped one-half the balance of the cost of maintenance and other lunacy charges, including loan repayments, so that the net amount payable out of local rates on agricultural holdings is approximately not very much more than one-fourth of the total cost.

The overcrowding at present is mainly on the female side, and if the female block Nos. 5, 7, and 8 were extended in the same way as has been done in the case of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 on the male side, the cost involved would not be great, while this alteration would give accommodation for about 50 additional beds.

It must be remembered that there are about 110 lunatics and idiots scattered through the workhouses of the county whose care and treatment in those institutions are not satisfactory, and of whom, without doubt, a certain proportion should be removed from the poor law administration, and sheltered in an asylum. If a very simple and inexpensive block were erected for their accommodation in connection with the district asylum, practically all the insane poor of the county would be brought under one system of control and management. Inexpensive blocks have been recently erected at Limerick and Clonmel asylums, which could be visited by the Committee should they so desire.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the period under review has been 41·7, viz. :—51·7 amongst the males, and 32·3 amongst the females; while the percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident this year, up to the 31st ultimo, was 5·5, viz. :—4·9 amongst the males, and 6·1 amongst the females.

There are 22 paying and partly paying patients at present in the asylum, and, during the year ended the 31st March last, the substantial sum of £306 6s. was received under this head. I think the Committee are indebted to the present Medical Superintendent for the increase in these contributions, as they will find that it has taken place since his appointment.

The health statistics on the day of my visit were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz. :—			
Seriously ill,	4	2	6
From minor ailments,	—	2	2
From old age or debility,	—	1	1
From violence or excitement,	—	—	—
Total in bed,	4	5	9
Patients suffering from bed sores,	—	—	—
Patients under restraint,	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion,	—	—	—
Epileptics,	13	16	29
Actively suicidal,	—	5	5
General paralysis,	—	—	—
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation,	9	11	20
Wet beds reported in the morning,	—	1	1
Patients raised by attendants during previous night,	13	25	38

KILKENNY
ASYLUM.

Issue in
Workhouses.

Recovery
rates.
Death rates.

Paying
patients

Health
statistics.

KILKENNY
ASYLUM.General
condition.

Heating.

Clothing.

Boot rooms
required.

Bed clothing.

Removal of
fences.

Improvements

Want of
furniture.

Employment.

I am glad to be able to state that I found the condition of the asylum, on the whole, very satisfactory, and that many improvements have been introduced by the present Medical Superintendent.

The heating of the institution is well kept up throughout most of the building by the system of hot water pipes carried round the rooms under the ceilings—an arrangement found by experience to be satisfactory.

The clothing, especially on the female side, is very good. The hand-woven dresses in three colours, which are made in the Convent of St. John of God, Kilkenny, seemed particularly suitable for patients' wear. I think, however, that all the patients should be provided with indoor slippers, and that boot-rooms should be set apart in which the patients could change their boots for slippers on coming in from out-door work or recreation. The bed clothing was found sufficiently warm, and in a few cases in which it was weighed, I found that it averaged about 20 lbs.

I was glad to notice that the sunk fence which enclosed the female airing court has already been removed, and the Medical Superintendent informed me that in accordance with those modern views which we have urged, it is intended to remove the similar fence on the male side.

Some of the walls have been plastered and wainscotted, and it is intended to continue this very necessary work throughout the asylum. The refractory day-room floor has been polished, but there is in this room a noticeable want of furniture, especially easy chairs, which tend so much to soothe and calm the excitement of the insane.

The following table shows the numbers of patients employed and unemployed on the day of my visit:—

How Employed.	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	54	68
As garden or field labourers,	59	—
As stokers,	2	—
As carpenter,	1	—
As painters,	2	—
As tailors,	3	—
As shoemaker,	1	—
As upholsterers,	65	—
In the Kitchen,	10	—
In the Laundry,	—	26
In officers' quarters,	1	1
At needlework,	—	58
At knitting,	—	36
Total employed,	198	194
Refusing to work,	—	—
Unemployed because of:—		
(a.) Mental condition,	—	—
(b.) Bodily condition,	6	5
(c.) Suitable work not being available,	21	18
Total unemployed,	25	23

This table is very satisfactory, as it shows that out of the total number of patients resident—including the sick and infirm—only 25

men and 23 women are returned as being unemployed. It would, however, be desirable if a shed could be provided in which to carry on the upholstery work, as the teasing of hair is very unsuitable work for the wards, owing to the dust which it causes.

KILKENNY
ASYLUM.

The deaths during the period under review call for no special remark. No suicide or fatal accident occurred, and in no case was it considered necessary to hold a Coroner's inquest. In only two cases was the cause of death verified by *post-mortem* examination. Three male patients suffered from influenza, but no other form of zymotic disease appeared. Only two casualties were recorded; neither of them serious. They were both cases of cuts which were caused by assaults of other patients. No patients were placed in mechanical restraint since last visit, and only one patient—a male—was secluded. This form of treatment was used in his case on 26 occasions for a total duration of 191 hours.

No deaths from
misadventure.

Autopsies.

Zymotic
disease.

Casualties.

No restraint.

Seclusion.

The Chaplains visit the institution twice a week, and the following table shows the numbers attending Divine Service :—

Religious
ministration.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics, . . .	115	121	236
Protestants, . . .	7	3	10
Total, . . .	122	124	246

Two hundred and fourteen patients, viz :—104 males and 110 females, are able to attend the associated entertainments, of which there have been 55 since last inspection.

The usual indoor games, newspapers, magazines, &c., are provided for the amusement and recreation of the patients.

Amusements.

I inspected the stores and saw the patients at dinner. The provisions seemed of good quality.

Provisions.

I also inspected the laundry, and in my opinion it would be desirable to obtain a colander for the more rapid drying and smoothing of some of the articles of clothing.

Laundry.

I understand from the Medical Superintendent that the pressure of water is not altogether sufficient to command the higher portions of the building. As protection against fire is a matter of supreme importance in a lunatic asylum, at least one escape chute should be provided, and periodical fire drill and alarms should be practised.

Precautions in
case of fire.

The following works have been carried out by the asylum staff, aided by the patients, since last visit :—

Works carried
out by asylum
labour.

- (1.) New floor laid in No. 3 Division.
- (2.) Wooden floors made for two general bathrooms.
- (3.) Water cart constructed.
- (4.) Addition to pigsties built.
- (5.) Slaughter-house erected.
- (6.) Tool-house erected.
- (7.) Three new roads formed.
- (8.) New poles and wire put up in laundry yard.

KILLARNEY
ASYLUM.
Staff.

No change has taken place in the staff during the period under review. The arrangements for the night nursing of the patients are as satisfactory as the building permits of, but provision should be made for checking the duties of the night staff by a system of tell-tale clocks, such as is now found in nearly all public asylums in the United Kingdom.

Records.

I examined the records of the institution, and found them carefully written up.

Requirements,

In conclusion, the points which I would specially ask the Committee to consider are:—

Additional
furniture.
Infectious
hospital.
Workroom.
Tell-tale
clocks.
Laundry
machinery.

- (1.) The provision of additional furniture throughout the wards; such as book-cases, arm-chairs, sofas, and tables.
- (2.) The provision of a small hospital for the isolation of cases of infectious disease.
- (3.) The provision of a large workroom in which the male patients could tease hair and do similar work.
- (4.) The introduction of a system of tell-tale clocks.
- (5.) The provision of some additional laundry machinery.

Fortunately for the Committee, the Resident Medical Superintendent is a skilled and qualified engineer, and probably by utilising the patients' labour he could, at a small cost, carry out many improvements under his own supervision.

24th November, 1900.

KILLARNEY
ASYLUM.

KILLARNEY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on
31st Oct. and
1st Nov.,
1900.
Statistics.

I visited this asylum on the 31st ultimo and the 1st instant, and saw all the patients then resident. The institution was last inspected on the 15th December, 1899, and the changes which have taken place in its population since then are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Resident on 15th December, 1899,	288	246	534
Admitted since,	69	68	137
Total,	357	314	671
Discharged recovered,	25	24	49
Discharged unrecovered,	8	12	20
Died,	23	15	38
Total,	56	51	107
On the register on 31st October, 1900,	301	263	564
Absent on probation, pass, or by escape,	—	—	—
Resident on 31st October, 1900,	301	263	564

It will be seen that there has been an increase of 30 patients in the number resident, an increase which has been proportionately greater on the female than on the male side. In the report on last year's inspection a table was given showing the exact accommodation in the institution, of which the following is a summary :—

KILLARNEY
ASYLUM.Accom-
modation

	DAY.			NIGHT.		
	Day rooms proper.	Corridors.	Total.	Dormitories.	Single rooms.	Total.
Males, . . .	70	235	305	243	38	280
Females, . . .	51	275	326	204	68	272
Total Males and Females, .	121	510	631	446	106	552

Attendants—Males, 14.

Females, 20.

As pointed out in previous reports, the day-room accommodation consists largely of corridors, and not of day-rooms proper. A greater number of these corridors might, however, be considerably improved by bay enlargements in the centre which, in addition to adding to the floor space, would materially increase their light and cheerfulness.

As regards the sleeping accommodation on the male side the deficiency is becoming very serious, and, considering the increase in numbers which is likely to continue, at all events for some years, it behoves the Committee to no longer delay the provision of sufficient accommodation for the patients requiring treatment.

The number of insane persons detained in the six workhouses in this county is not large, and a certain proportion of them, who are able to associate with the other inmates, might be allowed to remain in these institutions. The number remaining is so comparatively small that, instead of incurring the expense of making special provision for them in an auxiliary asylum, such as is contemplated by the 76th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, it would seem better and cheaper to include provision for them in any scheme of enlarging the asylum which the Committee may decide on.

The ratepayers have naturally a great objection to incurring large expenditure on structural works, where so much has already been expended; but it may be pointed out that any works for adding to the asylum which may be undertaken now, and which should be of a simple and inexpensive nature, could not be completed for some years, and, by that time, nearly half of the loans at present outstanding in respect of previous works will have been repaid.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions for this year, up to the present, has been 36 amongst the males, and 35 amongst the females; whilst the percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the same period has been 8 amongst the males, and 5·8 amongst the females—giving an average death-rate of 7 per cent.

The amount received on behalf of paying patients, of whom there are 4 of each sex now resident, is comparatively small.

Recovery
rates.

Death rates.

Paying
patients.

**KILLARNEY
ASYLUM.****Health.****Supervision of
suicidal and
epileptic cases.**

The number of persons confined to bed at the time of my visit, on account of serious illness was only 2, while the patients confined to bed for other reasons—minor ailments, old age, &c.—numbered 11.

The health statistics show that 7 patients are actively suicidal, and that 19 are epileptics. Of these two classes, 13 men and 3 women are under special observation.

As stated in last year's report, an observation dormitory has been provided for the constant supervision of suicidal and epileptic cases on the male side, and I think the earliest opportunity should be taken to provide a similar dormitory on the female side.

Night nursing.

It is pleasant to be able to report that the night nursing of the patients has much improved. Fifty-eight patients were raised by the attendants on the night preceding my visit, and only a single wet bed was reported in the morning.

Dietary.

I saw both the male and female patients at dinner in their respective halls. The meal consisted of soup of fair quality, and bread. The latter did not seem to me to be very well baked, and I would suggest to the Committee the desirability of providing a bakery in the asylum such as is now to be found in many public institutions.

**Suggested
bakery.****Employment.**

The following table shows the numbers of patients employed and unemployed on the first day of my visit :—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	101	35
As garden or field labourers,	42	—
As messengers,	2	—
As stokers,	2	—
As plasterers,	2	—
As carpenters,	3	—
As painters,	2	—
As tailor,	1	—
As shoemakers,	2	—
In the kitchen,	—	12
In the laundry,	—	24
In officers' quarters,	—	3
At needlework,	—	91
At knitting,	—	15
Miscellaneous,	33	30
Total employed,	190	210
Refusing to work,	30	8
Unemployed because of :—		
(a) Mental condition,	35	30
(b) Bodily condition,	45	15
Total unemployed,	111	53

A considerable number of the female patients are employed either sewing or knitting, and the absence of excitement amongst these patients shows the great advantage of diverting their thoughts by employment or recreation.

The amusement of the patients receives due attention. The number of games should, however, be increased as much as possible. The Resident Medical Superintendent states that the only indoor amusements which the patients seem to care for are games of cards, and these should, therefore, be liberally provided for them as a means of mental recreation.

KILLARNEY
ASYLUM.
Amusements.

With reference to the want of additional land, and the proximity of the western wall to the female recreation ground, which led to these patients being overlooked by the public in the past, the Committee have taken steps to acquire a plot of ground, containing 13 acres, which will tend to remedy this serious drawback, so frequently referred to in past reports. It is beyond all question desirable, in the interests of the institution, that the area of land attached to the asylum should be still further increased, and I would therefore suggest that, if the remaining 9 acres of the particular field referred to cannot be acquired outright, they should be rented by the Committee.

Acquisition
of additional
land.

The religious ministrations of the patients continues to receive due attention. The following are the numbers of the patients who attended Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my visit :—

Divine Service.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics,	73	60	133
Protestants,	1	2	3
Total,	74	62	136

The causes of death call for no remark, except that pulmonary phthisis accounts for more than half the number.

Causes of
deaths.

No Coroner's inquest has been held since last inspection, and the only serious casualty was a fracture of the neck of the thigh bone, sustained by an old female patient, as the result of a fall. The only zymotic disease which appeared in the institution during the period under review was erysipelas, which attacked three females, one of whom died.

No inquests.
Casualty.
Zymotic
disease.

The works carried out by the asylum staff since last inspection are as follow :—

Works
carried out by
Asylum Staff.

- (1.) Fifteen water-closets were fitted with new pans and soil pipes, and six new flushing cisterns were erected.
- (2.) A water-closet was built in the women's airing court.
- (3.) A shower-bath was erected in the male bath-room.
- (4.) Baths were fitted in the Medical Superintendent's and in the Storekeeper's residences.
- (5.) Two bath-rooms in No. 13 ward, no longer required, were converted into attendants' bed-rooms—thus setting free additional sleeping accommodation for six patients.
- (6.) The floor of the female dining-hall was removed, and a wall of concrete—two feet thick—was built round the foundations for the purpose of excluding rats.
- (7.) The walls of No. 8 day-room and passage were plastered, and the walls of the corridor of No. 1 ward are at present being similarly treated.

KILLARNEY
ASYLUM.

- (8.) Two new wooden boiling tanks were fitted in the laundry; a new drain was laid from the hydro-machine, and two man-holes in connection with it were built.
- (9.) The floor of the potato-house was concreted.
- (10.) Two new wooden gates were erected on the farm.
- (11.) A water pipe was laid down from the main to the mortuary.
- (12.) All corrugated iron roofs and the skylights were painted.
- (13.) The walls of No. 9 corridor, and of several rooms throughout the asylum, were painted and decorated.
- (14.) An additional room was built for the Carpenter.

Furniture
required.

Many of the wards are dingy and cheerless, owing to the want of sufficient furniture, to which attention has been called in previous reports. A sufficient number of tables and comfortable chairs should, at least, be provided in the different wards.

Water supply.

The water supply is still deficient, and I trust that the Committee will continue to press on the Killarney Urban District Council the absolute necessity of obtaining a pure and sufficient supply.

Improved
cooking appli-
ances required.

In connection with the kitchens, I would again urge on the Committee the necessity of improving the cooking appliances, and the provision of a central range.

No restraint.
Seclusion.

No patient was placed in mechanical restraint since last visit, and only two males and one female were secluded for short periods in each case.

Books.
Medical
records.
Assistant
Medical
Officer.

The asylum registers are carefully posted by the Clerk, while the Case-books and other medical records are admirably kept by the Assistant Medical Officer, who continues to take a great interest in his work.

2nd November, 1900.

LETTERKENNY
ASYLUM.

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on
27th August,
1900.

Since this asylum was last visited on the 15th September, 1899, the following changes have taken place:—

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There were then resident,	365	186	551
Admitted since,	77	55	132
Discharged,	41	27	68
Died,	18	6	24
Leaving in residence on the date of In- spection, 27th August, 1900,	385	208	593

This shows an increase of 40—the largest recorded during the past twenty years.

The capacity of the asylum affords sleeping accommodation for 510. There are, therefore, at present 81 patients resident over the legitimate number. This overcrowding is evidenced in every part of the asylum. Beds are now found in the corridors, and every room is filled to its utmost extent. The insufficiency of the accommodation, especially on the male side, has been repeatedly referred to by my colleague in his reports, and a serious responsibility will rest on the Committee in the event of any epidemic breaking out amongst the patients, in their present overcrowded condition.

LECTERNHENT
ASYLUM.
—
Overcrowding

The Committee should, therefore, seriously consider how, without further delay, the necessary accommodation can be obtained. It would seem that the building lends itself to enlargement without very great expense, and without in any way interfering with its utility. Certainly the administrative departments—kitchen, laundry, stores, and boilers—which were lately remodelled, are capable of meeting the requirements of the increased numbers, so that additional dwelling room would only be necessary.

When considering the question of additional accommodation the Committee ought to bear in mind the great want which exists for additional land. The asylum estate consists of 40 acres, of which 14 are under buildings—leaving only 26 available for the occupation and amusement of 383 men. It is unnecessary to point out how inadequate this amount of land is for the purpose. The importance of employment in the treatment of the insane must be well known to the Committee. How much better would it be to see the male patients here engaged in work to which they are accustomed; taking an interest in their daily life; feeling that they are contributing something towards their support; and leading happy and industrious lives—rather than, as they now are, sauntering from place to place, or lying about the grounds, without any object in existence. The land obtained need not be in a high state of cultivation. There is sufficient labour amongst the inmates to improve the condition of the poorest soil. As the farm is for the use of a public institution, the Committee may perhaps have to pay more than the market price, but it should be remembered that, unless with very bad management, the outlay should prove a profitable investment. In no case has it been shown that an asylum farm has been worked at a loss. By increasing the area of land attached to the asylum the Committee can do much to alleviate the condition of the inmates, without imposing any additional burden on the ratepayers. The Committee take so much interest in the management of the institution that they will, I am sure, see the importance of obtaining a tract of land capable of affording employment for the large number of male patients now resident, and for this purpose a considerable extension of the land attached to the asylum will be required.

Additional
land required.

During the past year many works have been carried out. Amongst the more important are the erection of an electric clock, with twenty recording stations, to check the watchfulness of the night staff; the provision of additional telephonic communication throughout the asylum; the plastering of the rooms off the male dining hall; the sheeting of No. 1 and No. 4 dayrooms; and the fitting up of a slaughter-house, where the meat used in the asylum is now killed.

It is proposed to erect a coal store. I was informed that it is not intended to roof this store. The Committee, perhaps, would make

Coal store.

LATERKENNY ASYLUM. inquiries as to the loss which coal undergoes by exposure to the weather, and I think it would be found more economical to cover the building with corrugated iron.

Heating. Steps are being taken to heat the dressingrooms of the general bath-rooms. The removal of the tiles in the centre of some of the old corridors is also now in progress.

Some additional accommodation might be obtained by the removal of the dividing walls, so as to throw the small sleepingrooms and these corridors into one, and thus form a large dormitory, but the additional space obtained in this way would not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the increasing numbers.

Condition and clothing. The condition of the inmates was fairly satisfactory. The material used in the clothing was good. Both men and women were clean. The younger women would look more tidy if their heads were not rolled up in shawls, nor should the patients be permitted to lie on the floors. There does not appear to be any satisfactory reason why one of the women employed in the laundry should go about without shoes or stockings. The bedding material was very good and the sheets clean. The greater number of the bedsteads are provided with wire bottoms. The remainder should be fitted in the same way, thus doing away with paillasses, which harbour dirt and are troublesome to repair.

Deaths. The causes of death, which were verified by *post-mortem* examination in seven instances, were in all cases such as are ordinarily found in asylums. One was due to erysipelas and 2 to influenza.

Zymotic disease. During the past eleven months 5 men and 3 women, and one of the staff were attacked by erysipelas; and 2 female patients and 1 of the staff by typhoid fever.

Health. The general health is at present very good—only three of each sex being confined to bed.

No restraint or seclusion. The records show that neither restraint nor seclusion have been resorted to during the past eleven months—a satisfactory return, having regard to the number of troublesome patients in the asylum.

Casualties. The serious casualties were as follow :—

- (1.) Severe shock, and laceration of head, leg, and arms, received by a patient who jumped or fell out of a window in the third story.
- (2.) Severe scalp wound received by a patient who threw himself down stairs with suicidal intent.
- (3.) Fracture of the right forearm. In this case the patient (M. G.) charged a nurse with having twisted her arm. Into the truth of this charge, and of another similar accusation made by another patient (M. D.), we held a sworn inquiry; but were unable to obtain any evidence to substantiate the statements, nor were the patients at the time sufficiently free from mental excitement to substantiate their former statements.
- (4.) Fracture of the right nasal bone, caused by a kick from another patient.

Deducting patients employed only in assisting the attendants in the wards, about 27 per cent. of the men, and 32 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Seventy-five men work on the farm; 10 assist the artisans; 20 work in the kitchen; 25 women wash, and 38 sew or knit. These returns show a very low percentage of patients of either sex engaged in useful work. Until additional land is obtained it is useless to hope that work can be found for the men; but, by providing more tubs in the laundry, the number of women engaged in washing might be increased, and certainly a larger number ought to be employed at sewing or knitting. All boots and shoes are made in the shoemaker's shop, but the tailor is not able to keep pace with the requirements of the institution as regards clothing. Perhaps some of the younger patients might be trained to assist in this industry.

LETTERKENNY
ASYLUM.
—
Employment.

The staff in actual charge of the insane consists of 25 men and Staff.
18 women—giving a proportion of 1 attendant to 15 patients on the male side, and of 1 nurse to 11 patients on the female side.

The night staff consists of 3 on each side, of whom 1 takes charge of the observation dormitory, where the epileptic and suicidal patients sleep.

It is difficult to distribute the patients in this asylum, as some of the wards are too large and some too small. The most suitable size is one patients.
to contain about 40 patients, with 4 attendants if the patients are of the acute class, and 3 if they are chronic. Here the male wards containing the more troublesome patients are much too large. Nothing tends more to promote excitement than the collection of so many noisy and turbulent patients together.

I understand that as yet, with the exception of the head nurse, none of the female staff have gone through the course of training laid down by the Medico-Psychological Association. The Committee will, I am sure, see the importance of such training, and hold out some reward for any of the attendants who obtain the certificate of proficiency in mental nursing.

Training of staff.

The Chaplains' books show that on the Sunday preceding my inspection the numbers attending Divine Service were as follow:—One hundred and twenty-eight men and 87 women went to Mass; 23 men and 15 women attended the Episcopalian Service; 21 men and 14 women were present at the Presbyterian Service.

Divine Service

The books and registers were carefully kept, with the exception of the Case Books, which have not been written up since Dr. Moore went on leave. The Assistant Medical Officer states that he has no time to keep up these books when left in sole charge. The Committee might consider the advisability of giving some assistance to the medical officers during the holidays. Six hundred patients are rather many for one man to have sole charge of. At any rate, the Case Books must be kept up. In my colleague's last report attention was called to the fact that the entries in these books were in arrear. It is the principal duty of the Assistant Medical Officer to keep these statutory records, which are now kept in every asylum in the world.

Medical Records.

Dr. Moore was absent on his holidays during my visit; but Dr. Martin afforded me every information in his power.

31st August, 1900.

LIMERICK
ASYLUM.

LIMERICK DISTRICT ASYLUM

Inspected on
15th Dec.,
1900.
Statistics.

I visited this asylum on the 15th December, and saw all the patients in residence. The date of the last inspection was little more than a year ago, viz., 1st December, 1899, and the changes which have taken place in the asylum population in the interval are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit,	324	304	628
Admitted since,	58	62	115
Total,	377	366	743
Discharged "not insane,"	1	2	3
Discharged recovered,	22	17	39
Discharged unrecovered,	8	4	12
Died,	42	52	94
Total,	73	75	148
On register on 15th December, 1900,	304	291	595
Absent on probation, on pass, or by escape,	—	—	—
Resident on 15th December, 1900,	304	291	595

It will be seen by these figures that the number of patients has decreased by 33. This would be an agreeable fact to record were it not that the decrease is largely due to the very serious death-rate which has prevailed in the institution—no less than 94 deaths (42 men and 52 women) having occurred during the period under review.

Of the patients in the asylum, 416 (231 males and 185 females) are chargeable to the County of Limerick, and 179 (73 males and 106 females) to the City of Limerick.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year 1900 was 28·4, viz., 36·0 amongst the men, and 22·7 amongst the women. The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the same period was 15·2, viz., 12·5 amongst the men and 18·1 amongst the women—quite an exceptional percentage for an Irish asylum, at least during recent years.

There are at present 9 paying patients in the establishment, and the amount received under this head during the financial year ended 31st March, 1900, was £244 7s. 6d.

Excessive
mortality.

Chargeability

Recovery rates

Death rates.

Paying
patients

The health statistics on the day of my visit were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	LIMERICK ASYLUM. Health statistics.
Patients in bed, viz. :—				
Seriously ill,	2	3	5	
From minor ailments,	4	2	6	
From old age or debility,	2	—	2	
Total in bed,	8	5	13	
Patients suffering from bed-sores,	—	—	—	
Patients under restraint,	—	—	—	
Patients in seclusion,	—	—	—	
Epileptic,	10	14	24	
Actively suicidal,	23	26	49	
General paralytics,	—	—	—	
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation,	45	49	94	
Wet beds reported in the morning,	4	3	7	
Patients raised by attendants during previous night,	28	30	58	

The supervision of the suicidal and epileptic patients, and the accommodation provided for them, continue satisfactory. Supervision of suicidal and epileptic cases.

A large number of the patients are usefully employed, and the numbers engaged at the different trades, as shown by the following table, are commendable :— Employment.

How Employed.	Number employed.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	71	57
As garden or field labourers,	63	—
As clerk,	1	—
As storekeepers,	2	—
As stockers,	4	—
As plasterer,	1	—
As carpenters,	9	—
As painters,	7	—
As tailors,	5	—
As shoemakers,	5	—
As upholsterers,	13	—
As bakers,	4	—
As blacksmiths,	2	—
In the kitchen,	7	10
In the laundry,	—	53
In officers' quarters,	1	4
At needlework,	—	31
At knitting,	—	26
At busy work,	—	7
Total employed,	194	188
Refusing to work,	12	10
Unemployed because of —		
(a) Mental condition,	44	40
(b) Bodily condition,	40	45
(c) Other causes,	14	8
Total unemployed,	110	103

LIMERICK
ASYLUM.

The numbers attending Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my visit were as follow :

Divine
Service.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Roman Catholics,	107	109	216
Protestants,	7	15	22
Total,	114	124	238

Recreation.

As regards the patients' recreation, a dance is held every Saturday. I think, however, more indoor games, such as cards, &c., should be introduced into the different divisions.

Dinner.

I saw the patients at dinner, and their conduct was orderly. The food was good, and evidently relished.

Accommoda-
tion.

While the asylum continues to be in many respects satisfactory, the accommodation provided is, as unfortunately must be the case in an old and somewhat unsuitable building, very unequal; in some parts being quite up to date, while the older parts of the institution are dark, dingy, with flagged passages, and antiquated sanitary appliances. The Resident Medical Superintendent has done much for the improvement of these portions of the buildings by laying down new floors, and especially by enlarging the windows; but much still remains to be done; and, looking especially to the very serious death-rate, it behoves the Committee to undertake the improvement, particularly of the sanitary and bathing arrangements, which need renewal. In this connection it may be remarked how unfortunate it is that the

Turkish Bath.

Turkish bath cannot be utilized in its present condition, as this form of bath has been found a most useful adjunct to treatment in many asylums.

Ventilation.

The list of deaths, copied from the Death and Discharge Register, is, as already stated, abnormally large, and as it includes a large number of cases of pulmonary phthisis, it is especially important that every effort should be made to improve the airiness and ventilation of the rooms occupied by the patients.

Zymotic
disease.

The return of zymotic disease shows that sixteen cases of typhoid fever have occurred, whilst a serious epidemic of influenza prevailed in January. The origin of the typhoid was traced to defective drainage, which has since been remedied.

No inquests.
Casualties.

There has been no Coroner's inquest, and the only serious casualties have been two fractures of the forearm, the results of falls.

Seclusion.

Twelve male and 12 female patients were secluded on 34 and 33 occasions, for a total duration of 359 hours, and 237 hours, respectively.

Restraint.

Four female patients were restrained by muffs for a total duration of 60 hours, violence or excitement on their part having been the cause of this course of treatment being resorted to.

Bed clothing.

The bed covering supplied to the patients is of good quality; but the actual weight of it in three instances, taken at random, viz.:—14½ lbs., 14½ lbs., and 17½ lbs., respectively, can scarcely be considered sufficient for winter use.

Temperature.

Further, the temperatures recorded in several of the divisions during the winter and spring were too low for the comfort of the patients, as 55° Fahr. should be regarded as the minimum.

The main alterations carried out since last inspection by outside labour, have been the completion of Nos. 4 and 5 divisions, which have been handed over by the contractor, and afford very excellent accommodation for the patients. They are heated by low pressure hot-water pipes and radiators, a system which is found satisfactory.

The improvements effected by the asylum staff and patients are as follow:—

Twenty-three window sashes in the female hospital have been taken out, the openings enlarged, and new wooden windows, 7 feet high by 3½ feet wide, put in instead. A pitch pine floor has been laid down in M. 8 dormitory, and the windows fitted with framed shutters; three lavatories tiled 4 feet high; two rooms built on laundry over male ante-room; large clothing press made for F. 8; large water tank covered in M. 4 yard; greenhouse put up in garden; seventy yards of boundary wall built on the new farm; 120 feet of 12-inch pipe laid, connecting the asylum drain with the new sewer in Mulgrave-street; nurses' dining hall papered and painted; superintendent's office, head nurse's room, and land steward's house papered and painted; female patients' dining hall and temporary buildings painted, including corrugated iron roof of the latter; all floors of new additions oiled and varnished, and the walls done in duresco; front entrance painted and varnished; general painting, glazing, carpentry, and engineering work done throughout the asylum.

In the report of last year reference was made to the urgent necessity for the improvement of the administrative departments. The necessary plans have since been prepared, and my colleague and I, having gone over them carefully with the Architect and the Resident Medical Superintendent, and considered certain suggestions for their amendment, we trust that there will be no delay in obtaining the Lord Lieutenant's approval, under the provisions of the 9th Section (sub-sec. 4) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, so that the work may be proceeded with at an early date.

Now that the railway amalgamation has been effected, I hope that no time will be lost in the construction of the subway to the new farm, which, without this connection, cannot be fully availed of for the patients' benefit.

The asylum books were examined and found duly written up.

31st December, 1900.

LIMERICK
ASYLUM.
—
Alterations.
Heating.

Improvements
carried out by
asylum labour.

Improvement
of
administrative
departments.

Subway to
new farm.

Books.

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

LONDONDERRY
ASYLUM.

I understand that the Committee of this asylum at their last meeting had under consideration the question of the provision of additional accommodation, and have decided to erect a second block for sixty males at Gransha and to utilise the space vacated by the men at the old asylum for the accommodation of the female inmates. Furthermore it is recommended that the building at Gransha shall be so placed that hereafter it may be utilised to form part of the future asylum. The decision arrived at is certainly a step in the right direction, and shows that the interests of the insane poor are not forgotten.

Inspected on
25th August,
1900.
Accommo-
dation.

LONDONDERRY
ASYLUM.

The Committee, however, must be well aware that additional house room is not the only requirement. Nowadays it is not considered sufficient merely to lodge and keep the insane in safe custody. An asylum is essentially a hospital provided with all those accessories now considered necessary for care and treatment. It cannot be said that the Londonderry Asylum, where all the acute cases of insanity occurring in the district have still to be received, comes up to this standard. In no other asylum are more strenuous efforts made by the medical staff to bring the latest scientific knowledge to the aid of their patients; but these efforts are hampered by the unsuitability of the institution, and of its surroundings, for the proper treatment of the insane. The grounds are day by day becoming so overlooked that the patients are deprived of the privacy and seclusion from public gaze which the insane have a right to enjoy, and which is so essential for their happiness—not only so, but when they leave the building they are even exposed to irritation and annoyance, as they are made objects of derision and ridicule by the idlers who congregate on the walls, so much so that exercise and amusement in the open air have to be curtailed, and at times the grounds have to be entirely abandoned.

In the building itself the day rooms at the rear, occupied by the acute and curable cases, are dark and depressing, and from their size are ill-suited for the care of such cases. There are no suitable infirmaries where the sick and infirm could receive the separate care and nursing which their special ailments would require. There is no detached hospital where infectious disease might be treated in the event of an outbreak. The administrative blocks are insufficient to meet the demands of the institution. The laundry, kitchen, stores, and dininghall are too small. The woodwork and floors, where not already renewed, are worn out. The accommodation for the staff is limited, and does not provide the comforts and privacy now considered essential for the female staff of a modern asylum.

The Committee will, therefore, I trust, see the necessity of advancing still further in their efforts to provide suitable accommodation for the insane, and, with this object, allow no obstacles to delay the erection of the new asylum, and the sale of the old institution.

Statistics.

The patients now on the books of the asylum number 468 (243 men and 225 women), being four less than when the institution was last visited on the 18th October, 1899. Of the total, two men and three women are boarded out in the Londonderry and Limavady Workhouses. As regards chargeability 323 patients are chargeable to the county and 145 to the city of Londonderry.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place in the asylum population:—

Thirty-five men and thirty-three women have been admitted; twenty-five men and twenty-three women have been discharged, and twelve of each sex have died.

Deaths.
Zymotic
disease.

Of the deaths, all were due to natural causes. One is returned as due to typhoid fever. This is the only case of zymotic disease since last visit.

No Inquests.

No Coroner's inquest has been held.

Autopsies.

In three cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination. Owing to the objection of relatives to the holding of autopsies, these examinations are made with difficulty in Irish asylums.

The only casualties recorded are two fractures of the neck of the thigh bone caused by accidental falls. Injuries such as these are liable to occur amongst the old and frail.

There are at present 34 epileptic and suicidal patients under constant observation. On the morning of my inspection no bed was found wet when the patients were taken over from the charge of the night staff.

The returns show that neither restraint nor seclusion was resorted to throughout the year.

During my visit the patients were very quiet and well behaved. They are well dressed, and both men and women are remarkable for their cleanliness and neatness.

Omitting those employed in cleaning the wards, about 57 per cent. of the men and 60 per cent. of the women do some useful work. This must be considered a very satisfactory return, especially having regard to the very limited means of occupation at present provided.

A great deal of useful work has been carried out by the staff and patients, principally in connection with the new block at Gransha. Amongst others, a well was sunk through the solid rock. This, even as an experiment, will be useful, showing that an abundant supply of water can always be obtained.

The beds and bedding, both in the parent institution and at Gransha, are of excellent quality. Every year a few bedsteads of modern type are obtained. The linen is changed every week and is very clean.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found in very good order—well furnished and supplied with objects of interest and amusement.

The supply of books and papers was satisfactory—providing cheap literature for those who care for it.

I saw the women at dinner in the hall. The meal consisted of bacon and cabbage. It was served with order and regularity—tumblers, plates, knives and forks being provided for those who were able to use them.

The dietary is liberal and suitable to the tastes of the patients. Meat is now killed on the asylum farm. The goods supplied by contract which I saw appeared to be of excellent quality.

One male attendant, one nurse, and a stoker have been added to the staff. At the present time there are twenty-four attendants and eighteen nurses—giving a proportion of one attendant to ten patients on the male side, and of one nurse to twelve patients on the female side. Eight attendants are in charge of the patients at Gransha. The night staff consists of three males (one of whom is on duty at Gransha), and two females. Of the entire staff, seventeen of each sex hold the Certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing, and a large proportion have passed many years in the service.

The institution has now the services of five Chaplains—perhaps the largest ecclesiastical staff of any institution of its size. This is, however, accounted for by the necessity of having two additional Chaplains for religious ministrations to the patients at Gransha. Each Chaplain visits at least twice a week, and the regulations with reference to funerals are carefully attended to.

The Case-books, giving the notes of the cases under care, reflect the greatest credit on the Assistant Medical Officer. They are illustrated by excellent photographs of the patients. The *post-mortem* records and other registers are also carefully kept.

25th August, 1900.

MARY-
BOROUGH
ASYLUM.

Inspected on
21st Dec.,
1900.
Accommoda-
tion.

MARYBOROUGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

This asylum provides accommodation, in accordance with the recognised standard, for 570 patients. On each side there is day-room space for 290. On the male side there is sleeping room for 280, and on the female side for 290. The executive departments—kitchen, laundry, stores, &c.—are sufficient for the requirements of at least these numbers, whilst the arrangements for heating, lighting, bathing, and sanitary purposes are of modern type.

At the present time the resident population amounts to 482—of whom 255 are males and 227 females, so that there is vacant space for 25 males and 63 females. It must be remembered, however, that there are 81 lunatics and imbeciles scattered through the workhouses of the King's and Queen's Counties, as the following return shows—

Insane in
Workhouses

RETURN showing the number of persons of unsound mind in the Workhouses of the King's and Queen's Counties on 31st December, 1899.

Workhouses.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>King's County—</i>			
Edenderry,	4	8	12
Parsonstown,	6	5	11
Tullamore,	15	25	40
	25	38	63
<i>Queen's County—</i>			
Abbeyleix,	2	4	6
Mountmellick,	7	5	12
	9	9	18
Total,	34	47	81

Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1898, the Committees are no doubt aware that they are responsible for the accommodation of all classes of the insane in the district. The question of the housing of the workhouse lunatics should, therefore, be taken into consideration by them without further delay, with the view of deciding whether accommodation is to be provided in the asylum, or by erecting or taking over a separate building for the purpose.

There is at present vacant accommodation in the asylum, and a fully equipped staff, whilst there can be no doubt that the greater number of the cases in the workhouses would require more careful supervision and nursing; and there is, therefore, no reason why such cases should not be transferred to this institution.

When the last report on this asylum was made, on the 11th November, 1899, there were 477 patients—252 men and 225 women—resident. Since then 106—57 men and 49 women—have been admitted; 59—31 men and 28 women—have been discharged; and 42—23 men and 19 women—have died; leaving 482—255 men and 227 women—resident at the present time. This shows an increase of 5 during the past 13 months.

Statistic.

The admissions were equal to the average for past years, and the death rate was 8·7 per cent. on the daily average number resident.

With one exception, the deaths were due to natural causes. This one exception was the subject of a Coroner's inquest, and an inquiry on oath held by one of the Inspectors of Lunatics.

The evidence given at the inquiry in this case showed that four patients were sleeping in a dormitory. They were visited every hour during the night, and, according to the evidence of the Night Attendant, he visited a few minutes past six on the morning of the 3rd June, but when returning again shortly after, to give up charge to the Day Attendant, he found the patient (E.M.) standing over patient (W.E.) with a sheet tied round the latter's neck—W.E. being dead at the time. It was shown that death was the result of strangulation. E.M. had exhibited no previous sign of excitement or dangerous propensities, and, under the circumstances, no blame could be attached to the asylum staff.

In eight cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination. This speaks well for the energy of the Assistant Medical Officer.

The only casualties recorded were fractures of a bone of the leg, and of two ribs, caused by assaults by other patients.

The only instances of the occurrence of zymotic disease were four cases of influenza, and one case of erysipelas. In the latter case the disease recurred four times.

The returns of restraint and seclusion show no entry of restraint, but that seclusion was resorted to in the treatment of 12 men on 17 occasions, for a total period of 76 hours, and of one woman for one hour.

I saw the patients at dinner in their hall. The meal consisted of dry bread and milk: a very cheerless and meagre repast. The scale, which provides a liberal dietary, prescribes milk and potatoes—bread only to be used when potatoes cannot be obtained. Potatoes should, therefore, be given as long as they can be procured of fair quality in the neighbourhood.

The clothing for both sexes is of good quality. Both men and women were fairly neat and tidy in their dress. Slippers should be provided for the patients when indoors.

The stores are well kept, and the articles in them were of excellent quality, and appeared to be obtained at reasonable prices.

The cost of lighting by electricity, I was informed, still shows a saving under this head, as compared with gas.

The returns of employment show that 57 per cent. of the men and 60 per cent. of the women are engaged at some sort of industrial work. More energy might be displayed in the tailors' and shoemakers' shops. It would appear that two tailors are employed, assisted by three patients, while the returns show that a large proportion of the men's suits are still obtained by contract. From the shoemaker's returns it would appear that no boots or shoes are made in the asylum. The shoemaker is assisted by three patients, all of whose time is occupied in repairs. It is difficult to understand why, with so many women, the knitting of socks for the men is not carried out in the institution. Employment in an asylum is now looked upon as one of the principal means of treating the insane, and, with this view, every effort is being made in other similar institutions

MARY-
BOROUGH
ASYLUM.

Deaths.

Strangulation
of a patient by
another.

Autopsies.

Casualties.

Zymotic
disease.

No restraint.
Seclusion.

Dietary.

Condition and
clothing.

Provisions.

Lighting.

Cost of main-
tenance.
Employment.

MARTINBOUGH ASYLUM.	to find useful occupation for the inmates. In some of the neighbouring asylums, by the introduction of simple machinery, many of the patients have been taught to assist in the various trades.
Beds.	The hedding is of excellent quality, and the bedsteads are of modern type, but, as pointed out in previous reports, the sheets on the male side might be better looked after.
Laundry.	Rules should be laid down for the regulation of the reception and distribution of clothing in the laundry.
Amusements.	Associated entertainments are held once a week during the winter months. Walking parties go round the grounds, but at present none of the patients are taken for walks on the country roads.
Exercise. Objects of interest and amusement required.	The day-rooms, though fairly furnished, are as yet very cheerless and devoid of comfort, and of objects of interest and amusement. A bookcase, provided with a supply of cheap books, should be placed in each day-room; and clocks, calendars of the year, pictures, and window curtains should also be provided.
Divine service.	On the Sunday preceding my inspection 112 men and 106 women attended the Roman Catholic Service, and 34 patients the Protestant Service.
	The following works have been carried out by contract during the past year:—
Enlargement of Catholic Chapel. Erection of wall round farm. Staff.	The accommodation in the Catholic Chapel has been increased by lengthening the building, and by the erection of a gallery; and a concrete wall has been erected on two sides of the farm. The staff in actual charge of the insane is returned as numbering 19 on each side—giving a proportion of one attendant to 13 patients on the male side, and of one nurse to 12 patients on the female side. There are three attendants on night duty on each side.
Training of staff.	Thirteen male attendants and 7 nurses have obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association. It is hoped that the Medical Officers will continue to afford instruction to the junior members of the staff, and that these latter will make every effort to obtain similar credentials of proficiency in their calling.
Medical records.	The Case-books, containing notes of the histories of the various patients, are carefully kept, and reflect credit on the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. McLaughry.

21st December, 1900.

MONAGHAN ASYLUM.

MONAGHAN DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on 20th and 21st Sept., 1900.
Accommodation.
Delay in utilizing temporary buildings.

The condition of the institution as regards accommodation remains exactly as described in last year's report. The numbers resident are practically the same, and the overcrowding continues unaltered. It will hardly be credited that the temporary buildings, for which the plans were prepared in such haste; which were to have been completed in the spring of 1899; and for which such urgent need was shown, have not yet been occupied; nor has the furniture even been obtained for them. It was pointed out in the report referred to, that when these rooms are occupied, there will still be 65 patients for whom no accommodation is provided.

It was also pointed out that the dining-hall accommodation was very insufficient; that there was no attendants' messroom; that the laundry was too small to meet the requirements of the institution; that the stores were not sufficiently large to hold the necessary supplies; and that a general bathroom was required. None of these wants have yet been supplied.

A Sub-committee recommended that the necessary extension of the laundry should be carried out, but, in compliance with the wishes of the Cavan County Council, this recommendation was not adopted, and only some small alterations were decided on.

In the year 1895 the question of building a new asylum for the County Cavan was fully discussed at a conference between a deputation of the ratepayers of County Cavan and the Board of Control, and after much consultation, and a careful estimate of the cost, the scheme was abandoned.

The County Council now propose to take over a workhouse as an auxiliary asylum. The Committee must, however, be aware that, even if a workhouse can be obtained for the purpose, the necessary alterations will take some time to carry out, and that then only harmless patients, who are certified by the Resident Medical Superintendent not to require care and treatment in a fully equipped asylum, can be removed to it.

In the meantime, the overcrowding of the wards and dormitories is Overcrowding. inexcusable, and calls for immediate relief. It is not only disastrous to the treatment of the patients, but menaces their safety, should any epidemic occur amongst them.

The old infirmary building contains 70 patients, with legitimate accommodation for only 40. In it the only available space for occupation as a day-room is the entrance hall. It is dark, ill-ventilated, and dreary in the extreme. In this hall, the patients have to sit crowded together on wet days, and here also their meals are served.

In No. 1 Female—the day-room for acute cases—there are 62 women; most of them noisy and troublesome. This room has only space for 30 patients. Here the curable patients have to pass their days, huddled together with refractory and degraded cases.

No. 4 Female Day-room—only large enough to properly accommodate 50—contains at present 183 patients. The collection of such a number of the insane in one room must—even if there was no overcrowding—interfere with their proper care, and tend to intensify their excitement and violence.

The observation dormitory—with a capacity only sufficient for 41—contains 51 patients, and seven extra mattresses have to be laid on the floor, as there is not room for bedsteads.

The Committee of the Monaghan Asylum would not appear to be Responsibility of Committee. aware that, under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1898, the responsibility for the provision of suitable accommodation now rests with them; and that it is necessary for them to satisfy the Lord Lieutenant that the requisite accommodation and buildings have been provided for the lunatic poor of the district before the rate-in-aid can be paid. It is impossible to do so in the case of this asylum, and we must so report to His Excellency.

Amongst the works which have been recently undertaken are the Drainage and sanitary works. laying of a new drainage system, and the provision of new sanitary appliances throughout the asylum. This latter work would appear to have

**MONAGHAN
ASYLUM.**

been carried out, so far as it has been completed, in a most satisfactory manner. The water closets are admirably suited for the use of the insane; the drains are being laid in accordance with the most approved and modern methods; and the whole work appears to be most creditable to all responsible for it.

**Precautions in
case of fire.**

When the new wooden blocks are brought into use, the Committee should provide some efficient means for dealing with an outbreak of fire, as a few minutes would suffice to burn down these buildings, and the windows have now been covered with wire to prevent the possibility of escape through them. Not alone should internal hydrants, with hose attached, be provided, so as to enable the staff to deal with a fire on its first outbreak; but one of the windows should be made to open with a key, and thus provide an additional exit, or a fire-escape door should be constructed.

**Necessity for
telephonic
communica-
tion.**

Owing to the scattered position of the buildings, a great need exists for telephonic communication between the different parts of the asylum. Under the present arrangement, in the case of an accident, considerable delay might take place before medical aid could be summoned. In addition, much inconvenience, delay, and waste of labour result from the want of means of communication between the centre and the distant ends of the institution.

**Furniture, &c.,
required.**

If it is proposed to make any use of the accommodation provided by the new wooden blocks at an early date, the rooms should be furnished without further delay. The Committee should remember that furniture for use in an asylum should be of exceptional quality and make, as otherwise it will not last.

As pointed out in previous reports, all the day-rooms throughout the institution are very destitute of suitable and comfortable furniture, and also of objects of interest, which exercise so soothing an influence on the insane.

Statistics.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place amongst the inmates during the past ten months:—

	Total.	Males.	Females.
There were resident at last inspection			
on 30th November, 1899, . . .	780	429	351
Admitted since, . . .	103	58	45
Discharged recovered, . . .	52	27	25
Removed, . . .	14	7	7
Died, . . .	38	19	19

leaving on the books of the institution at the present time the names of 779 patients—434 men and 345 women.

The average number resident during the present year (to 20th instant) has been 776, of whom 433 are chargeable to the County Cavan, and 343 to the County Monaghan.

Deaths.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases usually prevalent amongst asylum patients.

No autopsies.

No *post-mortem* examinations are reported to have been made. This is unfortunate, having regard to the extreme importance of such examinations for the detection of injuries which might otherwise remain undiscovered, and to their great value in the furtherance of pathological research.

No inquest was held, nor was there any death from violence or accident. The only serious casualties were (1) the dislocation of a shoulder from a fall, and, (2) injuries resulting from the swallowing of carbolic lotion. The patient, in the latter case, made a good recovery.

MONAGHAN
ASYLUM.

No deaths
from mis-
adventure.
Casualties.
Zymotic
disease.

During the year erysipelas has been prevalent on both sides of the house, but, considering the overcrowded state of the wards, it is only to be wondered at that the institution has escaped more serious epidemics.

Condition and
clothing.

Owing to the extreme overcrowding, it is impossible for the patients to receive that individual attention which the proper care of the insane demands, and, therefore, their condition as regards dress and personal neatness is not as satisfactory as it should be. Their cleanliness, however, appears to be carefully attended to, and the bedding was also clean and in good order.

Cleanliness.

In last year's report attention was called to the small number of patients employed. On the male side some slight improvement has taken place. There are now, exclusive of patients who only make up beds in the morning, 32 per cent. engaged in some form of work. No improvement, however, has taken place amongst the females, of whom only 29 per cent. are still constantly employed. This number should, if possible, be increased. At least 50 per cent. should be engaged at some form of work.

Employment.

The farm attached to the institution contains about 78 acres, and over 100 patients are employed on it. This number ought to be very largely increased.

Much has been done of late years to provide employment for the insane in other institutions throughout the United Kingdom; and, by the introduction of simple machinery, large numbers of patients are now employed at weaving, bootmaking, or tailoring. Similar efforts should be made in this asylum to introduce some additional means of occupation. How much better would it be to see the inmates leading happy and useful lives, rather than passing their days in crowded rooms, or walking listlessly about an airing court.

The want of accommodation in the laundry renders it impossible to provide sufficient employment for the women in that department. The washing room should be increased to twice its present size, and an additional room should be provided for washing the foul clothes. The machinery is worn out, but very little machinery is required. An additional wringing machine is, however, much wanted. The drying closets are very ineffective—taking hours to dry the clothes, which ought to be done in twenty or thirty minutes. The most efficient method of drying clothes is by hot or cold air, driven through the drying chamber by means of a fan.

Laundry.

I saw the dinner served in the hall. A few men and women are brought from the wards, but certainly not a tenth of the number who might take their meals together in comparative comfort, if a sufficiently large room were provided. The food appeared to be fairly good, and the provisions supplied under contract are stated to be of good quality.

Service
Provisions.

Four attendants have been added to the male staff, which now gives a proportion of one attendant to every 13 patients. The artisans also assist in the wards, when not engaged at their trades. No addition has been made to the female staff, which also requires strengthening. The night staff consists of three attendants on each side. When the detached blocks are occupied, additional attendants will be required to take charge of the patients in these buildings during the night.

Staff.

MONAGHAN
ASYLUM.
Divine Service.

The Chaplains' books show that on the Sunday preceding my inspection—465 patients went to Mass; 76 to the Protestant Episcopal Service; and 57 to the Presbyterian Service.

Assistant
Medical
Officers' quarters.
Records.

The Chaplains visit regularly twice a week, and the regulations with regard to funerals carried out by the asylum are carefully attended to.

I am glad to see that the structural alterations, which will so much improve the quarters occupied by the Assistant Medical Officers, are now progressing rapidly.

The Case-books appear to be carefully kept, but they would be much improved and rendered more useful if illustrated by photographs of the patients to whom the notes refer. Perhaps the Committee would allow the necessary apparatus to be obtained.

21st September, 1900.

MULLINGAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.

Inspected on
3rd Dec.,
1900, and 1st
Feb., 1901.
Statistics.

I visited this asylum on the 3rd December last, and saw all the patients then resident. I also paid a further visit on the 1st instant, with the view of satisfying myself on certain points which came under my notice at the time of the first visit.

The following table shows the changes which took place in the asylum population in the interval between my inspection on the 10th November, 1899, and the date of my visit on the 3rd December.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit,	467	329	796
Admitted since,	69	138	207
Total,	536	467	1003
Discharged recovered,	26	15	41
Discharged unrecovered,	11	6	17
Died,	35	27	62
Total,	72	48	120
On register on 3rd December, 1900,	464	359	823
Absent on probation or on pass,	—	—	—
Absent by escape,	1	—	1
Resident on 3rd December, 1900,	463	359	822

Chargeability. These figures show a net increase of 17 patients, the males having decreased by 3 and the females having increased by 20. The number of patients chargeable to each of the three counties comprised in the asylum district are as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
County Westmeath,	190	136	326
County Meath,	162	127	289
County Longford,	112	96	208

The actual accommodation which the asylum will afford when the Chronic Block, now in course of erection, has been brought into occupation, is as follows:—

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.
—
Accommoda-
tion.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMMODATION.

	Day Rooms	Night.			Attendants.
		Dormitories.	Single Rooms.	Total.	
Old Buildings—					
Males, . . .	337	334	25	359	33
Females, . . .	354	255	25	280	25
Temporary Buildings—					
Males, . . .	62	62	2	64	3
Total accommodation now provided.	753	651	52	703	61
Chronic Block (In course of erection)—					
Males, . . .	139	140	6	146	17
Total accommodation on completion of Chronic Block,	892	791	58	849	78

As soon as the new building has been completed it would be desirable to re-arrange the accommodation amongst the two sexes, so as to afford as far as possible the required quota to each, and I regret to say that, as the Committee will see from the above figures, only a very small surplus of accommodation will be available for future admissions.

A large number of rooms, are, however, now taken up by the attendants, whose apartments, like those of the patients, are, in some instances, very much overcrowded. If, as has been done in some asylums, a separate block or row of cottages were erected for the sole accommodation of the senior attendants, they would probably be better pleased with the arrangement, and, therefore, more likely to remain in the service; while the utilisation of their present rooms would help to postpone, at any rate for some time, the provision of further accommodation for the patients.

Having regard to the very ochletic state of many parts of the house, which is so great as to necessitate the laying down of bedsteads in the dayroom corridors, I would urge on the Committee the importance of now making arrangements for having the new Chronic Block furnished so as to admit of its being occupied at an early date.

Furnishing of
Chronic Block

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year 1900 was 28.7, viz., 39.4 amongst the males, and 18.0 amongst the females; while the percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the same period was 6.9, viz., 6.3 amongst the males, and 7.7 amongst the females.

Recovery
rates.
Death rates

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.

Paying
patients.
Health
Statistics.

There are 19 paying patients now resident, and the substantial sum of £413 16s. 11d. was received from this source during the financial year ending 31st March, 1900.

The health statistics, on the first day of my visit were as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed on 3rd December, 1900, viz.:—			
Seriously ill,	5	13	18
From minor ailments,	13	16	29
From old age or debility,	1	7	8
From violence or excitement,	4	5	9
Total in bed,	23	41	64
Patients who are suffering from bed-sores,	—	—	—
Patients under restraint,	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion,	2	—	2
Epileptics,	29	26	55
Actively suicidal,	4	1	5
General paralytics,	1	—	1
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation,	66	39	105
Wet beds reported in the morning,	—	—	—
Patients raised by attendants during previous night,	31	38	69

In my Report last year I showed the distribution of the patients and staff throughout the different parts of the institution. As already stated, however, it will be necessary to re-arrange the accommodation between the sexes, and, therefore, I need not repeat the table of distribution.

Staff.

During the period under review a Land Steward, Clerk of Works, Boiler Stoker, and four Attendants have been added to the staff. Two of the latter were appointed in consequence of the Committee having relieved the shoemaker and carpenter from duty in the divisions. An increase of attendants is also necessitated from time to time, owing to the great increase in the number of patients. Still the proportion of attendants and nurses to patients—compared with the usual standard of 1 to 10—remains low.

The employment of the patients, as shown in the following table of the numbers employed on the first day of my inspection, continues satisfactory :—

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.
Employment.

How Employed.	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, . . .	82	70
As garden or field labourers, . . .	112	1
As storekeeper, . . .	1	—
As messengers, . . .	4	—
As stokers, . . .	7	—
As plumber, . . .	1	—
As masons, . . .	3	—
As carpenters, . . .	4	—
As painters, . . .	11	—
As tailors, . . .	5	—
As shoemakers, . . .	12	—
As upholsterers, . . .	12	—
In kitchen, . . .	15	6
In laundry, . . .	2	44
In officers' quarters, . . .	5	7
At needlework, . . .	—	129
At knitting, . . .	—	8
Miscellaneous, . . .	104	12
Total employed . . .	380	277

Patients unemployed on 3rd December, 1900.	Males.	Females.
Refusing to work, . . .	4	—
Unemployed because of :—		
(a) Mental condition, . . .	28	41
(b) Bodily condition, . . .	40	41
(c) Other causes, . . .	6	—
Total unemployed, . . .	83	82

The religious ministrations of the patients receives due attention, Religious and the numbers attending Divine Service on the Sunday preceding ministrations. my first visit were as follow :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics, . . .	235	199	434
Protestant Episcopalians, . . .	22	7	29
Presbyterians, . . .	6	—	6
Total, . . .	263	206	469

It is pleasing to see what a large number of the patients are able to engage in religious devotions, which, in many cases, exercise such a potent influence for good on their mental state.

Between the date of inspection in 1899 and the 3rd December Amusements. last, there were 60 associated entertainments attended by an average number of 419 patients, viz., 207 males and 212 females. On four

MULJINGAR
ASYLUM.Patients
deprived of
Newspapers.

occasions travelling companies were engaged to give entertainments, and on one occasion 50 patients were taken to a circus performance. The Committee have, however, now interdicted the sending of the patients to outside entertainments, without their express sanction. This is a matter which I feel assured the Committee will, on consideration, leave within the discretion of the Medical Superintendent, as is done in all other asylums, and, indeed, it would not be possible on every occasion to obtain their sanction beforehand.

Some of the patients complained bitterly to me of being deprived of the daily and illustrated papers and magazines, the supply of which, it appears, the Committee, with a view to economy, have ordered to be discontinued. I need hardly point out that nowadays newspapers are regarded by the majority of people as almost a necessity of life, and how much greater this necessity must be amongst a class who are deprived of liberty, and the ordinary means of mental relaxation. These papers and magazines were sought for and eagerly read by many of the patients. All these patients were grateful for them, and they now resent the deprivation they have suffered with the view of effecting what, after all, must be only a trivial economy. I may observe that I am not here trenching, without authority, on the powers or functions of the Committee of Management, inasmuch as it is a duty imposed on me by Act of Parliament, to inquire, *inter alia*, on the occasion of my annual visitation of the asylum into the sufficiency of the patients' amusements and occupations. I feel assured, however, I need only appeal on such matters to the humanity and good sense of the members of the Committee. I may mention that newspapers are supplied to unfortunate drunkards who are detained in inebriate prisons, and the Committee will recognise how unjust it must seem to patients whose affliction in so many cases is entirely beyond their own control, to be denied privileges granted even to a semi-criminal class.

Provisions.
Stores.
Dietary.

The provisions which I examined were of good quality; but the general store accommodation is very defective. The general dietary of the patients is shown in the following table:—

—	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday. No. 1 Diet.	8 oz. Bread; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Butter; 1 pint Tea.	8 oz. Bacon; $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Potatoes, and Vegetables.	Dinner, 8 oz. Bread and 1 pint Cocoa, 40 Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do
Monday. No. 1 Diet.	8 oz. Oatmeal; 1 pint Milk.	10 oz. Bread; 1 pint Soup.	
No. 2 Diet.	8 oz. Bread; 1 pint Tea.	Do.	
Tuesday. No. 1 Diet.	Do.	8 oz. Bread; 8 oz. Meat; 1 pint Soup, and Vegetables.	
No. 2 Diet.	Do.	Do.	
Wednesday. No. 1 Diet.	Do.	10 oz. Bread; 1 pint Soup.	
No. 2 Diet.	Do.	Do.	
Thursday. No. 1 Diet.	Do.	8 oz. Meat; $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Potatoes; 1 pint Soup, and Vegetables.	
No. 2 Diet.	Do.	Do.	
Friday. No. 1 Diet.	Do.	10 oz. Bread; 1 pint Vegetable Soup.	
No. 2 Diet.	Do.	Do.	
Saturday. No. 1 Diet.	Do.	8 oz. Bread; 8 oz. Meat; 1 pint Soup, and Vegetables.	
No. 2 Diet.	Do.	Do.	

The late Board of Governors, in the beginning of 1892, sanctioned an allowance of half an ounce of butter for supper to each patient. This butter had been obtained by utilizing the cream taken from the morning milk, which was served with the patients' porridge. No change was, therefore, made either in the cost of the dietary or in the actual amount of nutriment which the patients received. The Committee, however, by a resolution passed last October, reverted to the former practice of giving new milk for the porridge in the morning, thus depriving the patients of the allowance of butter for supper, which now consists of cocoa and dry bread. In going through the wards some of the patients complained strongly of this change, and, doubtless, they have made similar complaints to members of the Committee. I would suggest for the latter's consideration whether (if they are unwilling to allow, as I would wish, both new milk for breakfast and a small quantity of butter with bread and cocoa for supper) the case could not be best met by reverting to the practice of skimming the milk, and improving the quality of the residue by adding a fair proportion of new milk to that given with the breakfast porridge, thus enabling the cream to be utilized in producing the half-ounce allowance of butter for use with the bread at supper. In order to do this, and meet the general dietetic requirements of the institution, it would seem to be desirable to increase, so far as may be necessary, the number of dairy cows, and to utilize the land largely as a dairy farm.

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.

The whole question of the best method of utilizing an asylum farm is one of great importance in the interests alike of the patients and the ratepayers. That such farms can be profitably worked is a fact which is universally recognised in England and Scotland; while at home we find abundant examples of their successful management. One of the best of these is the case of Downpatrick Asylum, and if two or three members of the Committee—gentlemen of practical knowledge—could arrange to visit that institution and meet the Farm Committee; go through the accounts; and study the results, they would, I venture to think, learn much that would be useful in the management of their own asylum farm. In 1899 the Downpatrick Committee had under consideration the purchase of additional land, with the view of securing a uniform and adequate supply of milk to meet all the requirements of the institution. On this question, and in respect of the general farming of the asylum lands, the Committee consulted, as an expert, Professor Carroll, of Glasnevin Albert Model Farm, who, for a merely nominal fee, furnished them with a very clear report, the recommendations in which have proved most valuable and useful.

Utilization of
Asylum farm.

The deaths were somewhat more numerous during the period under review than for the previous year; but, except in two cases, the causes call for no remark further than that the high mortality from phthisis and the general recognition nowadays of its infectious nature, point to the necessity for making some provision for the isolation and separate treatment of the patients suffering from this disease.

Deaths.

Isolation of
patients
suffering from
phthisis.

In the two cases referred to, Coroner's Inquests were held, and an inquiry on oath was also held by us into the circumstances connected with each.

The first case was that of a male patient (P.R.) who died on the 16th January from chronic brain disease, his death having been accelerated by scalds which he received in a bath on the 7th *idem*. This patient had been in the asylum since 1887, and was utterly

Case of death
accelerated by
scalding.

MULLINGHAM
ASYLUM.

demented; inattentive to the calls of nature; and scarcely able to make his wants known in articulate language. On the morning of the 7th January he soiled his bed, and was, therefore, taken to be bathed by an attendant, assisted by two other patients. The attendant appears to have left the two patients to perform the duty, and the patient (R) then received the scalds as the result of the hot water tap having been turned on. In our report to the Committee we deemed it our duty to call attention to the rules for the bathing of patients, with the view of guarding against the occurrence of such accidents in future.

Suicide by
drowning.

In the second case a female patient (M.P.), who had been in the asylum about six months, escaped on the morning of the 19th July, and her dead body was found about noon of the same day in the canal, which flows near the institution. The patient slept in a dormitory which, although not under constant observation, was frequently visited by the night attendants. During an interval between the visits she appears to have effected her escape by forcing her body through the upper part of a window in an adjoining dayroom, which swings freely for the purpose of ventilation, and is usually left open.

The opening was so small that at first sight it seemed impossible that the body of any adult could pass through it, but from careful measurements afterwards made of it and the patient's body, the possibility of her escape in this manner was demonstrated. She was missed very shortly after she escaped, and every effort was at once made by the staff to discover her—search parties, male and female, being sent out in all directions, but without success; her dead body, as already stated, having been found about noon by the police. In our report to the Committee we exonerated the staff from any blame in connection with the matter, but we deemed it our duty to urge the necessity for providing an observation ward sufficiently large to contain all the patients requiring special supervision, such as suicidal and epileptic cases, as well as increasing the accommodation for the female patients and staff. We also suggested that a proper electric system of tell-tale clocks should be provided throughout the asylum, with the view of having the watchfulness of the night staff recorded in a systematic and efficient manner.

Casualty.

Apart from these cases, the only serious casualty was a fracture of the right tibia, sustained by a male patient (P.L.) as the result of a fall from the boundary wall, which he was scaling in an endeavour to escape on the 18th March.

Assault on
patient by
an attendant.

On the 15th November, a patient (P.F.) sustained a severe abrasion of the left eyebrow, which has left a scar, as the result of being struck and knocked down by an attendant. Happily no serious results followed; but the action of the attendant—which was witnessed by another attendant and a convalescent patient—was such as should, in our opinion, not have been condoned, even on the ground of the attendant's previous good character. No. CII. of the General Rules for the management of the asylum enacts that any attendant ill-treating a patient shall be liable to instant dismissal, and in this instance, if the Committee were satisfied that the offence had been proved, there was no reason why they should not have acted on the recommendation of the Resident Medical Superintendent, so far at least as to require the attendant to resign.

It is needless to point out how necessary it is to have as attendants on the insane, persons of humane feelings and good temper, as the

happiness, contentment, and well-being of this afflicted class depend so largely on the character and conduct of those who are in constant charge of them.

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.

It may be pointed out that it was in our power to take further action in the matter; but as the consequences of the assault were, fortunately, not serious—although grave injury might have been caused—and being also anxious to defer, as far as possible, to the views of the Committee, we decided to allow the matter to drop. I would, however, urge the importance of notifying the attendants that Rule CII. will in future be strictly enforced. Surely the Committee will not suffer the trials and miseries with which it has pleased Providence to afflict their fellow-creatures, for whose well-being they are responsible, to be intensified by the fear of cruel treatment at the hands of any attendant whose temper may be violent or uncontrollable. To permit the practice of allowing any person to remain in the service who has been proved guilty of cruel or even harsh treatment to any of the patients, and whose dismissal the Resident Medical Superintendent has recommended, would not alone be subversive of discipline, but would cause the asylum to be regarded as a place to be feared instead of a refuge, as it should be, for the insane poor of the district.

An epidemic of influenza appeared in the asylum in February and March, and attacked 91 patients and 29 of the staff; but happily none of the cases proved fatal. There were also five mild cases of erysipelas amongst the patients. Zymotic disease.

During the period under review a house was built for the Electrical Engineer, and a tunnel was made under the accumulator room in order to enlarge the pump room. The latter work was carried out partly by asylum labour. The following works were entirely executed by the asylum staff, with the assistance of the patients:—Tiling and finishing plastering of mortuary; plastering some attendants' rooms, Medical Superintendent's study, female hospital, and No. 4 passage; repairing and slating old farmyard house; repairing and slating dininghall and roof of front building; setting tiles in Turkish bath; stripping and slating valleys of attendants' dininghall; wainscoting and flooring in Superintendent's study; three dozen new doors and 24 new windows made, and some flooring laid; 250 chairs repaired; 120 locks put on doors, &c.; 50 perches of new road to mortuary made; concrete floor on engine room laid; 200 perches of French drains constructed; 300 perches of ditches levelled on new farm; 250 perches of drain laid from pond at new Chronic Block; 150 9-inch drain pipes laid; 120 6-inch soil pipes to new mortuary laid; 250 feet of down pipe repaired; doors and windows in new mortuary painted and grained; also general painting and decorating of dormitories, Turkish bath, and attendant's rooms. Works carried out by asylum labour

I have again to record that mechanical restraint has not been resorted to in the treatment of the patients; but 33 males were secluded on 131 occasions for a total duration of 989 hours, while 25 females were also secluded on 154 occasions for a total period of 1,030 hours. No restraint. Seclusion.

I examined the medical records, and found them duly written up. The Case-books are very carefully kept by the Assistant Medical Officers. I had a private interview with one patient (J. M.L.), who raised the question of the necessity for his being any longer detained in the asylum, and, after examining the records of his case, I sanctioned his discharge, upon the recommendation of the Resident Medical Superintendent. Medical records Discharge of patient.

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.General
improvement.

It is unnecessary to refer at any length to the great improvement which has taken place in recent years in the care and treatment of the patients; to the careful observation of new admissions; the hospital provision for the sick and infirm; the comfortable clothing of the patients; the excellence of the beds and bed-covering; the warm temperature maintained in cold weather; and the out-door walks and employment which constitute a part of every day's routine—indeed, nothing contributes so much to the patients' refreshing sleep and general mental improvement as a liberal dietary combined with plenty of open air employment. The rate of mortality has been very considerably reduced. The patients are supplied with a Turkish as well as warm baths, and their personal cleanliness is beyond question. Having regard to so much that is pleasing and satisfactory, and which redounds so largely to the credit of the Committee, it is particularly unfortunate that differences of opinion on important points of asylum management have latterly arisen between the Committee and the Resident Medical Superintendent. These difficulties are mainly connected with matters of expenditure. While there can be no doubt that it is most desirable that local taxation in Ireland

Management.

—which has to be levied, in many cases, on small and wretched tenements—should be kept as low as possible, it may be distinctly stated that in dealing with the insane poor, economy should not be pushed so as to interfere in any degree with the patients' proper care and successful treatment. It was pointed out, many years since, by a renowned statesman, in a historic speech, that, unlike the ordinary Poor Law, which is intended to be almost niggardly in its operation, lunacy enters largely into that region of want and suffering which, even in a poor country like Ireland, should be liberally met by the expenditure of large and considerable funds, and it is this necessity which justifies the Imperial Capitation Grant. In the constitution of the asylum government the Committee stand in the relation of guardians to the patients, while the Resident Medical Superintendent, as their executive officer, is the pivot on which the smooth and satisfactory working of the institution depends. It follows that a wide discretion must be reposed in him as to the suitability of the attendants; the regulation of the dietary; and the amusements and recreation which are necessary for the patients' contentment or recovery, matters which, in the case of asylums in England and Scotland are absolutely within the Medical Superintendent's control. The practical question is, has the expenditure been unduly great?

Financial
aspect.

On this point I may state that the estimated high average cost for the current year would seem to be to some extent due to the large repayments on foot of the loans which have been obtained for building works, and the acquisition of additional land in recent years, necessitated by the great increase in the number of patients—a matter which is entirely beyond control. It must be remembered that the asylum district includes three counties—two of which are very large—and an asylum serving such a district necessarily involves great expenditure. It will be found, however, that this expenditure, taking the district *as a whole*, does not involve an excessive taxation, being, in fact, lower than the average for all Ireland, which is now 4.3d. in the pound. In the last financial year ending 31st March, 1900, the poundage levied on the rateable property of the entire district for lunacy purposes amounted to less than 2d. This, of course, was an exceptionally low year—the rate in Mullingar district being the lowest in Ireland; but even taking the average of the last seven years, the poundage amounted

to less than 4d. I do not for a moment wish to contend that this is a trivial charge; but compared with other heads of local taxation, such as for the relief of the ordinary poor, it must be admitted to be comparatively low, and, as the following table shows, the average rate levied for lunacy charges has not materially increased within the period above referred to. It follows, therefore, that up to the present the cost of maintaining the asylum cannot be deemed responsible for any great increase of the local taxation which may have taken place in recent years over the district as a whole:—

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.

Table showing the total amount paid out of Local Rates towards the maintenance of Mullingar District Asylum, including Repayments of Loans for building and other works, during each of the past seven years:—

Year.	Loan Repayments, including Principal and Interest.	Payments in Respect of Ordinary Maintenance Charges.	Total Amount Paid.	Estimated poundage of Total Sum paid on the Rateable Property of the District.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.
1893-94, . . .	2,962 11 7	11,748 17 9	14,713 9 4	3-4
1894-95, . . .	2,717 4 5	10,194 3 1	12,911 7 6	3-0
1895-96, . . .	3,074 11 2	10,273 17 10	13,348 9 0	3-1
1896-97, . . .	3,678 6 3	10,688 13 0	14,361 19 3	3-4
1897-98, . . .	4,907 3 7	11,206 6 4	15,513 9 11	3-6
1898-99, . . .	4,300 5 5	17,689 8 0	22,619 13 5	5-8
*1st January to 31st March, 1899, . . .	—	11,700 0 0	11,700 0 0	2-7 for quarter
1899-1900, . . .	2,947 5 0	5,120 0 0	8,067 5 0	1-9

*The necessity for dealing separately with this quarter arose in consequence of the change made in the Asylum Financial Year which, for maintenance expenses ended on the 31st December prior to the passing of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, but in pursuance of an Order made under that Act, it now ends on the 31st March, thus causing an intervening period of three months when the charge was effected. The loan repayments have always been made in respect of the financial year ending 31st March.

Further, in the calculation of the poundages quoted, no allowance is made for the considerable recoupment which the agricultural ratepayers now receive under the 48th Section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898. Unfortunately, however, the incidence of lunacy charges is unequally distributed throughout the component counties in this, as in other joint districts. By the 9th Section (sub-section 7) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, the expenses in an asylum district comprising two or more counties are defrayed by the several counties in proportion to the number of lunatics from each county according to the average of the three local financial years which ended next before the last triennial election of County Councillors.

Incidence of
taxation for
lunacy pur-
poses.

As will be seen from the figures given in this memorandum, the numbers chargeable to each of the three counties on the 3rd December last, and which may be taken approximately as the average numbers from each during the last three years, were:—

County Westmeath, . . .	326
County Meath, . . .	289
County Longford, . . .	208

**MULIANGAR
ASYLUM.**

The valuation of the rateable property in each of these counties during 1900 was as follows:—

County Westmeath,	£323,523
County Meath,	550,528
County Longford,	153,098

While, therefore, the average poundage levied on the entire district to produce the sum of £8,067 5s., required in 1899-1900 was 1½d., the approximate poundage in County Westmeath was 2½d.; in County Meath, 1·2d.; and in County Longford, 3·2d.

In a word, the incidence of taxation on the individual ratepayer depends upon the comparative wealth or otherwise of that part of the district in which he resides. Thus, as above shown, while a ratepayer in County Meath had only to pay, approximately, 1½d. in the pound for lunacy charges during the year 1899-1900, the approximate poundage in the case of a ratepayer in County Longford amounted to nearly three times that sum.

This condition of affairs in joint lunacy districts is analogous to the system which formerly existed in Poor Law Unions, whereby each electoral division had to contribute towards the common fund in proportion to the number of paupers received from it, a system which has been so altered by the 43rd Section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, that the rates are now levied as a general Union charge.

It will thus be seen that taxation for lunacy purposes in County Longford is, and must necessarily be, at least for many years to come, high as compared with other districts in Ireland. It is regrettable that such a heavy burden has to be imposed on the ratepayers, but this would not justify any material lowering of the general standard which, irrespective of financial conditions, is universally acknowledged to be absolutely necessary [for the care and treatment of the insane poor.

4th February, 1901.

**OMAGH
ASYLUM.****OMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.**

Inspected on
17th and 18th
Oct., 1900.
Additions and
alterations.

The various structural works, including additions, alterations, and improvements, which have been in progress for so many years in this institution, are now approaching completion. For some time past the workmen have been out of the corridors, so that it has been possible to commence the painting, decorating, and fitting up of the various wards. As yet this work has been principally confined to the female side.

Improvements.

No one who remembers this institution in the past can fail to notice the great improvement which has taken place in its condition, and be struck by the wonderful influence the improvements have had on the mental condition of the inmates. Instead of noise, excitement,

and turbulence, the women are now to be found sitting at work in the wards, clean and neatly dressed. Plenty of elbow-room; appliances for securing cleanliness and order; suitable furniture and surroundings have brought peace, order, and contentment. Some additional furniture and objects of interest are still required in the wards occupied by the more troublesome patients. These the Committee will, I am sure, liberally provide, seeing how salutary has been the effect of the improvements in the other parts of the female side.

OMAGH
ASYLUM.

Up to the present, the fitting up of the male side has not advanced so far, nor is this side of the house so bright as that occupied by the women. I trust, however, that every effort will be made to improve the condition of the male wards by bright colours on the walls, and by admitting more light—in some instances by putting in new windows with larger panes of glass, and, in all the wards, by keeping the glass scrupulously clean.

On the female side, the infirmary, which is only connected with the main building by a passage, provides excellent accommodation, so far as its limited size will admit. Attached to it is an Infectious Hospital containing accommodation for five patients and two attendants. This is a new building, cut off from the Infirmary by a passage and intercepting doors, and, when completed, will prove of great service to the institution.

Infirmaryes;

On the male side, there is no special semi-detached infirmary. An infectious block only, similar to that on the female side, has been provided. Unfortunately the ward used as an Infirmary is not very suitable for this purpose, and a detached block, built for the treatment of the male sick and feeble, would be a great boon.

I would here suggest that the grounds surrounding the female infirmary should be laid out; and the road in front, if practicable, removed, or at least lowered, so as to admit as much light and air as possible.

A handsome detached Catholic Chapel has been erected, properly fitted up and decorated, providing suitable accommodation for the religious wants of the patients of this persuasion.

New Catholic
Chapel.

The Committee propose to provide another Chapel for the Protestant patients, and to convert the existing Chapel in the main block into dormitories. To build such a Chapel will cost at least £2,000, and to make the necessary alterations will cost another £2,000. In the interest of the insane, perhaps the Committee will consider how far this sum would go towards providing a male infirmary block.

Proposed new
Protestant
Chapel.

Plans have been prepared, and application has been made for a loan for the erection of attendants' cottages. This is certainly a step in the right direction, as the accommodation for male attendants is very limited. To keep a respectable staff it is necessary to provide them with comfortable homes.

Erection of
Attendants'
cottages.

On the female side, the accommodation for the nurses is said at present to be ample. I would, however, suggest that some of these rooms should be papered, and strips of carpet provided for the bedsides.

Accommoda-
tion for
female staff.

OMAGH
ASYLUM.Observation
dormitories.

Useful observation dormitories have now been provided on each side for the protection of suicidal and epileptic patients. On the male side, this has been done by structural additions to an existing dormitory. On the female side, an existing dormitory has been utilised for the purpose. These rooms are under the constant supervision of an attendant by night. By this means only can the safety of these classes of the insane be insured.

Statistics.

The changes which have taken place amongst the patients since last visit, on the 24th November, 1899, are as follow:—

	Total.	Males.	Females.
On register at that date,	645	338	307
Admitted since,	175	101	74
Discharged recovered,	82	53	29
Discharged unrecovered,	8	2	6
Died,	72	31	41

leaving at the present date the names of 658 patients (353 men and 305 women) on the register—which shows an increase of fifteen men and a decrease of two women during the past eleven months.

Death-rate.

The death-rate is still high—11 per cent. on the average number resident, as compared with 11·9 per cent. for last year—the average

Health.

rate for all the Irish asylums being 7·2. At the same time, there seems to be no doubt that the general health of the institution has

Zymotic
disease.

improved. No death amongst the patients is returned as due to enteric fever, nor was any patient attacked with the disease, but two nurses died from this cause.

One male and two female patients suffered from erysipelas; whilst nine males, eleven females, three attendants, and four nurses suffered from influenza, which proved fatal in four cases.

No fatal
accidents.

There was no fatal casualty or accident, nor was it considered necessary to investigate any case by a Coroner's inquest; but in twenty-three cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem*

Autopsies.

examination—a most creditable return—showing the interest taken by the medical staff in scientific study.

Casualties.

The list of serious casualties shows:—

- (1.) A fracture of the arm discovered by a nurse when dressing the patient; but how the injury was received could not be ascertained.
- (2.) A fracture of a rib from a fall against a form—the result of being pushed by another patient.
- (3.) A fracture of the arm, the result of a fall in attempting to attack another patient.

No restraint.
Seclusion.

Restraint does not appear to have been resorted to, but three men were secluded for a total period of 15 hours.

Service of
meals.

I saw the patients at dinner in their halls. The food seemed good, and the quietness and order which prevailed was praiseworthy, having regard to the fact that all, with the exception of those confined to bed, were present. A Grace was sung by the attendants and patients. I trust that, before long, knives and forks will be provided, so as to inculcate habits of decency and propriety.

The returns of employment show that, excluding patients only occupied in making beds, over 64 per cent. of the men and 63 per cent. of the women are engaged in some useful work. This is a very satisfactory proportion, and shows that advantage is taken of the means of occupation provided on the farm attached to the institution, on which 134 patients are employed. The Committee will see the advantage of adding to the farm when opportunity offers—thus providing the best means of treating the insane, in a way which can impose no additional burden on the ratepayers.

OMAGH
ASYLUM.
—
Employment.

The staff consists of twenty-three attendants and twenty-one nurses, Staff, whose time is entirely given to the care of the insane. This gives a proportion of one attendant to fifteen male patients, and of one nurse to fifteen female patients—the usual proportion being one to ten. The number of artisans, farm labourers, and laundresses who help in the wards in some degree makes up for the deficiency in the strength of the staff; but I am sorry to see that the Committee have not followed the advice of my colleague in adding an attendant to the staff of the Observation Day-room, where there are only three attendants to take charge of forty-one suicidal and troublesome patients. I think that, in order to avoid responsibility, the Committee should strengthen the staff in this day-room, as three attendants, one of whom must be frequently absent at meals or on leave, are scarcely sufficient to take charge of such dangerous classes of the insane.

The night staff consists of three attendants and four nurses.

Thirteen attendants and eight nurses have obtained the certificates for proficiency in mental nursing given by the Medico-Psychological Association. The Committee, I am aware, recognise the advantage gained by such training, and have wisely provided inducements to the staff to obtain these certificates.

Training of
staff.

There seems to be a reasonable supply of books and papers in the wards, but a small book-case in each day-room would be found useful. It is now easy to procure literature of a light and amusing kind at so low a cost that, if a few books are destroyed from time to time, it is not of much importance.

Supply of
literature.

The Chaplains' books show that on the Sunday preceding my inspection:—

Divine Service.

- 305 patients went to Mass;
- 158 attended the Protestant Episcopal Service;
- 153 attended the Methodist Service; and
- 134 attended the Presbyterian service.

The Chaplains' duties appeared to be performed with regularity; and I trust that, in future, in the cases of patients buried by the asylum, the former residence, and the fact that the funeral was properly carried out, will be entered in their books.

Records.

The manner in which the Case-books and other registers are kept by Doctor McKelvey shows his zeal and industry in the discharge of his arduous duties.

18th October, 1900.

M

RICHMOND &
PORTRANE
ASYLUMS.

RICHMOND ASYLUM (INCLUDING PORTRANE).

Richmond.

Inspected on
7th, 8th, 10th,
11th, and 12th
Dec., 1900.
Statistics.

I concluded, to-day, the annual inspection of this asylum. Unfortunately, the numbers under care, always too high, continue to increase. The population now exceeds that of last year by 97—the average increase for the past five years having been 131.

The changes which have taken place amongst the patients are as follow:—

	Total.	Males.	Females.
On the register at last inspection on the 18th December, 1899,	2,156	1,108	1,048
Admitted since,	501	287	214
Total,	2,657	1,395	1,262
Discharged,	238	137	101
Died,	176	79	97
Total,	414	216	198
Leaving on the books on the first day of my visit,	2,259	1,174	1,079

Of these 2 males and 4 females were absent on probation, and 400 males reside at Portrane.

Admissions.

No falling off in the number of admissions can as yet be said to have taken place. Up to the first day of my visit 501 patients had been admitted since the date of the previous inspection, and by the end of the current year the numbers (498) for the year 1899 will certainly be exceeded.

The following return of the admissions for the last four years shows a steady increase from year to year:—

	Total.	Males.	Females.
1896,	444	236	208
1897,	450	239	210
1898,	494	245	249
1899,	498	275	223

No diminution in these numbers can be expected so long as the workhouses of the various unions in the district continue to be crowded with insane inmates.

Amongst the admissions are a number of imbecile boys, who had been brought up in workhouses. These cases, when their sexual or dangerous propensities render them too troublesome to retain in the latter institutions, are transferred to the asylum. They are then past the age of improvement, and the general wards of a lunatic asylum are not suitable places for the training of such cases. Unfortunately, in this country no public institution exists for the reception of imbecile children at an early age, where they would receive training calculated to develop any faculties of which they may be possessed, and where they would, in some instances, be rendered useful members of society, or at least be taught habits of decency and propriety.

RICHMOND &
PORTRANE
ASYLUMS.

Want of public
institution for
imbecile children.

At the time of my visit 130 patients were confined to bed. Of these 44 were seriously ill; 75 were in bed on account of various minor ailments; and 11 in consequence of their violent and excited condition.

Health
statistics.

The death-rate during the period under review has amounted to 8 per cent. on the average number resident. This is higher than that of last year, which was 7, but is not by any means a high rate, when it is considered that the admissions, coming, as a rule, from an urban population, are mostly of a debilitated and weakly type. Furthermore, there was every reason to expect a large mortality, as enteric fever may be said to have been endemic during the past year in parts of the institution. The disease made itself felt principally at the Grangegorman annexe, where the greater number of cases occurred. In addition, several cases appeared in the female house. In all 43 patients were attacked, and 7 died.

Death-rate.

Zymotic
disease.

Every effort was made to trace the cause of this disease. Sir Charles Cameron made a most minute examination of the drainage, and furnished an exhaustive report on its condition. This much may be said to have been made clear—that the principal outbreak of the disease followed the flooding of the underground river which runs under the Grangegorman annexe, and skirts the female building.

It is unfortunate that the "Destructor" is not in working order, as its use would prevent the danger arising from the excreta getting into the drains, and so supplying fresh sources of infection.

Twenty-four patients (9 males and 15 females) were attacked with dysentery, with a fatal issue in 4 cases. A mild epidemic of scarlatina also appeared—attacking 1 male and 11 females—whilst the returns show that 4 females were attacked with beri-beri. The prevalence of all forms of zymotic disease amongst the women, as contrasted with the men, is worthy of note.

Amongst the deaths 49 are returned as due to phthisis, or 23 per cent. of the total mortality of the asylum for the year.

The cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination in 107 cases, or 60·8 per cent. of the deaths—a very satisfactory percentage for an asylum in this country, as, unfortunately, in these institutions pathological study is much behindhand.

Autopsies.

In six cases the cause of death was investigated by a Coroner's jury, viz:—

Coroner's
inquests.

- (1.) In the case of M.G., who died of bronchitis and heart disease, but a number of whose ribs on both sides were found, on *post-mortem* examination, to have been broken during life. So fragile were they, however, that, according

**RICHMOND &
FOSTRANE
ASYLUMS.**

to the testimony of the Medical Officers, they were easily broken between the finger and thumb, and none of the ordinary signs of fracture were apparent before death. The patient, who had been an old inmate of the asylum, had been for a long period in infirm health, and had never met with any accident or injury. The jury added to their verdict their opinion of the importance of post-mortem examinations, as evidenced by this case, in which the injuries would not have been otherwise discovered.

**Death from
scalding.**

- (2.) A. M'D.—In this case the patient died of pyæmia, resulting from broken ribs received before admission.
- (3.) A. L.—In this case the patient died of injuries self-inflicted before admission.
- (4.) W. D.—In this case death was found to have resulted from epilepsy and cardiac disease.
- (5.) M. M.—Death in this case was found to have resulted from the rupture of a thoracic aneurism.
- (6.) A. M.—In this case death was found to have been the result of accidental scalding in a bath. The accident was the subject of correspondence between the Resident Medical Superintendent and this office. The patient, who had been bathed, again entered into the bath, while the nurse was getting some clean linen, and turned on the hot water, with fatal results. Considering all the circumstances, this unfortunate accident was due rather to the faulty construction of the bathroom than to any negligence on the part of the officials.

Casualties.

There were 8 serious casualties not followed by death, viz.:—

- (1.) Four cases of fractured ribs: in one instance probably self-inflicted during maniacal struggles; in one caused by a fall out of bed; and in two cases the results of assaults by other patients.
- (2.) Two cases of fractured forearm, caused in one case by a fall, and in the other by an assault by another patient.
- (3.) Fractured clavicle, caused by being thrown down by another patient.
- (4.) Hand injured by laundry machinery, necessitating amputation of middle finger.

No restraint.

The return of restraint and seclusion shows that restraint was not resorted to since the date of last inspection, and that seclusion was employed in the treatment of 24 men on 370 occasions, and of 51 women on 398 occasions, for a total period of 3,085 hours in the case of the former, and of 1,797 hours in the case of the latter.

Seclusion.

**Condition and
conduct.**

The patients appeared contented, and no complaints were made to me. During my visit they were wonderfully quiet and well-behaved, especially the inmates of the female epileptic and acute day-rooms, where the numbers collected together render it difficult to maintain peace and quietude.

Clothing.

The clothing of both sexes is good, and special reference is due to the attention paid to the personal appearance of the women. Such attention tends to the happiness and contentment of the patients, and encourages propriety of conduct and control of excitement.

I saw the male patients at dinner. The meal was served in the dining-hall, with due regard to order and propriety, and appeared to be well liked, and of good quality.

RICHMOND &
PORTHANE
ASYLUMS.

The dietary is most liberal, and affords great variety, as no special dinner is fixed for any day except Friday, when fish is given. Half-an-ounce of butter is given both for breakfast and supper.

Service of
meals.
Dietary.

Great progress has been made in the employment of the patients, and success appears to have attended the efforts to afford variety of occupation, so much required in such an institution, where the patients are largely taken from the artizan class. The percentage of patients usefully employed is 54 on the male side, and 67 on the female side, excluding those only engaged in cleaning up the wards.

Employment.

By the introduction of machinery capable of being worked by unskilled hands, not only is all the clothing now made in the institution, but all tweed required is woven by hand looms, and it is hoped, in time, the blankets and sheeting will be manufactured in the same way. The entire supply of boots and shoes is now made in the establishment; the mattresses are made up, and all other work of the kind is carried out in the upholsterers' shop; and a great deal of the furniture is turned out in the carpenters' shop.

Clothing, &c.,
made in
Asylum.

Amongst the works carried out by the aid of the staff and patients during the period under review have been—re-painting in both the male and female houses; the re-laying of some of the drainage; and the construction of new windows in some of the day-rooms.

Works carried
out by Asylum
labour.

As yet no steps have been taken to improve the accommodation at the male house. To improve this building would involve such extensive alterations that it would be necessary to vacate the greater part of it before the work could be commenced. In the present overcrowded state of the institution it is impossible to do this, nor can it be done until the new buildings at Porthane are ready for occupation. When that time comes, it is to be hoped that a detached hospital will be provided, where the sick of both sexes can be nursed, apart from the noise and distraction of the general wards, and surrounded by all the appliances necessary for their treatment.

Improvement
of male house.

Necessity for
detached
hospital.

It is proposed, at present, to erect new stairs and entrances at the female house, which will do much to improve the accommodation.

Female house

There is one matter which should not be lost sight of, viz., the improvement of the bathing arrangements at the Grangeegorman annex, and at the main female block. The unfortunate accident already referred to points to the necessity for a more suitable bath-room for the inmates of Grangeegorman.

Bathing
arrangements.

A very useful general bathroom has been provided in the male house; a similar room is also in use on the female side; but additional facilities for the general bathing of the female patients are still wanted.

The exercise of the patients continues to be duly attended to. All the patients engaged in the workshops are taken for country walks. Cricket and football matches frequently take place. Theatrical and other indoor entertainments are given during the winter months, in addition to the weekly dance.

Exercise and
amusements.

**RICHMOND &
PORTRANE
ASYLUM.**

**Religious
administration,
Staff.**

On the Sunday preceding my inspection, 932 patients attended Mass, 141 went to the Episcopalian, and 22 to the Presbyterian Service. The Chaplains are constant in their attendance.

During the year the staff has been increased. Including those at Portrane, but excluding tradesmen, it now consists of 2 Head Attendants, 1 Deputy Head Attendant, 11 Charge Attendants, and 97 ordinary Attendants, the latter including 26 temporary Attendants. On the female side there is a Head Nurse, a Head Nurse of Infirmary, an Assistant Chief Nurse, 14 Charge Nurses, and 87 ordinary Nurses, the latter including 15 temporary Nurses. These numbers give a proportion of attendants to patients equal to 1 to 10. This, when the number of artisans employed in the establishment is taken into account, must be considered a strong staff, fully equal to meet the requirements of the institution. The night staff consists of a Head Attendant and 11 Attendants on the male side, while on the female side there are 20 Nurses on duty during the night.

Night nursing.

The care bestowed by the night staff on the patients must be good, as, on the first day of my inspection, only one wet bed on the male side, and none on the female side was reported as having occurred during the previous night.

**Medical
records.**

The strength of the medical staff continues unchanged. It must be stated that the manner in which the Case-books and other records are kept is deserving of the highest praise. The Case-books are illustrated by excellent photographs, which enhance their usefulness.

The statistics given in the foregoing include Portrane.

PORTRANE.

Portrane.

Statistics.

I visited and inspected Portrane Asylum on the 10th instant. There are at present 400 chronic patients from the Richmond resident there in the temporary wooden blocks and the manim house. Of these, 35 are returned as epileptic, 4 as destructive, and 7 as of unclean habits. Eight patients are confined to bed from various chronic ailments. These are treated in the infirmary ward, under the care of a Nurse and 2 male Attendants. The rest of the patients are in good health. There has been no serious casualty or outbreak of epidemic disease.

Health.

**No casualties
or epidemic
disease.**

Condition.

Some of the male patients of untidy habits might receive greater attention from the attendants; but it is almost impossible to properly attend to the insane who are in any way slovenly in their habits, where there is no laundry. At present all the clothing has to be sent in to the Richmond to be washed.

Employment.

The returns show that 256 patients are employed. Of these 4 work as tailors, 2 as shoemakers, 1 as a mason, 6 as upholsterers, 2 as carpenters, and 6 at painting; while the remainder are employed on the farm. During the past year, useful workshops have been fitted up. There are now tailors', shoemakers', and upholsterers' shops. All the clothing for the patients is now made on the premises, and it is expected that, during the next twelve months, the shoemakers' and upholsterers' shops will also be able to supply the requirements of the establishment.

**Service of
meals.**

There are three dining-rooms for the different blocks. The infirmary patients dine in their own ward. The dining-rooms are very

much overcrowded—so much so that it is difficult to understand how accidents are avoided. The dinner I saw served seemed sufficient in quantity, well cooked, and liked by the patients.

RICHMOND &
PORTRANE
ASYLUMS.

The wooden blocks provide very comfortable and bright accommodation. Adequate provision has been made for warming the rooms, with the exception of the dormitories at the end of the main block, where the apparatus is not quite sufficient to raise the temperature to the proper standard in very cold weather. The rooms are comfortably furnished; the bedding is of the newest description, and of excellent quality; and, apart from the temporary character of the buildings, the only objection arises from the combustible nature of the structure, of which timber forms so large a part.

Wooden
blocks.

I understand that the Committee have had under consideration the precautions necessary to guard against an outbreak of fire. The important points in dealing with buildings such as these would appear to be to provide—

Precautions
against fire.

- (1) Constant supervision;
- (2) Sufficient and ready means of exit from each sleeping room;
- (3) Efficient means of dealing with an outbreak of fire at its origin. Once a fire has taken hold of such a building, there is little chance of saving it.

Hand fire-engines are provided in the wards; but the number of these might be increased, and the Committee might also take into consideration the provision of additional means of exit. This might be done either by putting in an additional door at the end of each room, or by having one or two of the window sashes to open by a key.

There are at present 4 attendants on duty at night. Three of these are stationary in the various blocks, whilst one patrols.

Staff.

The day staff consists of a Head Attendant, a Nurse in the hospital, a Cook, Messenger, Farmyard and Boiler Man, 4 Charge Attendants, and 16 ordinary Attendants.

The farm is said to prove a great success, both financially and as a means of occupation. A great deal of work has been done to reclaim the waste swamp land, which will add materially to the value of the estate. This land is now drained and cultivated. A dairy and sheds for cattle have been erected by the aid of the staff and patients.

Success of
farm.

The provision for bathing would appear sufficient; but additional wooden stands are required in the lavatories.

Bathing
arrangements.

The great want would, however, appear to be some means of washing the clothing from day to day. Steps should be taken to supply this want. A small washing-machine and wringer, worked by hand, might meet the immediate requirements, until the laundry in the permanent building is ready for use, which must be soon now.

Laundry
arrangements.

As regards the ministration of religion the returns show that on last Sunday 230 patients were present at Mass, which is celebrated at the asylum; whilst 44 went to the Protestant Service. The Chaplains attend regularly. As yet no burials have taken place directly from Portrane, as the bodies of deceased patients are sent to the Richmond, and interments take place from there.

Religious
ministration.

**RICHMOND &
PORTLAND
ASYLUMS.**

Medical
records.

Progress of
permanent
buildings.

The Case-books and Medical Journal are written up to date. The permanent buildings are now, with the exception of some of the corridors, all roofed in. The female chronic block is completed, the laundry machinery is almost all in position, and the electric plant, the heating system, and the bathing arrangements, are advancing towards completion. The arrangements for fitting up and furnishing the various wards, the furnishing of the apartments for officers and staff, the fitting up of the chapels, and also the supply of the necessary appliances for the kitchen, stores, and other executive departments, should now engage the attention of the Committee, so that no delay may take place in the occupation of the buildings when the contractors have handed them over.

12th December, 1900.

**SLIGO
ASYLUM.**

Inspected on
3rd July, 1900
Statistic.

SLIGO DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The insane population at present resident in this asylum numbers 633, of whom 373 are males and 260 females. This shows an increase of 23 patients since the report on the asylum was written on 31st August last.

The numbers then resident were 610, of whom 365 were males and 245 females. Since then 117 patients have been admitted; 64 have been discharged; 29 have died, and 1 patient escaped, who has not yet been recaptured.

On looking back for the last ten years we find that the asylum contained 446 inmates in 1890, which shows an increase during the decade of 187, or an annual average increase of about 19.

Provision of
additional
accommodation.

The additions and alterations at present being carried out will render the institution capable of accommodating 525. As there are at present 633 patients in the asylum, this would leave 108 patients unprovided for, and by the time the contract is completed, if the numbers continue increasing as at present, viz., by 19 per annum, there will be a surplus population of at least 127.

The Committee have decided to take into the asylum the insane inmates scattered through the various workhouses of the district, numbering about 80, so that additional beds will be required for 207 inmates. Allowing for an annual increase in the future, additional room should be provided for at least 300.

At a meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the question of the best way of meeting the requirements of the district as regards accommodation for the insane, it was resolved to recommend the erection of two blocks, each to accommodate about 150 patients. This is, no doubt, the wisest and most economical plan for meeting the demands for increased accommodation, as, when the works at present in progress are completed, the enlarged executive block ought to be sufficient for the needs of the increased population, so that there will be no necessity to provide additional dining-rooms, kitchens, laundries, or stores, nor will any very great augmentation of the staff be called for.

Chapel.

On the last visit, on April 7th, a description was given of the progress which the building operations had then made. Since then, I am sorry to say that, as far as the welfare and comfort of the patients are concerned, there is very little advance to report. The only additional room, which was given up for the use of the women, has been again taken from them and converted into a chapel—the

former chapel having been handed over to the workmen. It is proposed to erect a new chapel on the grounds, and plans for the purpose are being prepared, but the building will take at least two years to complete.

SLIGO
ASYLUM

At the present time the condition of the asylum is miserable in the extreme, as not only is every part overcrowded, but the inmates are driven from place to place to make room for the workmen; nor is it possible in any part of the house to obtain that quietude and freedom from intrusion of strangers, so necessary for the proper treatment of the insane. Every part of the asylum has to be open to strange workmen.

General
condition.

The most pressing requirement at present appears to be the completion of the laundry, as the officials complain that they are unable to carry out the work of the department with sufficient despatch to enable them to provide the requisite amount of clean linen.

Laundry

Tenders are, however, now before the Committee for the supply of laundry machinery, so that in a little time the department should be put in working order.

There are some pressing works which should be attended to before the present contract is completed. They are as follow:—

Pressing
requirements

- (1.) The renewal of the cooking appliances.
- (2.) The repair and painting of the old roofs in the dining-room, kitchen, and laundry.
- (3.) The renewal of the floors in the kitchen passages.

In only one case does the cause of death call for any special remark. In this case death was due to a wound in the throat, inflicted before admission to the asylum. The cause was inquired into by a Coroner's jury, this being the only inquest held during the year.

Deaths.

The general health of the patients is wonderfully good. At the time of my visit only 12 patients (8 men and 4 women) were confined to bed, and of these only 4 were seriously ill. Four males and 1 female, and 1 attendant were attacked with enteric fever. One of the male patients died, but fortunately the disease did not spread. There were a few cases of "continued" fever, and 1 of measles, none of which proved fatal. This comparative freedom from zymotic disease is surprising, having regard to the present condition of the institution.

Health.

Zymotic
diseases.

The returns show that escapes and attempts at escape were frequent. During the year 1899 there were thirteen "attempts" at escape, that is, the patient was absent in each case for at least one night before being brought back. One patient effected his escape, and was struck off the books. In May last another patient escaped, and has not yet been retaken.

Escapes.

The returns of restraint and seclusion show that constant resort appears to have been had to mechanical restraint throughout the year, in the treatment of 32 men and 21 women for a total period of 11,303 hours. When going through the wards I saw three men wearing strait-waistcoats. The disturbing elements in this asylum may be some excuse for a return to this mode of treating the insane. I have only to say, however, that such frequent recourse to restraint is now unknown in any other asylum in the United Kingdom.

Restraint and
seclusion.

On the female side the women were clean and tidy, and the bedding appeared to be properly looked after; but, owing to the defective laundry arrangements, no pillow or bolster covers can be supplied. On the male side much more careful supervision would be

Condition
of patients.
Bedding.

SLIGO
ASYLUM.

required, especially as regards the bedding used by the epileptic and patients of degraded habits. Here I found wet and soiled sheets and mattresses, and in all the wards the sheets required repair. The impression left on my mind was that the care of the bedding and the making of the beds was entirely left to the patients themselves. Although every excuse must be made owing to the great difficulties arising from the disturbance of the wards by the building operations, and the want of proper washing arrangements, still, I think, a little more attention on the part of the attendants would lessen these difficulties.

Employment. Excluding patients employed in the wards, 64 per cent. of the men and 52 per cent. of the women are engaged at some form of work. Of the men, 135 work on the land, and the number so engaged shows that advantage is taken of the farm attached to the institution. Only 17 women are returned as working in the laundry. I think every effort should be made to increase this number, not only for the sake of the patients themselves, as no employment is better for the insane than washing, but also in order to get over the difficulties which at present exist in having the work done in the laundry.

Service of meals. I saw the patients at their dinner. The service of the meal certainly calls for some improvement. There were no plates, knives, forks, or table cloths—nothing but tin mugs.

Dietary. The dietary is fairly good; but, so long as it is served in the present manner, it is impossible to hope that the habits of the insane will improve. Much could be done towards humanizing and improving the habits of the patients by taking a little trouble, and making some improvements in their surroundings.

Staff. The present staff consists of 19 men (including the head attendant) and 15 nurses, but of these one attendant is engaged at outside work, and one nurse is employed in the laundry, so that the ratio of attendants to patients is about 1 to 20 on the male side, and 1 nurse to about 18 females patients. This is much below the proportion which ought to exist, but at present there is no room in the institution for any additions to the staff.

I think if the attendants were made to wear their uniform when on duty it would tend to uphold discipline, and to instil habits of neatness.

Clothing, &c., made in Asylum. I find that about half the male clothing is made by the Tailor, and not quite half the boots by the Shoemaker. Perhaps by the introduction of some machinery a more satisfactory return of the amount of work done might result.

Divine Service. The Chaplains' books show that on last Sunday 69 men and 70 women were present at Mass, while 18 men and 15 women went to the Protestant Service. The Chaplains' visits are most regular, and the Rule with reference to the attendance at funerals is carefully attended to.

Records. Owing to the absence of the Assistant Medical Officer, some of the books have not been written up since he left.

Medical staff. Dr. Petit is left unaided in his duties. These duties, which include the arrangements necessary for moving the patients from place to place to make way for the workmen, are certainly too much for one man, and I would suggest that a temporary Medical Assistant should be obtained when one of the Medical Officers goes on leave.

3rd July, 1900.

WATERFORD DISTRICT ASYLUM.

WATERFORD
ASYLUM.

I visited this asylum on the 24th, 25th, and 26th November. Inspected on 24th, 25th, & 26th Nov., 1900.
The previous visit was paid on the 6th October, 1899, and the changes which took place in the asylum population between the latter date and the 24th ultimo, are shown in the following table:— Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit,	253	242	495
Admitted since,	56	42	98
Total,	309	284	593
Discharged recovered,	25	24	49
Discharged improved,	4	8	12
Discharged unimproved,	—	3	3
Discharged as not insane,	1	—	1
Dead,	16	19	35
Total,	46	54	100
On the register on 24th November, 1900,	263	230	493
Absent on probation, on pass, or by escape,	—	—	—
Resident on 24th November, 1900,	263	230	493

The following is a summary of the accommodation in the asylum:— Accommodation.

	Day Room.	Sleeping Accommodation.			Accommodation for Attendants in separate rooms.
		In Dormitories.	In Single Rooms.	Total.	
Males,	257	191	24	215	16
Females,	214	194	30	224	14
Total,	471	385	54	439	30

Owing to recent structural changes, such as providing rooms for the Assistant Medical Officer, the actual day-room and dormitory accommodation has in some cases been lessened, and the above summary has, therefore, been carefully prepared from exact measurements since the alterations were carried out. It may be noted that the space in the dormitories is calculated on the minimum scale for patients only, so that, in cases where attendants sleep in these dormitories, the figures must be reduced by the superficial area so taken up by attendants.

It is pleasing to notice that there has been no increase in the total number of patients, the increase of ten on the male side being counterbalanced by a decrease of twelve on the female side.

WATERFORD
ASYLUM.

Of the total number resident, 332 are chargeable to the County, and 161 to the City of Waterford.

Chargeability.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the period under review was 50, viz., 44.6 amongst the males, and 57.1 amongst the females; while the percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the same period was 7.1, viz., 6.2 amongst the males, and 8.3 amongst the females.

Recovery rates.

Death rates.

Paying patients.

The number of paying patients now resident is 23, and the amount contributed under this head during the year ending 31st March, 1900, was £398 3s.

The activity of the Resident Medical Superintendent in securing these contributions from relatives of patients has resulted in a considerable increase on the amount received some years ago.

Cost of maintenance.

The net capitation cost of maintenance during the year ending 31st March last was £21 18s. 7d., an amount which shows some reduction on recent years, and which certainly cannot be regarded as excessive, especially when it is remembered that towards meeting it the Imperial Government contributes directly a sum of 4s. weekly and indirectly a further substantial sum through the operation of the Agricultural Relief Grant, made in pursuance of the 48th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

Health statistics.

The health statistics on the first day of my visit were as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed on 24th November, 1900, viz.:—			
Seriously ill,	2	5	7
From minor ailments,	1	—	1
From old age or debility,	1	3	4
From violence or excitement,	—	2	2
Total in bed,	4	10	14
Patients who are suffering from bed sores,			
Patients under restraint,	1	—	1
Patients in seclusion,	—	—	—
Epileptics,	1	—	1
Actively suicidal,	17	12	29
General paralytics,	10	15	25
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation,	—	—	—
Wet beds reported in the morning,	25	26	51
Patients raised by attendants during previous night,	3	4	7
Daily average number of wet beds during preceding month,	23	32	55
	2	3	5

Supervision.

Having regard to the large number of patients returned as being actively suicidal, and the comparative weakness of the staff, the fact that there were no fatal accidents, and only four serious casualties during the period under review, points favourably to the supervision exercised by the asylum staff as regards the safety of the patients.

Casualties.

The serious casualties were as follow:—

- (1.) On 25th January a male patient (J.C.) was seriously cut on the head and ear by another patient, who struck him with a spade when working on the farm.

- (2.) On the 3rd May a female patient (M.B.) sustained a fracture of the right fibula as the result of a fall.
- (3.) On the 12th May another female patient (C.D.) sustained an intra-capsular fracture of the left femur, also the result of a fall.
- (4.) On 28th May a male patient (J.S.) fell violently on the tiled floor of the lavatory, fracturing the base of his skull, and also cutting his chin and eyebrow. The patient, however, recovered.

WATERFORD
ASYLUM.

Of the general condition of the asylum and the patients it would be possible to speak with two voices, for, while in some portions of the institution the accommodation is excellent in character, other parts are cheerless and comfortless. Similarly, while a large proportion of the quiet and chronic patients were found to be perfectly orderly and well conducted; usefully employed in their different divisions, and neat and clean in their persons; it is difficult to describe otherwise than in strong terms the noise, turmoil, and excitement which prevailed among the refractory classes.

The first day of my visit was very wet, and therefore these classes, who were crowded together in their dark and cheerless day-rooms, were in a state of extreme irritability and excitement. Doubtless the Committee in their periodical visits to the asylum do not always visit the rooms where these particular classes are located. If they will do so, under conditions similar to those which prevailed at the time of my visit, I feel assured they will agree that a strong effort should be made to improve the condition of these patients, as has been done in many of the other Irish asylums.

The first question which suggests itself is—what are the conditions which give rise to excitement amongst the so-called refractory classes in one asylum more than another, and the answer is a very simple one, viz., that their excitement and turbulence depend, in almost all cases, on their cheerless environments; the absence of a sufficiently strong staff of attendants to afford them individual attention; and on their being congregated in too large groups, as it is well known that an outbreak of excitement in one or two patients often spreads through an entire division.

At the time of my visit there were in the Acute and Refractory Division on the male side 60 patients in charge of one charge attendant and three ordinary attendants; but I was informed that two other attendants are included in the staff of this division who are frequently employed at outside duties, and were, therefore, absent from the division. The day-room in question measures 60 feet by 31 feet, and, therefore, only provides legitimate accommodation for a maximum number of 42 patients. It is lighted by windows placed high up on one side and at the end. The only furniture it contained was three deal tables and eight or nine wooden benches, and there is nothing in it to interest the patients or afford them any mental diversion. The room has to be used as a dining-hall for the greater number of these patients, and its general condition is such that it might without exaggeration be said to increase rather than relieve the mental distress and excitement of the patients. The same remarks apply to the similar division on the female side, except that in some respects the condition of these patients is even worse, inasmuch as they include the recent admissions, a class whom, above

General
condition.

Excitement
amongst
patients.

WATERFORD
ASYLUM.

all other, it is desirable to surround with curative conditions. I saw these patients, with some others, 50 in number, at dinner in the day-room, which presented a painful scene of turmoil and noise; some of the patients were shouting and throwing their bread about the room without any successful effort at restraint on the part of the attendants. It may at once be said that the condition of these patients can only be improved by placing them in favourable surroundings, and under the charge of a strong and well-trained staff of attendants, who would teach them habits of decency and order.

Strength and
distribution of
staff.

My colleague has frequently called attention to the necessity for increasing the staff, and he has suggested a distribution of the attendants and patients which would give a proportion more in accordance with what is nowadays considered necessary. The Committee have already made considerable additions to the staff; but a serious effort should be made to train the attendants systematically in the discharge of their duties, and to provide them with proper accommodation, as he has also suggested. Eleven male and ten female attendants have at present to sleep in the dormitories with the patients. Their duties in taking charge of the patients are sufficiently irksome during the day, without compelling them to sleep in the same wards at night, so that it is difficult to understand how, under such conditions, the Committee can expect to secure the services of the respectable and intelligent class of persons required for the post. A most useful addition to the staff would be an upholsterer, who could instruct some of the patients in the manufacture of mattresses, which are nowadays usually made in the institution, instead of being purchased outside. A workmistress is also much needed on the female side.

Training and
accommodation of
staff.Necessity for
upholsterer
and work-
mistress.

Employment.

The following table, showing the numbers of patients employed on the day preceding my visit, is fairly satisfactory:—

Patients employed on 23rd November, 1900.

How Employed.	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in wards,	78	49
* As garden or field labourers,	41	—
As storekeeper,	1	—
As stoker,	1	—
As mason,	1	—
As carpenter,	1	—
As painters,	2	—
As tailors,	3	—
As shoemaker,	1	—
As upholsterers,	2	—
Picking fibre,	30	—
In the dining hall,	—	10
In the kitchen,	—	4
In the laundry,	—	30
At needlework,	—	49
At knitting,	—	24
Miscellaneous,	10	5
Total employed,	171	171

* 80 patients as a rule work on farm.

The numbers attending Divine Service on the previous Sunday were as follow:—

WATERFORD
ASYLUM.
Divine Service.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics.	121	92	213
Protestants.	5	5	10
Total,	126	97	223

Bi-weekly dances are given for the amusement of the patients, and at intervals there have been magic lantern and theatrical entertainments, concerts, &c. During the summer, four excursions to the seaside took place.

Amusements.

There is, however, a want which must be much felt, of indoor games, such as backgammon, draughts, dominoes, cards, &c., which are absolutely necessary for the recreation of the patients on wet days and dark winter evenings.

The dietary, which has recently been revised in accordance with my colleague's suggestion, is now fairly satisfactory; but certainly the service of the meals and the furniture of the dining-hall admit of much improvement.

Dietary.
Service of
meals.

No Coroner's inquests have been held since last inspection, and the deaths call for no special remark. In eight cases the causes were verified by *post-mortem* examination, and in five instances bed sores were found on the bodies after death. This comparatively large number would point to the necessity for the very careful nursing of the sick and bedridden patients of the institution.

No inquests.
Autopsies.
Nursing of
sick patients.

During the period under review there were three cases of typhoid fever amongst the patients, two of which ended fatally. One of the male attendants was also attacked, but recovered. One female patient suffered from erysipelas, and influenza was prevalent—35 cases being recorded amongst the males and 29 amongst the females, while 23 cases also occurred amongst the staff.

Zymotic
diseases.

Mechanical restraint, by means of gloves, was only used in the cases of two patients (females) for surgical reasons; while 34 males and 39 females were secluded on 172 and 291 occasions respectively, since last visit.

Restraint and
seclusion.

The only works recently executed by contract have been the alteration of the gas pendants throughout the dormitories, and the connection of the asylum sewers with the main drainage of the town. The following works have been carried out by the asylum staff, with the assistance of the patients, viz.:—The hot-water service has been extended to three dormitories in female hospital, and the flooring of No. 2 dormitory in female ward No. 2 has been renewed. A padded room has been fitted up off Observation Dormitory F. 1. The ground has been excavated for a water tank, and a wall has been built in the coal shed around the base of the chimney stack. Wards F. 4, F. 3, M. 1, M. 3, eight single rooms, and Superintendent's Office have been painted and coloured.

Works carried
out.

WATERFORD ASYLUM. Heating	It will be necessary to extend the system of heating by hot-water pipes to the following day-rooms and dormitories:—F. 4 day-room and No. 1 dormitory; F. 3 No. 2 dormitory; F. 2 No. 2 dormitory; F. 1 observation dormitory; male hospital, day-room, and dormitories Nos. 1 and 2; M. 3 No. 1 dormitory and eight single rooms; M. 4 No. 3 dormitory; M. 1 day-room, observation dormitory, and four single rooms.
Water supply Protection against fire.	The Committee have applied for a loan for improving the water supply, and, when this has been obtained, it will be possible to improve the arrangements for protection against fire, a matter of supreme importance in all institutions for the insane, and one to which my colleague has already called attention.
Records.	I examined the asylum books and found them duly written up. The Case-books were carefully kept by the late Assistant Medical Officer, who has recently resigned his appointment.
Suggestions:— 1.— <i>Re Accommodation.</i>	<p>I would ask the Committee to consider the following suggestions:—</p> <p>(1.) As regards the accommodation, notwithstanding the large and well-designed additions to the asylum a few years ago, it will be seen by the figures given at the beginning of this report that the institution is seriously overcrowded as regards the sleeping accommodation on the male side, where the number of patients resident exceeds the accommodation by 48; while in the other parts of the institution, although not seriously overcrowded, the legitimate limits of accommodation have also been exceeded. The deficiency of sleeping accommodation could probably be met to some extent without incurring any large expenditure, by gutting some of the corridors and the small rooms off them, and thus converting them into large dormitories. It seems to be particularly unfortunate that the excellent new accommodation, which was intended mainly for day-rooms and the use of hospital patients, should be largely occupied by chronic and harmless cases, who stand in no need of special accommodation.</p> <p>The present hospitals are, unfortunately, placed upstairs, so that the convalescent cases have a difficulty in obtaining easy access to the open air. There are no single rooms connected with them, so that the sick patients who cannot be treated in association with other cases have to remain in single rooms throughout the divisions—a most objectionable arrangement. If the Committee would appoint a sub-Committee to meet myself and my colleague, with the view of considering the question of overcrowding and the allocation of accommodation, it would probably assist them in making some satisfactory arrangement.</p> <p>Having regard to the recent large expenditure on the asylum, we would not feel justified in asking the Committee to provide anything but the simplest and most inexpensive accommodation, such as can be seen at the Limerick Asylum, where a temporary block has recently been erected at a comparatively small cost. In any case, it is essential that the Committee should provide the full quota of accommodation, otherwise we shall be unable to report to the Lord Lieutenant that they have fulfilled the duty of providing and maintaining sufficient accommodation for the lunatic poor of the district, which is imposed on them by the 9th Section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and the fulfilment of which is, by</p>

the 58th Section (Sub-section 2 (c)) of the Act, made a condition precedent to the payment of the Government grant in aid of maintenance.

(2.) The necessity for building an inexpensive block for the accommodation of attendants.

(3.) The provision of a better supply of furniture for the kitchen and dining-hall, together with a pantry and sanitary accommodation in connection with the latter.

(4.) The improvement of the furniture generally, such as the provision, in some of the divisions, of couches and easy chairs, which in many instances exercise such a tranquillizing effect on recent and acute cases.

(5.) The increase in the number of books, pictures, and other objects of interest.

(6.) The lowering of the windows in many of the divisions, as nothing has a more cheerful effect on the patients, as well as increasing the supply of light and air, than large and low windows in the rooms. This work might be carried out by the staff, with the assistance of the patients, as has been done in a neighbouring asylum.

(7.) The Committee must remember how important it is to secure, as attendants, persons of education and respectability, as the attendants are the very backbone of an asylum, and the happiness and welfare of the patients depend very largely on their character and conduct. Every inducement should, therefore, be held out to encourage good attendants to remain in the service, by offering them liberal wages and reasonable privileges. They should also be systematically instructed in their duties by the Medical Officers, and they should be required, within a reasonable time, to obtain the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing, upon obtaining which it is usual to grant attendants a small increase in their wages.

In conclusion, I would point out to the Committee that the treatment of insanity is nowadays carried out mainly by moral remedies, such as affording the patients comfortable accommodation and cheerful surroundings. This is why it lies as a duty on our common humanity to surround this afflicted class—even in a country like Ireland, where the general standard of comfort is so low—with objects of interest and beauty, to which the patients have been unaccustomed in their own homes. It has been truly said by a distinguished physician, that as regards modern asylum treatment, 'what is of cardinal importance is the intimate personal relation between the Superintendent and his staff and the individual patient—the study of the patient's character and peculiarities, the ascertainment of his fears and delusions, his dreads, his suspicions; what are his hallucinations, and everything of that kind, and then the dealing as tender-hearted, open-minded, sympathetic, humane people with those mental conditions, as mind with mind. That system (as regards the patient's successful treatment) makes your Superintendent everything, and, subject to him, makes your staff everything also. The Superintendent is your medicine; the staff is your medicine; the nurses are your medicine; your conservatory and your entertainments, your birds, your garden, and your farm are your medicines.'

WATERFORD
ASYLUM.

2.—Quarters
for
attendants.

3.—Furniture,
&c., for
kitchen and
dining-hall.

4.—Furniture
for wards.

5.—Books,
pictures, &c.

6.—Lowering
of windows.

7.—Status and
training of
attendants.

Treatment of
insanity.

30th December, 1900.

N

ARMAGH
RETREAT.

ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on 30th March, 1900.	Since this licensed house was last visited, on the 23rd September, 1899, the following changes have taken place:—There were then resident under certificates 13 gentlemen and 11 ladies. Since then 1 gentleman and 4 ladies have been admitted; 1 gentleman and 2 ladies have been removed, and 1 gentleman has died—leaving on the books of the institution the names of 12 gentlemen and 13 ladies—25 in all. In addition, 1 gentleman and 1 lady reside in the establishment as voluntary boarders. The gentleman's mental state would appear to me to require careful watching, in order to be satisfied as to his fitness to continue as a voluntary resident.
Numbers.	
Voluntary boarders.	
Health.	The death resulted from general debility. The general health is very good, and the patients appeared to be contented and well cared for.
Restraint and seclusion.	Restraint has not been resorted to, but one lady has on several occasions been secluded for one or two hours.
Employment, recreation, and exercise.	Several of the ladies and gentlemen employ themselves at different occupations, besides playing golf and croquet. Country walks and drives are enjoyed by both sexes, who spend much of their time in the open air.
Religious ministrations.	The establishment is visited by clergymen of different denominations, and a service is held once a fortnight in the schoolhouse, at which nine patients are able to attend.
Service of meals.	I saw the table laid for dinner in the diningroom. Proper attention would appear to be paid to the service of the meals.
Condition of house.	The sittingrooms and bedrooms are clean, well kept, and decently furnished.
Staff.	The staff consists of six male and six female attendants.
Records.	The various books and registers, including the Case-book, are carefully kept.
	30th March, 1900.

ARMAGH
RETREAT.

ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on 12th Sept., 1900.	On my present visit I find that the following changes have taken place amongst the patients:—
Numbers.	Resident at last visit (30th March), 12 gentlemen, 13 ladies.
	Admitted since, 6 " 3 "
	Discharged, 1 " 1 "
	Died, 1 " 2 "
	Leaving at the present date the names of 16 gentlemen and 13 ladies on the books of the establishment.
Voluntary boarders.	There are also three voluntary boarders—two gentlemen and one lady. I have entered a note in the patients' book stating that, in my opinion, one of the gentlemen is no longer of sufficiently sound mind to remain in the institution in that capacity, and that steps should be taken to have him certified.
	Dr. and Mrs. Allen are at present staying at the seaside with two gentlemen and three ladies. These patients I did not see.

With two of the patients I had private interviews, and made special entries as to their mental condition in the "Patients' Book." All the others are evidently suitable cases for asylum care.

The deaths were due in one instance to apoplexy, in one to softening of the brain, and in one to suicide.

This suicide was duly reported to our office, and into the circumstances we have specially inquired. The facts are briefly as follow:—

The patient, who was known to be suicidal, but had shown considerable improvement for some days before, when in the garden with a brother of the proprietor's, suddenly jumped over the hedge and threw herself under a passing train. The death was the subject of a Coroner's inquest. The jury considered that the asylum staff was free from blame in the matter, and from that verdict we do not wish to dissent; but we have suggested that in future "Caution Cards" should be issued in the case of such patients. These cards should point out the suicidal tendencies, and that the patient must be kept constantly in view by the attendants in charge, who should be required to sign the card in each case in acknowledgment of its receipt.

There has been no other serious accident.

The records show that seclusion was frequently resorted to during May and June in the treatment of the lady who afterwards committed suicide, and that restraint was used on three different occasions in the same case.

All the patients seemed in good health and well cared for, and were properly and neatly dressed. They all seem to enjoy a home-like life, and many spoke in very high terms of their treatment. I saw the ladies at dinner. The meal was served with proper attention to the usages of society. The house was found to be suitably furnished, well ventilated, and everywhere in good order.

The staff consists of six male attendants and five nurses. An additional attendant and nurse are employed during the visit to the seaside. An attendant is in charge of the male side during the night, but no special night staff exists on the female side; however, the day nurses sleep in the same rooms as the patients.

Both ladies and gentlemen spend a good deal of time in the open air, and many are able to go for long walks.

The ministrations of religion, as heretofore, is carefully attended to. Both Episcopalian and Presbyterian clergymen visit, and about five of each sex are able to attend the respective services. Several of the patients also go to the neighbouring churches.

Owing to the absence of Dr. Allen, the Case-books have not been written up of late.

12th September, 1900.

ARMAGH
RETREAT.

Mental
condition.

Deaths.

Suicide.

Seclusion and
restraint.

Health and
condition.

Condition
of house.

Staff.

Exercise.

Religious
ministrations.

Records.

BELMONT PARK (WATERFORD), PRIVATE ASYLUM.

I visited the patients in Belmont Park on this day. There are at present 38 in residence—the same number as was found at last visit on the 5th October, 1899. Since that date 9 gentlemen have been admitted, 6 have been discharged, and 3 have died. Of the patients admitted, several are included amongst the number discharged, and 1 has died. The remainder would appear to have been suitable cases for asylum care. Two have improved, and it is to be hoped will in time make good recoveries. The 3 deaths which have occurred since the last visit, were

BELMONT
PARK.

Inspected on
17th May,
1900.

Numbers.

Deaths.

BELMONT PARK.	
Health.	caused in two cases by influenza, and in one case by decline. The general health is at present good, no one being confined to bed. The institution was attacked by a severe outbreak of influenza, but the disease has now disappeared.
No restraint or seclusion.	Neither restraint nor seclusion were resorted to since last inspection. During my visit the patients were very quiet and well behaved.
Conduct.	Their clothing was fairly good. In a number of cases the garments are supplied by the institution, so that it is not necessary to await the renewal of articles of clothing by the relatives.
Clothing.	
Condition.	All the gentlemen were neat and clean. Bathing is now carried out twice a week, and this change has had excellent results as regards cleanliness.
Employment.	Twenty-one of the gentlemen are now returned as engaged at some form of useful work. As pointed out in previous reports, having regard to the class from which the patients are taken, this return must be considered satisfactory.
Exercise.	Parties of 4 drive three times a week, and about 28 patients go out walking on the country roads four times each week. Concerts are given once a week. The day-rooms appear to be liberally supplied with books and papers.
Amusements.	
Staff.	The brethren now number 12, and they are assisted by 7 attendants. One of these latter takes charge during the night.
Visiting Physician.	A change has taken place in the office of Visiting Physician, owing to the death of Dr. Connolly. Dr. W. R. Morris now acts in that capacity.
Building.	Since the last visit little change has been made in the external fabric of the institution, but the Superior tells me that extensive structural alterations are in contemplation.
Religious ministrations.	The ministration of religion continues unchanged.

17th May, 1900.

BELMONT PARK.	BELMONT PARK (WATERFORD), PRIVATE ASYLUM.
Inspected on 26th Nov., 1900.	
Numbers.	I visited Belmont Park on this date. The changes which have taken place since last visit on the 17th May, when there were 38 patients in residence, have been the admission of 8 patients, the discharge of 5, and the death of 1, leaving 40 gentlemen now on the Register, of whom 1 is at present absent on trial.
Recent admissions.	Of the 8 admissions 7 were fresh cases, and 1 a re-admission, and they would all seem to have been suitable cases for asylum treatment. Of the discharges 2 were relieved and 3 recovered.
Death.	The death occurred in the case of a gentleman suffering from acute mania, the immediate cause of death being pneumonia.
Seclusion and restraint.	The only restraint and seclusion resorted to were in this latter case, as it was found necessary on one occasion to place him in seclusion for a period of six hours, and on another, in restraint for three hours.
Employment.	No special complaint was made to me at the time of my visit, and I was glad to see so many of the gentlemen employed at useful work. I
Improvements.	was also pleased to notice many improvements in the sanitary and other arrangements of the institution.
Religious ministrations.	The religious wants of the patients receive due attention.
Records.	I examined the books, and found them all duly written up.

26th November, 1900.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

BLOOMFIELD
INSTITUTION.

When this hospital was last reported on the names of 17 gentlemen and 19 ladies appeared on the books. Since then 1 of each sex has been admitted; 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies have left on recovery; one gentleman has been removed and 3 have died, leaving, at the present date, 12 gentlemen and 18 ladies in residence. The 2 patients admitted have since been discharged on recovery.

There is not much prospect of permanent recovery in the case of any of those now resident, though, in one or two cases there is at present some temporary improvement.

The causes of 3 deaths are returned as Bright's disease, cardiac disease and epilepsy, respectively.

The establishment has been visited by an epidemic of influenza, which attacked a number of patients; but the disease appears to have been of a mild type, and has now entirely disappeared.

At the time of my visit no one was confined to bed through illness, though the patients under care at present include some who are very old and feeble.

The returns show that 1 lady was under restraint on three occasions for 100 hours, one gentleman for a few minutes on each day for a fortnight whilst being forcibly fed, and 1 gentleman, on two occasions, for three and a half hours in all.

There is no return of seclusion, but I find that on the female side 2 ladies live almost practically apart: 1 on account of her dangerous propensities, and the other on account of her degraded habits. I think steps should be taken to overcome the difficulties in the management of these cases, or to send them to some other establishment.

The clothing and personal condition of the ladies and gentlemen were satisfactory. All were fairly quiet and well behaved. The only complaints made were with reference to detention, by patients quite unfit for removal.

The staff of attendants continues numerically unchanged. A trained nurse has been appointed to take charge of Swanbrook.

During the winter months drives are regularly provided for both ladies and gentlemen. Nine of the ladies, but only 1 gentleman, are able to enjoy these outings.

The supply of books and papers would appear sufficient.

As regards the ministration of religion a regular service is held in the institution once a month, and, during the interval, it is visited by the clergy of different denominations.

The appliances for use in the event of the outbreak of fire would appear sufficient. External hydrants surround the building, while, internally, fire hose is kept in readiness.

I would ask the Committee to visit the basement on the male side, as I think they will agree with me that the small sittingroom, used for a single patient, should, if possible, be done away with and that the cemented floor of the bedroom ought to be boarded with pitch pine, laid in mastic and polished, or even covered with cork carpeting.

The Case-books are carefully kept by Dr. Bewley, the medical attendant.

Medical
records.

21st February, 1900.

BLOOMFIELD
INSTITUTION.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE

Inspected on
9th October,
1900.

Numbers.

Deaths.

Mental
condition.

Casualty.

Health and
condition.Service of
meals.Condition
of house.

Restraint.

Staff.

Religious
ministration.

Records.

Since this institution was last visited on the 21st February, 1900, 3 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been admitted, 2 gentlemen and 1 lady have been discharged, and 1 gentleman has died—leaving 12 gentlemen and 20 ladies at present under certificate; and, in addition, an old gentleman has come to reside in the institution as a voluntary boarder.

The death was caused by heart failure in the case of an old gentleman.

The patients who remain under care are all suitable cases for asylum treatment. One of those lately admitted shows some signs of improvement.

One very old lady lately slipped on the floor and broke her thigh bone. The remainder of the patients appeared to be in good bodily health, fairly tidy, and well looked after.

Accidents to patients should in future be at once reported to our office.

Dinner was being served when I was going through the wards. I saw the gentlemen dining—some in small sitting-rooms and some in their bedrooms. This is not in any way a satisfactory arrangement. There is no reason why the greater number of the gentlemen should not dine together; in fact, if both the better-behaved ladies and gentlemen dined at a properly served *table d'hôte*, as is done in a number of other similar establishments, it would conduce to the happiness and improvement of the patients and the good management and economy of the establishment. At any rate, some arrangement should be made to put a stop to the patients dining in their bedrooms, which is a most objectionable practice from every point of view.

The rooms are well furnished and the bedding carefully looked after, but papering and painting are required in some places. The floor of the bedroom to which attention was called in last report has been covered with cork carpeting; but the material has been so badly laid down that it may be expected to wear out at once.

The returns show that 1 lady and 1 gentleman have been restrained, each for two hours, since last inspection.

The strength of the staff is unchanged.

Clergymen of different denominations visit every fortnight. About

14 patients usually attend Divine Service.

The Case-book continues to be carefully kept.

10th October, 1900.

COURSE
LODGE.

COURSE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
30th March,
1900.

Numbers.

Deaths.

This licensed house at present contains 10 ladies. Since last visit on the 22nd September, 1899, 3 have been admitted, of whom 1 has since been discharged, and 2 patients have died. One of the new admissions appears to suffer from very profound melancholia, with fixed delusions, and would require very constant supervision.

Of the deaths 1 was due to consumption and the other is certified as due to heart disease. In the latter case the patient was an old lady

who was known to suffer for some time from weak heart. Some days before her death she complained of pain, but this passed away, and it was not considered necessary to summon her medical attendant. She was not, therefore, seen by a medical man till the morning of her death, when the dispensary medical officer was hurriedly summoned. The visiting physician was sent for, but arrived too late. With so delicate a patient it is unfortunate that medical aid was not sooner sought.

Neither restraint nor seclusion appear to have been resorted to since last visit. Course
Lodge,
—
No restraint
or seclusion.

Two ladies were in bed; one remains there almost constantly, and the other had only just been admitted and was awaiting a medical visit.

The rest were fairly neat and tidy. Condition.

I was present at the dinner, which was the same as that described by my colleague in his last report—consisting of fried plaice and pudding. The dinner for the better class of patients was served in one of the sittingrooms, while three of the more demented ladies dine in the other sittingrooms. A suitable diningroom, which could be given up entirely to the service of the meals, is badly wanted. Dietary and
service of
meals.

Mr. Orr showed me the plan for the fire-escape stairs suggested by my colleague, but as yet nothing has been done towards their erection. Precautions
against fire.

All the ladies are said to go for country walks and 8 attend the village church. Clergymen of different denominations frequently visit the patients. Exercise.
Religious
ministration.

The staff consists of a trained nurse, assisted by 3 female attendants. Staff.

The medical books are written up to date, but the Visiting Physician should enter notes of each case in the Case-book. Medical
records.

30th March, 1900.

COURSE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM,

COURSE
LODGE.

When this licensed house was last visited, on the 30th March, there were 10 ladies resident. Since then 3 have been admitted. Of these, one has been discharged recovered; one was removed not improved; and one has died. Another lady, who was resident at last visit, was discharged recovered, so that 9 ladies remain under treatment. Inspected on
12th Sept.,
1900.
Numbers.

The death was due to erysipelas. The patient had only been a few weeks in the house, but was in bad health when admitted. Death.

The ladies were found in their sittingroom, and all were neat and tidy in their dress and persons. No complaints were made to me. There is one bedridden case, but the rest are able to go for daily walks. To-day all are going for a long drive after dinner. Condition.

The bedrooms are tidy and the bedding clean.

The fire-escape staircase is now completed, and is certainly a great improvement, adding to the safety and comfort of the patients. Precautions
against fire.

There still remains the great want of a suitable diningroom, but Mr. Orr tells me he proposes to provide one. This will be an important addition to the accommodation. Accommo-
dation.

My visit was too early in the day to permit me to be present at the dinner, but I was informed that the meal would consist of mutton and apple pie. There are four meals—breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper. Dietary

COURT LOUGH.	There is no record of the use of restraint or seclusion.
No restraint or seclusion.	Six ladies went to Divine Service on last Sunday, and clergymen of different denominations visit from time to time.
Religious ministration.	The ladies are brought to various public entertainments and lectures, which they are said to enjoy.
Amusements.	The Case-books are kept up to date, and the Visiting Physician now enters occasional notes respecting each case.
Records	12th September, 1900.

ELM LAWN.

ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
13th March,
1900.

I visited Elm Lawn to-day. Since I was last there no change of any kind has taken place. There have been no admissions, discharges, or deaths. The same six ladies were found in good health; apparently well cared for; and clean and neat in their persons.

Two of them are able to go out to Church.

The Clergyman visits at intervals.

13th March, 1900.

ELM LAWN.

ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
13th Oct.,
1900.

The only change which has taken place has been the discharge of one patient, who has been removed to another asylum. All appear to be in good health, and show no change in their mental condition. They are well cared for. The rooms are well kept, clean, and tidy. Some painting and papering has been carried out since my last visit.

13th October, 1900.

FARNHAM
HOUSE AND
MARYVILLE.FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.

Inspected on
23rd March,
1900.

When these licensed houses were last visited, on the 11th October, 1899, there were in residence 17 gentlemen at Farnham House and 18 ladies at Maryville. Since then 2 ladies have been admitted; 4 have been discharged; and 3 gentlemen and 1 lady have died—leaving at the present time 14 gentlemen and 15 ladies under certificate, and 1 gentleman who continues to reside as a voluntary boarder.

Deaths. The deaths were due to natural causes, viz. :—to disease of the brain, kidneys, and heart, and to general paralysis of the insane, respectively.

Health. The institutions have been visited by an outbreak of influenza, from which some of the older patients suffered severely. At present, however, all are in good health, and the greater number of the gentlemen were in the open air at the time of my visit.

Condition. I saw all the patients with the exception of one, who was out for the day. All appeared contented and happy, and no complaints of any sort were made to me.

The two ladies recently admitted have improved, and will in time, I hope, recover; but at present they require treatment in an asylum.

The records of restraint and seclusion show a marked diminution of these forms of treatment. Only one patient was restrained for 11½ hours. One lady at the time of my visit was confined to bed suffering from an attack of excitement.

The Chaplain, as heretofore, attends every Sunday and performs Service in the chapel attached to the establishment. The only Catholic patient is able to attend Mass at the neighbouring church.

Twice a week seven ladies and eight gentlemen go out driving. Five ladies go for country walks; but as yet similar exercises has not been organised for the gentlemen. Dr. Dawson hopes to do so at once.

During the winter entertainments have been provided every month. These include two concerts and two magic lantern entertainments.

As described in last report, various alterations and improvements are still in progress, and since my last visit a great deal of work in this direction has been carried out. The drainage has been finished; the north wing of Farnham House has been painted, papered and decorated; and the lavatories and bathrooms in both houses are, with one exception, completed; separate dining-rooms are now provided for the gentlemen; and many of the rooms have been refurnished.

A trained lady nurse has been appointed to take charge of the Staff, detached block occupied by the more acute cases at Maryville. This has done much to humanise the surroundings, and in this way to improve the habits of the patients residing in this building.

A course of training by lectures has now been instituted for all the subordinate staff.

Dr. Dawson is assisted by Dr. Sinclair, the Assistant Medical Officer, and by Mr. George Wilkinson, who acts as Clinical Assistant.

The Case-books continue to be most carefully kept.

23rd March, 1900.

FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

There are at present on the books the names of 14 gentlemen and 18 ladies under certificates, and one gentleman continues to reside as a voluntary boarder.

The changes which have taken place since the last visit on the 23rd March are as follows:—4 gentlemen and 7 ladies have been admitted; 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have been discharged recovered; one of each sex has been transferred to other asylums; and 2 gentlemen have died.

All the new admissions I saw were suitable cases for asylum treatment. One or two, whose names I entered in the "Patients' Book," already show some slight sign of improvement.

The deaths are certified as having been due to general paralysis and apoplexy, respectively.

No patient is at present confined to bed, and the general health has been very good.

Restraint has been resorted to in the treatment of one case, when being forcibly fed, but only for a period of fifteen minutes.

During the summer a number of ladies and gentlemen spent some time at the seaside, in a house taken for the purpose. Country walks have been instituted for the gentlemen twice a week, and for the ladies when possible. Driving parties go out as usual.

FARNHAM
HOUSE AND
MARYVILLE.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Religious
ministration.

Exercise.

Amusements.

Alterations
and improve-
ments.

Books.

FARNHAM
HOUSE AND
MARYVILLE.

Inspected on
18th Nov.,
1900.

Numbers.

Recent
admissions.

Deaths.

Health.

Restraint.

Exercise.

**FARNHAM
HOUSE AND
MARTVILLE.****Amusements.****Instruction
of staff.****Improvements.****Medical
records.****Changes in
staff.**

There have been two concerts, and, during the warm weather, a picnic and garden party took place. Since the winter set in a magic lantern entertainment has been given.

The lectures for the attendants were continued up to June, and will be resumed during the coming winter.

Since last visit a great advance has been made in the work of remodeling and improving the detached blocks and their surroundings. Many of the old walls, which formerly gave the institution such a gloomy aspect, have been lowered. In accordance with our suggestion, a very important addition is at present being made to the cottage block occupied by the more troublesome ladies, by the erection of a commodious and cheerful dayroom. When this is completed, the old dayroom will be converted into a dining-room. The sewage from this block, which formerly discharged into a cesspool, will in future be carried into the main drain. Much has been done as regards painting and papering the sitting-rooms and bedrooms, both in this block and in the main houses.

The books and registers are carefully kept, and the Case-book, which as usual, reflects the greatest credit on Dr. Dawson, affords a full and accurate account of each case.

Dr. Sinclair has resigned his appointment as Assistant Medical Officer, and Mr. Erskine now acts as Resident Clinical Clerk.

Miss Muir, who previously held the post of Assistant Matron at Perth Asylum, acts as Matron.

13th November, 1900.

**HAMPSTEAD
HOUSE.**

Inspected on
28th March,
1900.

Numbers.**Recent
admissions.****Deaths.****Health.****No restraint
or seclusion.****Condition of
house.****Exercise.****Religious
ministration.****Staff.****Medical
records.****HAMPSTEAD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.**

When this licensed house was last visited there were 22 gentlemen in residence. Since then there have been 3 admissions, 2 discharges, and 2 deaths—leaving the names of 21 gentlemen on the books of the establishment.

Of the admissions, 1 is a case of alcoholism, who will require observation. The others are obviously insane, and suitable cases for asylum care.

The 2 deaths were due to erysipelas, which attacked two aged gentlemen. Fortunately, the disease did not spread; and the general health is now very good.

Neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to since last visit.

The house continues to be kept in excellent order. The billiard-room and one of the detached cottages have been repainted and redecorated.

Eight gentlemen drive out twice a week; but, as yet, country walks have not been organised. It is to be hoped that regular exercise of this kind will be instituted during the summer months, for as many as are able to enjoy it.

Two gentlemen attend the parish church. A clergyman visits once a month, and prayers are read every morning; at which 10 gentlemen are able to attend.

The staff consists of a head attendant, a housekeeper, and 5 attendants.

A Medical Journal is now kept; and the Case-book continues to afford a careful record of each case.

28th March, 1900.

HAMPSTEAD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

HAMPSTEAD
HOUSE.Inspected on
30th Nov.,
1900.

Numbers.

Deaths.

Health.

No restraint or
seclusion.

Condition.

Staff.

Religious
ministration.

Books.

Since the 28th March, 1900, when this licensed house was last visited, there have been 2 admissions, 2 discharges, and 2 deaths—leaving 19 gentlemen under certificates in residence at the present time.

The causes of the 2 deaths are returned as general paralysis of the insens., and cardiac failure with paraplegia, respectively.

The general health of the patients has been very good.

Some of the gentlemen were, at the time of my visit, taking exercise in the garden, and others were in their sitting-rooms.

There has been no restraint or seclusion since last visit.

The house was, as usual, in excellent order.

No change has been made in the strength of the staff.

The arrangements for the ministration of religion continues as described in the report of March last.

The books and registers required by law are carefully kept.

30th November, 1900.

HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

HARTFIELD
HOUSE.Inspected on
14th March,
1900.

Numbers.

When this house was last visited, on the 15th September, 1899, there were 23 patients in residence. Since then 4 have been admitted, and 3 have been discharged—leaving, at the present time, the names of 23 gentlemen on the books of the establishment. One of the gentlemen admitted has since been discharged on recovery. One of the others came to the institution as a voluntary boarder, but developed symptoms of insanity, and had to be certified for. He is now, again, convalescent.

There is no record of any deaths; all the patients appear at present in good health, and no one is confined to bed.

The records of restraint show that 4 gentlemen were restrained by the straight-jacket—2 for four hours, 1 for two hours, and 1 for three hours.

Some of the gentlemen might have been more tidy, and would require closer attention as regards the cutting of their hair and the neatness of their clothes and boots.

The new dining-room has added greatly to the comfort of the patients; but the woodwork should be oiled and varnished.

The door of the wash-up room (in connection with the dining-hall), in which knives are lying about, should be kept locked.

One patient complained to me that his bed-covering was insufficient.

Each bed is provided with two pairs of blankets, and an under-blanket; but in some instances the blankets were much worn, and very light—so much so, that I think the gentleman had some grounds for his complaint, although the bedrooms are heated by hot water.

Sixteen of the patients are able to attend Mass celebrated in the asylum.

Seven employ themselves generally at house-work, 12 are stated to go out driving twice a week, 2 are taken out nearly every day, and 10 are returned as going out to walk every second day. With the coming summer weather, perhaps it might be possible to send these latter out every day, as the high-walled garden affords but little of interest to enliven the existence of the patients—the greater number of whom pass their days there.

HARTFIELD HOUSE.	The second bathroom has been connected with the water supply, and is in working order.
Bathroom.	The water supply has been improved by the erection of a tank, which is stated to meet the wants of the establishment, and would be of some service in case of fire.
Water supply.	The admission of voluntary boarders is now in accordance with the regulations on the subject. Their names are entered under a separate heading in the register, and an application for permission to reside in the institution is sent to our office in each case. Since I was last here 10 of these cases have been admitted, all of whom, with one exception, have been discharged.
Voluntary boarders.	The Case-books are properly kept by Dr. Eustace, who, with Mr. McGrath, resides on the premises.
Books.	The subordinate staff still consists of five attendants.
Staff.	

14th March, 1900.

HARTFIELD HOUSE.

HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on 10th Oct., 1900.	There are now 22 patients on the books of this licensed house. Since last visit 4 have been admitted, and 4 discharged, of whom 1 had escaped. As this patient's mental condition had improved whilst in the asylum, his friends preferred to keep him at home. One patient died of pneumonia since last visit.
Numbers.	
Voluntary boarders.	There are at present no voluntary boarders in residence, but since March last 11 have been admitted, and 12 have been discharged.
Recent admissions.	The patients who were lately admitted, and still remain in the institution, appear to be suitable cases for treatment in an asylum.
Health.	At the time of my visit all were in good bodily health, and no one was confined to bed. The house has not been visited by any epidemic disease, nor has any serious casualty been recorded.
Restraint.	The returns show that three gentlemen have been restrained, each on one occasion.
Condition of patients.	The patients were fairly tidy. At the time of my visit the greater number were in the garden or the airing court. These grounds should be made somewhat more interesting next summer by a brighter display of flowers.
	The beds and bedding were clean, and appear to be well looked after.
Condition of house.	The woodwork in the dining-room and the billiard-room has recently been varnished, but these rooms are very dark and dingy, and would require to have everything possible done to brighten them up.
Exercise and employment.	Carriage drives are now provided on every day of the week, and are enjoyed by seven patients. Eleven of the gentlemen are said to employ themselves in various ways.
Precautions in case of fire.	A tank for the storage of water has been provided, which, it is stated, will give a better pressure in case of fire.
Staff.	The staff consists of six attendants, one of whom acts as night attendant.
Records.	The various books, including the Case-book, are properly kept.
Religious ministrations.	The ministration of religion continues unchanged.

10th October, 1900.

HIGHFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

The only change which has taken place since last visit has been the admission of one lady, raising the number under certificates to twelve. The lady admitted is obviously a case for asylum care.

All the patients are in good bodily health, and were, during my visit, very quiet and well behaved. No complaints of any sort were made to me.

There is no entry of recourse to either restraint or seclusion.

Four ladies are taken for drives twice a week, and the same number go for extended exercise in the country. Two are able to attend the neighbouring parish church. A clergyman visits once a month, and prayers are read every morning, at which five ladies are able to attend.

The staff in actual charge of the patients consists of a head nurse and six ordinary nurses.

The house is in its usual condition of good order, and affords excellent accommodation.

A Medical Journal has now been provided, and the Case-book continues to be carefully kept.

28th March, 1900.

HIGHFIELD.

Inspected on
28th March,
1900.

Numbers.

Health and
condition.

No restraint
or seclusion.

Exercise.

Religious
ministration.

Staff.

Condition of
house.

Medical
records.

HIGHFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

There are 12 ladies under certificates, and 1 voluntary boarder in residence at the present date. Since the last visit, on 28th March, 2 patients have been admitted, of whom 1 recovered, and has since been discharged, while the other has only just been admitted, having been removed from another asylum. Another lady was discharged improved, so that the number of certified patients remains unaltered. There has been no death. No one is at present confined to bed. Neither restraint nor seclusion have been resorted to.

During my visit there was rather more noise and excitement than is usually found amongst those patients, but the wet weather, which has prevented much outdoor exercise, may, in a great degree, account for this.

One lady complained about her food, but her complaints were evidently the outcome of delusions. The dinner which I saw appeared to me to be excellent in every respect, and was served with due regard to order and propriety.

The ladies were neat and tidy in their persons, and appear to be well looked after.

The various rooms were in their usual good order.

Several of the ladies spent some time at the seaside during the summer months, and various excursions took place during the fine weather.

Two ladies are able to attend the parish church on Sundays; prayers are read daily in the house.

The staff consists of a lady superintendent, a matron, and five nurses.

The books, including the Medical Register and Case-book, are properly kept.

30th November, 1900.

HIGHFIELD.

Inspected on
30th Nov.,
1900.

Numbers.

Health.

No restraint
or seclusion.

Dinner.

Condition of
patients.

Condition of
house.

Recreation.

Religious
ministration.

Staff.

Records.

LINDVILLE.

LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on 20th March, 1900.	The following changes have taken place amongst the patients since the last visit:—1 gentleman and 2 ladies have been admitted; and 1 gentleman and 1 lady have been discharged; leaving 13 gentlemen and 16 ladies now resident.
Numbers.	
Recent admissions.	Of the admissions, the gentleman was formerly a voluntary boarder, and is now passing into a state of dementia. One of the ladies has shown suicidal tendencies, and requires careful supervision; and the other lady is very acutely insane.
Voluntary boarder.	The gentleman, who was discharged improved, is now an inmate of Cork District Asylum, and the lady was discharged recovered.
Records.	The only voluntary boarder continues to occupy himself working in the garden; but, unfortunately, he exhibits symptoms of more marked mental aberration.
General condition.	The various books and records were examined, and found to be carefully written up.
Clothing.	The condition of the house and the treatment of the patients continue satisfactory, but some of the patients' friends do not supply sufficiently good clothing. This is a requirement on which the proprietors should insist.
Health.	The bodily health of the patients, with the exception of an old lady who is confined to bed from severe cardiac dropsy, is good.

20th March, 1900.

LINDVILLE.

LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on 27th Oct., 1900.	Since this licensed house was last visited 4 gentlemen and 11 ladies have been admitted; 1 gentleman and 4 ladies have been discharged recovered; 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have been removed; and 1 gentleman and 1 lady have died; leaving 13 gentlemen and 19 ladies resident at the present time. In addition, there is one voluntary boarder, but this gentleman's mental condition is by degrees deteriorating, and in a short time he will have to be certified. The deaths were certified to be due to cardiac disease and senile decay respectively. Of the new admissions, several have already been discharged. Those still remaining are all suitable cases for asylum care, whilst it is to be hoped that some will in time make good recoveries.
Numbers.	
Voluntary boarder.	Both ladies and gentlemen are neat and tidy in their persons. The clothing, in the cases where it is supplied by the relatives, has improved; but it is always more satisfactory to have the patient's clothing provided by the proprietor of the establishment.
Deaths.	
Recent admissions.	The records show that seclusion has not been resorted to since the last visit, but 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have been restrained for periods of 1 night, 10 hours, 7 nights, and 2 hours respectively, on account of their dangerous and destructive propensities. Ten ladies and 7 gentlemen are given carriage exercise, while 7 ladies and 2 gentlemen go for country walks. A few of the gentlemen take an interest in gardening. Weekly dances and indoor games are provided for the amusement of the patients during the winter. On last Sunday six gentlemen and five ladies attended the Protestant Service held in the institution, and three gentlemen go to the parish church when
Condition and clothing.	
No seclusion.	
Restraint.	
Exercise.	
Amusements.	
Religious ministrations.	

they are well enough. One gentleman and three ladies attend Mass in the village, and the Catholic clergyman visits weekly to see any patients belonging to his flock. LINDVILLE.

All the wards and corridors continue to be furnished with great taste. The rooms are bright and cheerful, and the beds and bedding are well looked after. Conditions of house.

The staff consists of four attendants on each side, under the supervision of the Matron. During the night the patients are in charge of a night nurse. Staff.

Lectures are given weekly for the attendants and nurses by Dr. Medical Annie Cornall, the Assistant Medical Officer. The manner in which the various books, including the Case-books, are kept, is most creditable to that officer. records.

27th October, 1900.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

When this licensed house was last visited, on the 18th November, 1899, there were in residence 77 gentlemen. Since then 8 have been admitted, 6 have been discharged, and 4 have died—leaving at the present date 75 gentlemen under certificates. In addition, 7 reside in the institution as voluntary boarders. All the new patients who still remain in the asylum are suitable cases for treatment. There is one patient, whose name I have entered in the Patients' Book, with a view to having his case considered as to his fitness for discharge from certificates. HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD.

The deaths were due to pneumonia in two cases; to apoplexy in one case; and in another to ashenia. Inspected on 27th March, 1900.

The general health is at present good. At the time of my visit 2 patients were found in bed from paralysis. There have been some mild cases of influenza, but the disease has not spread. Numbers.

There is no record since last visit of restraint or seclusion. Mental condition.

The behaviour of the patients was wonderfully good: there was no excitement or noise. I saw everyone, with the exception of 4 gentlemen (2 under certificates and 2 voluntary boarders), who were out walking. No complaints were made to me, except on the grounds of detention. All were fairly neat and tidy. Deaths.

Greater attention is now given to the beds and bedding. All beds are provided with under-blankets. The blankets are sufficiently warm; and the sheets were, with one exception, clean. Health.

Since the last visit many of the bedrooms have been painted and decorated. In some of the sanitary annexes the woodwork has been removed and replaced by pedestal basins with lift-up seats. No restraint or seclusion.

A very extensive swimming bath, supplied from the river passing through the grounds, has just been completed. This is an unusual adjunct to an asylum; but there is no reason why, with proper care, it should not be made a useful source of recreation during the summer months. Conduct.

Thirty-five gentlemen go for extended exercise into the country twice a week. About 12 are stated to employ themselves in various ways. It is found extremely difficult to persuade the insane of this class to take to any employment, as they are not accustomed to manual labour. Condition.

Beds.

Improvements.

Swimming bath.

Exercise.

Employment.

HOUSE OF
ST. JOHN OF
GOD.
—
Religious
ministration.
Staff.
Books.

The religious celebrations in the chapel of the institution still appear to be attended by almost all the patients.

The staff consists of 24 Brethren of the Order (including the Prior and Chaplain). Two of these act as night attendants. In addition, the Brethren are assisted by 9 paid attendants.

The various books and registers are kept up to date.

27th March, 1900.

HOUSE OF
ST. JOHN OF
GOD.
—
Inspected on
12th October,
1900.
—
Numbers

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Since the last visit was paid to this licensed house 17 patients have been admitted; 10 have been discharged on recovery; 4 have been removed by their friends; and 4 have died—leaving at present 74 gentlemen under certificates, whilst 10 reside in the institution as voluntary boarders. I saw them all, with the exception of 2 of the certified patients and 3 voluntary boarders, who were out for the day.

Deaths,
Mental
condition.

The deaths were due to exhaustion (in two cases)—meningitis and peritonitis, respectively.

In only one case had any very decided mental improvement taken place.

The patients lately admitted would seem to be suitable for asylum care.

Health.

All were in good bodily health. Only 1 gentleman was in bed, on account of his excited condition.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Mechanical restraint has not been made use of since last visit, nor is there any return of seclusion.

In future, all patients who are placed alone in a room during the day with the door closed must be recorded as having been secluded, and this seclusion should be entered in the Medical Journal.

Condition of
house.

The various sittingrooms and bedrooms are, as a rule, suitably furnished and decorated; but the dayroom occupied by the more troublesome patients might be made somewhat brighter and more comfortable.

The bedding is better looked after, and all the sheets are now changed once a week.

The bedrooms in the new wing for the better class of patients provide excellent accommodation; but I think that the cords used for opening the windows should, even in rooms occupied by harmless patients, be removed, so as to prevent any danger of an accident.

Religious
ministration.

Almost all the patients attend Mass.

Exercise and
employment.

Walks in the country are taken twice a week, and about 11 gentlemen can be induced to do a little useful work.

Amusements.

Entertainments, such as magic-lantern exhibitions and concerts, will be provided during the winter months.

Swimming
bath.

The swimming bath described in last report has proved a great success, and afforded constant amusement during the summer.

Staff.

No alteration, either as regards the Brethren or the paid attendants, has taken place in the strength of the staff. Two of the Brethren do duty during the night—one taking charge for the first, and the other for the second half of the night.

Precautions in
case of fire.

Fire hydrants are provided both inside and outside the buildings.

Medical
records.

The books and registers, including the Medical Case-book, are carefully kept, and do credit to the Resident Physician.

15th October, 1900.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.

ST. PATRICK'S
HOSPITAL.

There are to-day on the books of this hospital the names of 90 patients—32 being of the male and 58 of the female sex. In the six months which have elapsed since the last visit, 4 gentlemen and 10 ladies have been admitted; 2 gentlemen and 9 ladies have been discharged; and 1 of each sex has died. These figures include the transfers to and from St. Edmundsbury.

Inspected on
29th May,
1900.
Numbers.

The deaths were due to apoplexy and paralysis respectively.

Deaths.

The general health is at present excellent; but during the early months of the year a number of cases of influenza occurred.

Health.

Of the patients at present in residence, 20 are maintained at the expense of the institution; 23 are partially free, i.e., they do not contribute the whole cost of their maintenance; and 47 pay from two to three guineas per week. These figures show the amount of charitable work carried on by the hospital, which supplies a want much felt in this country, where so many insane persons are found who were formerly in good circumstances, but who are unable, by reason of their insanity, to contribute to their own support.

Utility of
institution.

The Governors have of late taken a wise step in discharging a number of hopeless cases, who had been many years in the institution and could derive no further benefit from its treatment. By discharging such cases room has been made for patients for whom hopes of recovery still remain.

Discharge
of incurable
cases.

The records show no entry of the use of restraint or seclusion since last visit. The patients were nearly all in the open air, and appeared happy and contented.

No restraint
or seclusion.

Every effort is made to induce the gentlemen and ladies to occupy their time in some useful pursuit. At present 7 males and 21 females do some little work.

Condition
of patients.
Employment.
Exercise.

Drives in the country take place every day.

Several patients have been transferred for change to St. Edmundsbury.

The patients, with a few exceptions among the ladies, were free from noisy excitement. Their dress and personal appearance were fairly satisfactory. Two of the gentlemen wear strong dresses. As frequently pointed out in previous reports, a large proportion of the old patients in this hospital are of specially degraded and mischievous habits, requiring particular care and supervision.

Conduct and
clothing.

Various minor improvements have recently been carried out. Some of the single rooms have been boarded; many of the bedrooms and sitting rooms have been papered and painted; and a good deal of new furniture has been obtained. Amongst other improvements, a window in one of the sitting rooms has been lowered, which adds much to the comfort and cheerfulness of the apartment. A similar enlargement of the windows in some of the other rooms would do much to remove the prison-like aspect which still prevails in parts of this old building.

Improvements.

The staff now consists, on the male side, of a head attendant, and nine male attendants, and on the female side, of a head nurse, three charge nurses, and eleven ordinary nurses. The night staff consists of one male and two females, and their hours of going round the wards are recorded on tell-tale clocks.

Staff.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL. One of the male attendants and seven nurses have obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing, and several of those recently appointed have had training in similar institutions in England.

Records. The various books and registers required to be kept in institutions for the insane—including the Case-book, recording the various changes which take place in the patients under care—are carefully written up.

29th May, 1900.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.

Inspected on 28th Dec, 1900. When this institution was last inspected, on the 29th May, 1900, there were 32 gentlemen and 58 ladies in residence. Since then 8 gentlemen and 7 ladies have been admitted; 3 gentlemen and 6 ladies have been discharged; and 2 gentlemen and 1 lady have died, leaving the names of 93 patients (35 gentlemen and 58 ladies) on the books of the asylum at the present time.

Deaths. The deaths were certified as due to general paralysis, Bright's disease, and senile decay, respectively.

Recent admissions. The patients admitted since last inspection, whom I saw, were suitable cases for asylum care.

Restraint and seclusion. There is no entry of either restraint or seclusion, but two males and two females were wearing strong dresses.

General condition. The patients were neat and tidy in their persons, and appeared to be well looked after. The personal appearance of the ladies deserves special commendation, as showing the interest taken by the nurses in the welfare of the patients under their charge.

Health. The general health is good; only two ladies are confined to bed.

Supervision of suicidal and epileptic cases. There are 4 male and 6 female patients, who are suicidal and epileptic, under special supervision during the night.

Exercise. Driving parties are now sent out twice a day—the males on three days, and the females on three days of the week—and five gentlemen are able to go for country walks twice a day.

Religious ministrations. As regards the ministrations of religion, 13 gentlemen and 14 ladies attend the Service held in the institution; 4 ladies go to a neighbouring church; and 1 gentleman is able to attend Mass on parole.

Employment. Seven gentlemen and 20 ladies employ themselves at some useful occupation. A theatrical performance is to be given shortly. Some of the patients are able to attend concerts in town.

Amusements. A great deal of papering and painting has been done, principally by the aid of the staff; some of the bedrooms have been papered by the assistance of the nurses; and much has been done to enliven the old building, but a great deal remains to be done. The most important works are:—

Dining-room required. (1.) The provision of a suitable dining room where the patients could dine together, or if this is not feasible, the erection of a lift to convey the food to the dining-rooms in the wards. At present all the food has to be carried to the different wards from the kitchen—a long distance—causing trouble, confusion and waste.

Renewal of floors. (2.) The renewal of the old floors, where they are decayed, in the corridors and single rooms.

Lowering of windows. (3.) The lowering of the windows in the dayrooms, so as to afford light and air.

During the past year, I am glad to be able to report a great improvement has been made in the efficiency of the staff. A head attendant and a head nurse, both thoroughly trained in asylum routine, have been appointed. The wards-maids on the male side have been abolished, and their places taken by skilled attendants. On the male side the staff consists of a head attendant and 14 attendants, and on the female side, of a head nurse and 16 nurses. Two of the former and eight of the latter have obtained the certificate of proficiency in nursing given by the Medico-Psychological Association. All the staff are attending lectures in order to prepare them for the examination required by the Association. The Board of Governors, wisely seeing the importance of such training, have granted a substantial increase of wages to those who obtain the certificate.

ST. PATRICK'S
HOSPITAL.
Staff.
Training of
staff.

The night staff consists of two attendants and two nurses, and that their duties are well attended to is proved by the fact that on the morning of my inspection only two wet beds were found on the male side, and none on the female side.

Night nursing.

The various books and registers are carefully written up to date. The manner in which the Case-book is kept bears testimony to the energy and interest in his professional work displayed by Dr. Leeper, who, amongst his other multifarious duties, finds time to record notes of the various cases in the hospital.

Records.

28th December, 1900.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY PRIVATE ASYLUM.

ST. EDMUNDS-
BURY.

There are at present in this establishment 17 ladies, 5 of whom have been admitted since the last visit, and 2 have been sent here from St. Patrick's Hospital. Two of the patients lately admitted are acutely insane, but the rest are quiet and well behaved, and the greater number are able to enjoy the beauty of their surroundings.

Inspected on
29th June,
1900.

All are in good health and none are confined to bed.

Numbers.

In the Register there is one entry of the application of restraint since last visit.

Condition.

Restraint.

The personal appearance of the ladies reflects creditably on the staff; all are neat and tidy, and their dress is in accordance with their social position.

Dress.

The house affords excellent accommodation; the rooms are large, lofty, and very bright; and they are well and tastefully furnished. The grounds and garden afford excellent opportunities for exercise and amusement, without any restrictions of a specially asylum character, the daily life of the patients being made, as far as possible, like that of a private household.

Accommo-
dation.

None of the ladies are at present able to attend church, but prayers are read by Dr. Molony.

Religious
ministration.

The staff consists of a head nurse, five nurses, and four housemaids.

Staff.

The books and registers were found to be regularly kept.

Records.

29th June, 1900.

ST. EDMUNDS-
BURY.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
2nd Dec.,
1900.

The changes which have taken place in this institution since last inspection have been the admission of three ladies; the re-transfer of two to St. Patrick's Hospital, and the death of an old lady from senile decay.

Change-
Condition

The condition of the establishment was found to be in every respect satisfactory and creditable to the staff employed in the care of the patients. The house affords excellent accommodation, and the ample grounds enable the patients to take extended exercise.

Laundry
arrangements.

The only suggestion I desire to make to the Governing Body is that improved drying arrangements should be provided in the laundry, in order to meet the frequent prolonged periods of wet weather which interfere with outdoor drying.

Records.

The books are carefully written up by Dr. Molony, who exhibits a great interest in the supervision and management of the institution.

3rd December, 1900.

ST. VINCENT'S.

ST. VINCENT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

Inspected on
2nd March,
1900.

The structural alterations and additions which were in progress when the institution was last visited will still take some time to complete. The buildings are not yet roofed in, and the internal fittings still remain to be taken in hand. Amongst other improvements I understand that a system of heating by hot water at present occupies the attention of the Committee.

Additions and
alterations.
Heating.

Owing to the disturbance caused by the extensive building works, and to the presence of so many strange workmen, the ordinary routine of the establishment and the classification of the patients must be greatly interfered with. When, however, these alterations are completed, not alone will the accommodation be extended so as to provide for the reception of a larger number of patients, but their comforts will be increased, and the usefulness of the institution as a hospital for the insane, will be enhanced.

Numbers.

When the last report was made, in June, 1899, there were on the books the names of 103 ladies. Since then 13 have been admitted; 6 discharged on recovery; and 10 have died, leaving at this date 100 in residence. Of the patients admitted, 3 have already been discharged; the remainder suffer from various forms of mental disorder, and are suitable cases for asylum care. In only two cases did I see any evidence of improvement.

Mental
condition.

Health

The institution has been lately visited by a severe outbreak of influenza, which has cut off some of the oldest residents. The deaths were returned in all cases as due to natural causes. At present the general health is very good, only one old lady being confined to bed.

General
condition.

The patients generally were contented and free from excitement. Their personal appearance and neatness afforded evidence of proper attention on the part of the Sisters.

No seclusion.

Restraint.

No patient was in seclusion or under restraint; but the latter mode of treatment has been resorted to in four cases on five occasions for a total period of ten hours. There is no entry of any recourse to seclusion since last visit.

At present there is no patient suffering from epilepsy, and, as a rule, St. Vincent's no wet beds are found in the morning.

About 70 per cent. of the patients are able to attend Mass in the Religious chapel attached to the institution. Religious ministrations.

A fancy dress ball was lately given, which, the Rev. Mother states Amusements. was greatly enjoyed. Theatricals, concerts, and other entertainments are given at intervals during the winter, at which about 60 patients are able to be present.

All the ladies who are able go round the grounds, and in summer, Exercise. country walks are enjoyed by about 40, whilst about 12 are sent out for drives every week.

The Rev. Mother and 16 Sisters are assisted in the care of the Staff. patients, by 14 attendants. In addition 8 servants are employed in the kitchen, refectories, and laundry. Two paid attendants take charge of the patients during the night.

Dr. Murphy, assisted in consultation by Sir Francis Cruise, visits the Medical staff. institution daily.

2nd March, 1900.

ST. VINCENT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

ST. VINCENT'S

This institution was last visited on the 2nd March. Since then the building work, which has been in progress for some time past, has advanced towards completion. It is now roofed in, and the internal fittings are almost finished. These buildings provide spacious dayrooms, with sanitary accommodation, baths, &c. The rooms are light and airy, and will add greatly to the utility of the institution, as dayroom space was badly needed for the acute and troublesome class of patients. The heating is provided by radiators and hot-water pipes at low pressure, heated by boilers in the basement of the building. A further improvement will be effected by the erection of a glass passage running along the front of the building, which will enable the staff to go from one end of the institution to the other without passing through the rooms occupied by the patients.

At last visit there were 100 patients in residence. Since then 16 ladies have been admitted; 8 have been discharged recovered; 4 not recovered; and 3 have died—leaving 101 ladies under certificate at the present time.

The fresh admissions whom I saw appeared suitable cases for asylum care.

The deaths were all from natural causes, viz.:—organic abdominal disease, apoplexy, and jaundice, respectively.

There has been no outbreak of zymotic disease, nor any serious casualty.

The institution continues to do a great deal of useful and charitable work, as shown by the following return of the amounts contributed towards the cost of maintenance. Of the ladies under care 27 either pay nothing or small sums up to £30 a year; 25 pay the cost of their maintenance; 42 from £50 to £80; and 7 pay over £80 per annum.

The ladies were all very quiet and well behaved during my visit, and all were decently dressed and tidy in their persons.

The return of restraint and seclusion shows that six ladies were restrained by the strait jacket for periods varying from half an hour to five hours.

Inspected on 31st Dec., 1900.

New buildings.

Heating.

Connecting corridor.

Numbers.

Recent admissions.

Deaths.

No zymotic disease or casualties.

Rates of pay 6 s.

Cost of food and clothing.

Restraint.

St. Vincent's.	All the patients were in fairly good health, and seem contented. No
Health.	complaints were made to me.
Amusements.	There have been two entertainments since last visit—a concert, and a bazaar in the neighbouring convent—at which a number of the ladies were able to be present.
	The supply of books and papers might be increased in some of the wards.
Staff.	No change has taken place in the strength of the staff, nor has there
Religious ministrations.	been any alteration in the arrangements for the ministration of religion.
Records.	The books and registers—including the Case-book—are written up to date.

31st December, 1900.

STEWART INSTITUTION.	STEWART INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.
Inspected on 12th June, 1900.	This institution was last visited on the 5th December, 1899. There were then in residence 71 insane patients—28 gentlemen and 43 ladies. During the interval of time which has since elapsed, 7—3 gentlemen and 5 ladies—have been admitted; 4—1 gentleman and 3 ladies—have been discharged, recovered; 1 gentleman has been removed not improved; and 10—5 gentlemen and 5 ladies—have died, leaving at the present date the names of 63—23 gentlemen and 40 ladies—on the books of the establishment.
Numbers.	
Deaths.	This reduction in the numbers is principally due to the heavy death-rate at the beginning of the year. The severe weather in the winter and early spring carried off a number of the old patients. The 10 deaths were due to the following causes:—Two gentlemen died of acute bronchitis, 1 of acute pneumonia, 1 of influenza, and 1 of phthisis, while 1 lady died of hemiplegia, 1 of puerperal mania, and 3 of senile decay.
Health.	At present all appear to enjoy excellent health. Some were out walking in the grounds, others were in their dayrooms; none were confined to bed.
Condition.	I saw all the patients, except one lady, who was absent on probation. Their dress and personal appearance were fairly satisfactory, with the exception of one lady, who is not suited for such an institution.
Seclusion.	The register of restraint and seclusion contains entries of the seclusion of two gentlemen and two ladies, on three and five occasions, for seventeen and fifteen hours, respectively.
Exercise.	About twelve gentlemen go out walking on the country roads, and carriage exercise is provided for the ladies. The pleasure-grounds, which surround the establishment, afford opportunities for constant exercise and amusement.
Religious ministrations.	About sixteen gentlemen and twenty-five ladies attend the Protestant Service, which is held every Sunday afternoon; while four Catholic patients are able to attend the neighbouring church.
Staff.	The staff now consists of a head attendant and three attendants on the male side; and a matron and eight nurses on the female side. One of the latter acts as a night attendant. No similar office exists on the male side.
Improvements in kitchen and laundry.	Since the last visit was paid very extensive alterations have been carried out in the kitchen and laundry. The latter may now be said to be completed and in full working order. The renovation of the kitchen is in progress. The arrangements in both departments are excellent, and, when completed, will fully meet the requirements of the institution.

12th June, 1900.

STEWART INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

Since the last report on this institution the changes amongst the private patients have been as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted on 12th June, 1900,	23	40	63
Admitted since,	3	4	7
Discharged recovered,	-	1	1
Discharged unrecovered,	1	3	4
Died,	1	1	2
Leaving on the asylum books at present,	24	39	63

STEWART
INSTITUTION.
—
Inspected on
3rd Dec.,
1900.
—
Numbers.

Of these, one lady is at present on leave.
The deaths are certified as due to acute delirious mania, and pro-
gressive muscular atrophy, respectively.
There has been no outbreak of infectious disease ; no accident, or
serious casualty.
Both ladies and gentlemen were particularly quiet and well behaved.
They were all neatly and properly dressed. All were in good health ;
only one patient is confined to bed through some temporary ailment.
The rooms are decently furnished and in proper order.
The records of restraint and seclusion show that restraint has not
been resorted to since last inspection ; but seclusion has been employed
in the cases of one gentleman and three ladies for a total period of six
hours, on account of excitement and violence.
The amusements consist of drives, which take place twice a week,
associated dances, and weekly teas in the grounds, when the weather is
fine enough. The charming grounds surrounding the building afford
excellent opportunities for walks, and for the enjoyment of the open
air on fine days.
Fifteen gentlemen and twenty ladies attend Divine Service, held in
the institution ; while three gentlemen and one lady go out to Mass
regularly at the neighbouring Catholic church.
The staff consists of a matron and ten nurses on the female side, and
of a head attendant and three attendants on the male side. A nurse
does duty during the night on the female side, but there is no night
attendant in charge of the male patients. When any of the gentlemen
are ill the night nurse has to attend on them.
The books and registers are carefully kept. The case-books do credit
to the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Rainsford, who has so many other
different matters to attend to.

No infectious
disease or
casualties.
Conduct and
clothing.
Health.
Condition of
establishment.
No restraint.
Seclusion.
Exercise and
amusements.
Religious
ministration.
Staff.
Records.

3rd December, 1900.

VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

When the last visit was paid, on the 22nd September, 1899, there
were on the books the names of 28 patients.
Since then 7 have been admitted ; 4 have been discharged ; and 2
have died—leaving at the present time 29 ladies in residence.
There are at present 3 cases who may be considered convalescent. In
one of these cases the lady's husband is abroad, and until money arrives

VERVILLE
—
Inspected on
8th March,
1900.
—
Numbers.
Mental
condition.

VERVILLE.

to defray her passage, she has nowhere to go. The 2 others will be removed when the medical officers consider that they can safely return home. One of these is a recent admission. Three of the others admitted since last visit have been discharged, but the remaining cases still require asylum care.

Deaths.

The deaths were caused in one case by pneumonia, and in the other by pneumonia and weak heart.

Restraint.

One patient was restrained by a strait jacket for fifteen minutes. This is the only entry of restraint. Seclusion has not been resorted to.

No seclusion.**Health.**

The house has been visited by an epidemic of influenza, and many of the ladies were seriously ill. For this reason, and owing to the very severe weather, there has been very little outdoor exercise during the past winter. The patients were, however, in the garden during my visit, and it is to be hoped that walks round the grounds and along the country roads will now be instituted. Driving parties—in which about fourteen patients are able to take part—are sent out twice a week.

Religious ministrations

About 24 patients attend Mass, which is celebrated within the precincts of the institution.

Staff.

There seems to be a fair supply of periodicals and papers. The institution is in charge of the Lady Superintendent, a Matron, and five nurses. One of the latter acts as night nurse. In addition there are three housemaids, a cook, a laundress, and an assistant laundress.

General condition.

The house is now in fair order. The beds and bedding are carefully looked after. The new block provides very comfortable accommodation. The bedrooms are well furnished, and the dining-room is a great acquisition, as it conduces to habits of propriety and self respect amongst the patients. It is well furnished with glass, delft, and plate, which are nicely kept, and do credit to the Lady Superintendent.

Sanitary annexes.

The sanitary annexes are not yet painted or papered, and would require some floor-covering.

Dayrooms.

The dayroom accommodation has been increased by the addition of another room, next to the upper sitting-room. It is proposed to throw these two rooms into one.

Medical attendance.

The house is visited every second day by Dr. Eastace, who resides at Hartfield. Dr. Savage attends when called for. Considering the number of patients, I think a medical visit should be paid daily.

8th March, 1900.

VERVILLE.**VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.**

Inspected on
10th Oct.,
and 6th Nov.,
1900.

I visited this Licensed house on the 10th October and 6th November, 1900. Since the previous inspection in March there have been 4 admissions, 3 discharges, and 2 deaths. At the present date there are 28 ladies resident under certificates. The deaths were certified as due to cardiac failure and neurasthenia, respectively. The patients lately admitted, and who are still here, are suitable cases for asylum care.

Numbers.**Deaths.****Recent admissions.****No seclusion.****Restraint.****New sitting-room.**

There is no entry of seclusion having been used since last visit, but restraint has been resorted to in the treatment of three patients for a period of two hours in each case, and of two patients for a period of one hour in each case—the form of restraint used being a strait waistcoat.

A new sittingroom has been set apart for the more troublesome patients. Such a room was badly wanted, but the one chosen is not very suitable, as it is upstairs, and has very little look-out. If it

had been downstairs, on the ground floor, the difficulties of bringing such patients up and downstairs would have been obviated. The room should be made brighter with furniture and pictures. VERVILLE.

The other rooms are well kept, and new carpets have been provided in some of them. The manner in which the tables were laid for dinner in the diningroom deserves to be specially commended. The beds and bedding are well looked after, and the bed-covering seemed sufficient. Condition of house.

As the weather is at present very inclement, very little exercise can be enjoyed, and the patients are mostly within doors, but on fine days walking parties, consisting of eight ladies, are sent out, and fourteen ladies are taken out to drive twice a week. Exercise.

Eighteen ladies attend Mass, which is celebrated in the house on Sundays and holidays. Divine Service

No alteration has taken place in the strength of the staff. A special nurse is in charge during the night. Staff.

The case-books are properly kept, but the cause of death should in all cases be entered. Medical records.

7th November, 1900.

WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

WOODBINE LODGE.

Since the last visit no change has taken place amongst the patients. The same six ladies were found in residence. All were in fairly good health; but some are old, and their mental condition shows evidence of progressive degeneration. They are all, except two ladies, who are old and helpless, able to take outdoor exercise twice a day. Now that the weather has become fine, one lady will be able to go to church every Sunday evening; the rest are either mentally or bodily unfit to go, but the clergyman visits about once a month. Inspected on 30th June, 1900. No changes. Condition.

Mrs. Bishop is assisted in the care of the patients by her sister and one nurse.

Since last visit the sitting-room has been papered and painted. The books were found to be properly written up. Records.

30th June, 1900,

WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

WOODBINE LODGE.

No change has taken place in the number of patients resident since last visit. One lady (Mrs. T.) was confined to bed for the day, and Miss B. is evidently weaker mentally and physically, no doubt the result of the disease of the orbital plate of the frontal bone from which she is suffering. Inspected on 27th Dec., 1900. No change in numbers. Books

The books are duly written up, and no complaint of any kind was made by any of the patients. No complaints.

27th December, 1900.

ARMAGH
WORKHOUSE.Inspected on
30th March,
1900.Numbers.
Condition of
wards.

ARMAGH WORKHOUSE.

The lunatic wards of this workhouse at present contain 16 males and 23 females. Of these, 2 men and 4 women are of unclean habits.

Both the male and female wards are in charge of paid attendants. The latter wards are very clean, and the nurse in charge would appear to be most attentive to those under her care. On the male side much more attention should be given to the cleanliness of the bedding.

The accommodation provided for these insane inmates and their surroundings continue in much the same state as described in last year's report. The objectionable cells are still in use; the dayrooms are flagged passages; many of the old wooden bedsteads remain in use; the patients of unclean habits sleep on loose straw, and no chambers are provided in the dormitories. The only improvement has been the painting of the ceiling in the male dormitory, and the cleaning of the walls of that room.

It is to be hoped that steps will be taken, under the provisions of the 76th section of the new Local Government Act, to collect all the chronic lunatics of the county in some establishment where suitable arrangements will be made for their care and treatment.

30th March, 1900.

BALLINA
WORKHOUSE.Inspected on
30th Aug.,
1900.Bathing
arrangements.

Beds.

Reintroduc-
tion of cells.

BALLINA WORKHOUSE.

I visited this workhouse on the 30th ultimo, and saw the patients classified as being of unsound mind. They are nearly all cases of imbecility, and call for no special remark, except that the arrangements for the bathing are not adequate. It is impossible to keep persons such as they are clean and tidy unless facilities for the purpose are provided, such as baths, lavatories, &c.

I trust the guardians may be induced to get rid of the straw paillasses on which the patients sleep, and substitute modern bedsteads for them.

I was sorry to see that they have erected three wooden cells to take the place of the cells which originally existed, and which, as in the case of nearly all the other workhouses in the West of Ireland, were discontinued long ago. Indeed, these cells were condemned so far back as 1843 by a committee presided over by the late Lord Monteaigle.

Any pauper patient who is not suited for association with others ought not to be treated in a workhouse, but should be sent to the district asylum.

7th September, 1900.

BELMULLET
WORKHOUSE.Inspected on
29th Aug.,
1900.

BELMULLET WORKHOUSE.

I visited this workhouse on the 29th ultimo, and found that there was only one inmate who could be classified as of unsound mind. He is a chronic imbecile; is able to do light work; and the only special remark I wish to make is, that greater attention should be paid to his personal cleanliness. He should get a warm bath at least once a week.

7th September, 1900.

CORK WORKHOUSE.

On this date 70 men and 144 women are classified as inmates of the lunatic wards. Last year the numbers were 90 men and 151 women. Having regard to the want of proper accommodation in these wards, it is satisfactory to find that a diminution in the number of male lunatics has taken place.

The rooms are still greatly overcrowded, so much so that eight women have still to sleep two in a bed. This is certainly not so bad as on former visits, when twenty-two women were so treated, but there can be no excuse for a continuance of such an arrangement. The beds are still very crowded in the male dormitories, but I understand that fourteen of them are unoccupied, and might be removed.

A new dayroom has been built for the male patients adjoining the shed which they now occupy. As yet no sanitary accommodation has been provided. The room is lighted principally from the roof. The cross-bars and ropes for opening the windows might afford facilities for suspension to suicidal patients, but there can be no difficulty in making such alterations as will render this room in every way suitable for its purpose. Sanitary accommodation can be provided; the cross-bars can be sheeted up, and a pole can be used for opening the windows instead of the rope. In any event, the room must prove an inestimable boon to these helpless beings, who have at present to pass their days and eat their meals crowded together in a miserable shed, which is ill-suited for human habitation.

An addition has been made to the shed on the female side, but part of the old structure has been converted into a dormitory for epileptics, so that the space for occupation during the day is not much increased.

27th October, 1900.

CORK
WORKHOUSE.
—
Inspected on
27th Oct.,
1900.
—
Numbers.

Overcrowding.

New dayroom
for males.
—
Suggested
improvements.

Alterations
in female
accommodation.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

The lunatic wards of this workhouse at present contain 189 inmates—55 males and 133 females. This return shows no diminution in the numbers, a matter to be regretted, having regard to the very limited appliances and inadequate provisions in this institution for the accommodation of these helpless human beings. It does not require any special knowledge of the wants of the insane to see how ill-suited the surroundings are for their accommodation. Not alone is there a want of space outside for exercise, recreation, and employment, but inside the accommodation is insufficient for the numbers either by day or night. There is no diningroom, and on the female side there are no dayrooms, so that the inmates have to eat, sleep, and spend their days in the same overcrowded rooms. On the male side there is a dayroom, but in it the men have to take their meals.

There is no proper laundry. The washing is done, on the male side, in the bathroom, and on the female side in a miserable room, with little or no machinery and with no artificial means of drying.

Owing to this inadequate provision for washing, the men of unclean habits have to sleep on loose straw, as it would be impossible to wash the ticks.

NORTH
DUBLIN
WORKHOUSE.
—
Inspected on
20th May,
1900.
—
Numbers.
Unsuitable
accommodation.

Laundry
arrangements.

**NORTH
DUBLIN
WORKHOUSE.**

In calling attention to the unsuitability of the accommodation, there is no intention to find fault with the management. The condition of these imbecile inmates can only be improved by their removal from this overcrowded establishment, and all the guardians can do in the matter is to urge the Joint Asylum Committee, who are responsible for the provision of accommodation for the lunatic poor, to make such provision elsewhere for these inmates.

**Appointment
of attendant.**

Since the last visit was paid, the condition of the males has been improved by the appointment of a properly trained attendant to take charge of them.

Cleanliness.

There is evidence of greater attention to the cleanliness and tidiness of these inmates; their clothing and bedding are better looked after. On the female side the inmates have always been well cared for, and the cleanliness of their clothing and their bedding is most praiseworthy, having regard to the disadvantageous circumstances in which these inmates have to live and the unsuitability of all the appliances to meet their wants.

**Health
statistics.**

Twelve of the men and 35 of the women are at present confined to bed, 11 men and 55 women are epileptic, and 20 men and 52 women

Employment.

are of unclean habits. At present 20 men and 84 women employ themselves in various ways.

Dietary.

I saw a good dinner of beef, bacon, and vegetables served to the women, and the scale of dietary would appear to be liberal.

Attendants.

One paid attendant is in charge of the men during the day, while on the female side there are two paid nurses in charge. At night, on the male side, the paid attendant in charge of the infirm wards visits the dormitories occupied by the imbeciles. On the female side a paid night nurse has charge of the imbeciles, and has, in addition, to look after three infirm wards. Having regard to the large number of infirm patients of unclean habits, the care of the lunatic wards during the night would require the undivided attention of one responsible person, with assistance.

30th May, 1900.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

**SOUTH
DUBLIN
WORKHOUSE.**

The inmates of the lunatic department of this workhouse at present number 253—of whom 78 are males and 175 females. During the last twelve months the following changes have taken place amongst these inmates:—

Numbers.	Admitted,	.	.	.	92 males, 107 females;
	Discharged,	.	.	.	66 " 51 "
	Died,	.	.	.	35 " 51 "

**Condition
of males.**

The condition of the men was satisfactory. They were clean and neatly dressed, but I would suggest that some lighter material should be provided for their clothing during the summer months.

Dietary.

I saw the male inmates at dinner, which consisted of corned beef, bread, and milk. Fresh vegetables are given three times a week. Perhaps, as the summer advances, it might be possible to provide potatoes or other vegetables more frequently. Some improvement might be made in the service of the meal. At present there are no knives, forks, or tablecloths provided—tin or enamelled bowls and spoons only being used. A supply of knives, forks, plates, and dishes would do much to instil habits of order and decency amongst these inmates.

**Service of
meals.**

There are only 13 men confined to bed. They seem to be well cared for. The women are much more helpless and infirm, 77 of them being confined to bed. Such numbers of helpless cases collected in one ward require great care and supervision. Considering their helpless condition they are fairly well looked after; but in one case I found a very dirty head.

In both the male and female departments the more intelligent patients have hair mattresses and excellent bedclothes, but the bed-ridden patients and those of dirty habits sleep on loose straw in box beds. There can be no reason, if straw is used, why it should not be put in a tick.

In none of the dormitories are chambers provided. In no class is it more important to inculcate habits of decency than in the insane.

All the insane inmates are stated to be bathed once a week, but, as pointed out in last year's report, a general bathroom would be a great boon on the female side, where so many helpless creatures have to be bathed.

The shed which is used as lavatory, water-closet, and urinal for the male dayrooms would require to be re-floored.

The returns of employment show that 11 men are engaged in the garden; 8 work in the wards, and 1 repairs the male clothes. Of the women, 13 wash in the laundry; 19 sew and knit, and 8 do housework.

The washing for both men and women is done by the female lunatics, and, having regard to the amount of labour involved, the results are most creditable to the inmates. The work has to be partly done in a building situated in the women's yard, and partly in another building, attached to the kitchen block, outside the women's department. These two buildings are about one hundred yards apart, which must greatly interfere with the carrying on of the work, and the proper supervision of the inmates. I would suggest for the consideration of the guardians the advisability of converting the room between the present wash-house and the chapel into an ironing-room, and erecting a drying-closet there. This would enable the washing and drying to be done in one building.

The kitchen arrangements appear to be excellent.

The staff on the male side consists of two attendants for day and one for night duty. I was sorry to hear that since my last visit the former charge attendant has died. On the female side, the staff has been increased and now consists of a trained nurse, two day attendants, and one night attendant. In addition there is a laundress and cook.

The returns show that on last Sunday 64 men and 86 women attended their respective places of worship.

The books and registers kept in the lunatic wards of this workhouse supply excellent records of the inmates under care, and are very creditable to the attendants in charge.

23rd July, 1900.

SOUTH
DUBLIN
WORKHOUSE.

Health

Bedding.

Sanitary
arrangements.

Bathing
arrangements.

Employment.

Laundry
arrangements.

Kitchen.

Staff.

Religious
ministration.

Records.

DUNDALK WORKHOUSE.

The lunatic wards of the Dundalk Workhouse at present contain 9 males and 36 females. Of these, 1 man and 11 women suffer from epilepsy; and 2 men and 20 women are said to be of unclean habits.

The women appear to be well treated and cared for. The accommodation provided for them, although much overcrowded, is fairly comfortable. There is a dayroom down-stairs, with small sleeping rooms off it.

On the other side there are single rooms, and a passage in which a number of patients have to sleep, so great is the overcrowding. I was

DUNDALK
WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on
7th June,
1900.

Numbers.
Condition of
females.

Accommo-
dation.

**DUNDALK
WORKHOUSE.**

informed that the Guardians propose erecting a shed outside, which would give some additional accommodation. Upstairs are two dormitories. All the rooms are well kept, and the bedclothes are very clean and tidy. Downstairs a number of decrepit old women are confined to bed.

These are all of unclean habits, but appear to be well attended to. There is a good bath, with a hot and cold water supply.

**Condition of
males.
Accommo-
dation.**

The condition of the men is not nearly so favourable. A number of bed-ridden cases live in a detached shed, in which also are treated cases suffering from skin disease. No attendant sleeps near them. In the main building there are several flagged cells, but only one of these is used. In the dormitory upstairs, the bedclothes would require much more careful supervision. Only one sheet is provided, and the pillow-cases were soiled. An imbecile boy and a cripple, found in the yard, were very untidy—and their clothes were torn. If they cannot be managed by the attendant, steps should be taken to have them removed to the asylum. There is no bath for the use of the male inmates.

**Attendants,
Dietary.**

In both the male and female wards a paid attendant is in charge. The scale of diet for both men and women would appear to be liberal.

During my visit I was accompanied by Dr. Kearney, who appears to take a great interest in the insane inmates.

7th June, 1900.

**ENNISCORTHY
WORKHOUSE.****ENNISCORTHY WORKHOUSE.**

Inspected on
14th Aug.,
1900.

Accommo-
dation for males.

On the 14th instant I visited the inmates of this workhouse, returned as being of unsound mind. The accommodation on the male side consists of a dormitory upstairs with 11 beds, and downstairs 4 cells opening off a tiled day-room; in which, however, 3 beds have been placed.

The day-room leads into an airing ground, consisting of a small yard, in which the wet and dirty mattresses of the patients are aired during the day time—while in one corner of it is a peculiarly ill-smelling drain.

Want of
cleanliness.

A bathroom has been obtained by cutting off a portion of the day-room, but it has no constant hot-water supply; and, doubtless, as a consequence of this, many of the patients appear to be seldom, if ever, bathed. The insane and imbecile paupers, like children, require the most minute attention to their personal cleanliness; and, owing to the degraded habits of many of them, it is impossible to maintain proper cleanliness in the absence of bathrooms and lavatories provided with hot water.

There are 11 box beds in the dormitory with straw pallasses; the bedding was not clean, and in many cases the patients were verminous.

Improper
treatment of
infirm cases.

In the cells I found 2 patients in a very sad and neglected condition. One of them—L. C.—with dropsical limbs and deep bed-sores, was lying on a straw pallass. His sheets were filled with crumbs and particles of dirt, and he was waited upon by pauper attendants, who certainly did not possess the skill needed for nursing such a case. I

was informed that the patient had not been visited by the Medical Officer for very many days, and that when he required to be lifted out of bed his body had to be rested on two wooden boxes—which were kept in the cell for that purpose.

ENNISCORTHY
WORKHOUSE.

The other case was a man—P. R.—suffering from mild melancholia, who certainly should have been sent to the asylum, and not detained in the workhouse, where there are no adequate means of treating him. He never gets up; is never bathed; his skin was caked with dirt in places; his toe-nails had not been cut for many months; and there was such an accumulation of stale crusts and crumbs in his bed that it was evident it had not been made for a long time.

The patients are under the general supervision of the hospital Sisters, who, I am quite sure, are most anxious to do everything in their power to improve their condition and treatment; but in the absence of skilled attendants to act under their directions, and of proper means of nursing—such as proper beds, lavatory, bathrooms, &c.—it is impossible to consider the state of these poor patients as being otherwise than most unsatisfactory.

In the Local Government Act, 1898, by the 76th section, provision has been made for the treatment of workhouse lunatics in separate institutions, and I trust that the Guardians will urge the County Council to take advantage of the provisions of the section by the establishment either of an Auxiliary Asylum for the County Wexford, or by making provision in the existing District Asylum for these chronic and harmless lunatics who are now scattered through the various workhouses of the county.

Necessity for
provision of
better arrange-
ments.

The dietary seemed satisfactory, except that fresh vegetables—so necessary for the maintenance of good health—are not supplied during the winter months.

Dietary.

The female patients who are classified as being of unsound mind are scattered through the building—some in the hospital, and some in the infirm ward. I was glad to find no such painful cases here as the two referred to on the male side. But here also some of the patients were verminous, and there was a want of proper bathing and laundry arrangements.

Condition of
females.

In connection with the condition of the patients, to which I have had occasion to call attention, the Sisters explained that it was largely owing to their temporary absence from the institution that such a state of affairs was allowed to exist; but, on the other hand, the records of the County Asylum show that nearly all the patients received from this workhouse are in a verminous and dirty condition.

Until some arrangement such as is contemplated by the 76th section of the Local Government Act is made, I think that the cells, which were condemned so far back as 1843 by a Committee presided over by the late Lord Monteaigle, should be disused; that at least one skilled and paid male attendant should be appointed to act under the directions of the Sisters; that modern bedsteads and mattresses should be supplied in lieu of the box beds and straw paillassees now in use; that a hot-water supply should be obtained for the bath; and that the Medical Officer should daily visit the wards occupied by the insane patients.

Suggested
improvements.

25th August, 1900.

KILLALA
WORKHOUSE.Inspected on
30th Aug.,
1900.Case for
transfer to
asylum

Cleanliness.

KILLALA WORKHOUSE.

In this workhouse there are only four inmates who are classified as being of unsound mind. Of the two women, one is a congenital imbecile, while the other is noisy and troublesome. The latter complained of rough usage, and showed me a slight bruise on the back of her leg; but the workhouse officials told me that her statement as to how it occurred could not be relied upon. It would seem to me that a woman such as she is, cannot be properly treated in a workhouse, and she should be sent, not as a dangerous lunatic, but on a "house" form, to the District Asylum.

The two male patients are both suffering from imbecility—the one congenital, the other acquired. They do a little work, and the only remark called for with regard to them is that their persons and surroundings should be kept somewhat cleaner and tidier. The straw palliasses on which they sleep should be replaced by wire-woven bed frames with hair mattresses over them, and provision should be made for giving such patients a warm bath weekly.

7th September, 1900.

LIMERICK
WORKHOUSE.Inspected on
4th June,
1900.Numbers.
Attendants.Accommo-
dation.

Dietary.

Cleanliness.

LIMERICK WORKHOUSE.

The numbers returned as resident in the lunatic wards on the date of inspection were 48 males and 53 females. Separate accommodation is also provided for 18 epileptic women, who are not insane.

Both the male and female wards are in charge of paid attendants, who are assisted by pauper nurses.

The male attendant—reported to be a good official—is absent on leave, serving in South Africa, and the substitute the Guardians have appointed has had no training in the duties he is required to perform; and as a consequence the personal cleanliness of the male patients is not at all so satisfactory as on the female side.

The accommodation provided is the same as that described in former reports, and the lamentable deficiency in proper lavatory and sanitary arrangements continues.

It is desirable that more vegetables should be used in the dietary especially on the female side.

As regards the cleanliness of the wards, and the personal cleanliness of the patients—particularly the women—I am glad to be able to state that a great improvement has taken place. It would seem that this is largely due to the active interest taken by the master in these wards, as well as to the very thorough inspections made from time to time by the Local Government Board Inspector. Nevertheless, the condition of the patients cannot be considered satisfactory, owing to the want of proper accommodation; more trained supervision both by day and night; and better means of employment. I trust, therefore, the Guardians will support the proposal which has been made to establish an asylum for chronic and harmless lunatics under the provisions of the 76th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

7th June, 1900.

LOUGHLINSTOWN WORKHOUSE.

LOUGHLINSTOWN
WORKHOUSE.

There are at present in the lunatic wards of this workhouse 19 male and 33 female inmates. Of these, 8 men and 2 women are epileptic. Both men and women are clean and well looked after. Their bedding is remarkably good, comparing favourably with the provision generally made in Irish workhouses for inmates of this class. A lighter material for the women's dresses during the summer would be a great boon, and would add to their comfort, improve their appearance, and cost less.

Inspected on
18th Aug.,
1900.

Numbers.

Condition.

Beds.

Clothing.

The men occupy two yards, the epileptics in one, the non-epileptics in the other; and, as there is only one attendant, the patients in one of the yards must be left without supervision.

Supervision of
epileptics.

Accommo-
dation.

Insane epileptics should be at all times under the charge of an attendant. The day-room on the male side appears to be in the wrong position, as there is no way of getting from it except through the dormitory. By converting the room in which the epileptics at present sleep into a day-room, the inmates would be able to get in and out of the yard when they wish.

No day-room is provided for the female lunatics, and when unable to be in the open air, they are obliged to occupy their dormitories by day as well as by night.

On both sides there is an excellent bath, with a supply of hot and cold water.

There are no chamber utensils, huckets and night commodes being provided instead. A supply of chambers would certainly tend to civilise and improve the habits of the insane inmates, and would not be very costly.

Both males and females are in charge of paid attendants, and at night they are looked after by two pauper attendants, under the supervision of the hospital staff on each side.

Staff.

On the male side none of the lunatics are employed. About two dozen of the women do some light work. The men would certainly be better and happier if some occupation were found for them, and there appears no reason why some of them should not work on the farm attached to the institution.

Employment.

On my visit I was accompanied by the Assistant Master, who gave me all the information I required.

18th August, 1900.

NAAS WORKHOUSE.

NAAS
WORKHOUSE.

The inmates classified as of unsound mind in this workhouse number 30—12 men and 18 women. Of these 2 men and 4 women are epileptic, and 6 men, and 7 women of unclean habits. A few of the more intelligent on each side are employed. Both men and women were fairly clean in their persons, and their bedding was also clean.

Inspected on
13th Aug.,
1900.

Numbers.

Cleanliness

Attendants.

On the male side there is a paid attendant, but none on the female side, the women being in charge of a pauper inmate.

NAAS
WORKHOUSE.Accommo-
dation.

The accommodation provided for the women is very good, consisting of a block containing two storeys divided into single rooms of ample dimensions, well lighted and ventilated. The rooms on the ground floor have concrete floors, but those upstairs are boarded. There is also a dormitory and day-room.

On the male side the accommodation set apart for the insane inmates is utterly insufficient. It consists of a dormitory containing six beds, two single rooms, and a flagged passage. In this passage, beds have to be placed at night, and here I found a patient who appeared to be very seriously ill—a miserable place for anyone in such a condition.

Bathing
arrangements.

On each side there is a bath, but no hot water supply.

It is to be hoped that under the provisions of the Local Government Act, steps will be taken to provide suitable accommodation for the insane scattered through the workhouses of the county, and thus enable the male inmates to be removed to some more suitable quarters.

On my visit I was accompanied by the Master, who gave me every information.

13th August, 1900.

SLIGO
WORKHOUSE.Inspected on
7th April,
1900.Accommo-
dation.

SLIGO WORKHOUSE.

When this workhouse was last visited the female lunatics occupied temporary quarters; they have now been removed to the female infirm ward, where they occupy the accommodation on the ground floor. This consists of one apartment, where the inmates have to eat their meals, sleep, and pass their days. Off this room is a scullery, which is said to be for the joint use of the lunatic and infirm women; in this scullery is a bath with a cold water supply, but no hot water. The closet is at the end of the yard.

The male lunatics occupy two rooms on the ground floor; these rooms are both used as dormitories. There is no day room.

Beds.

The bedsteads on the male side are of the old wooden box type, and the material for sleeping on is loose straw. The bedclothes provided are of a very poor description; the sheets were dirty and should be more frequently changed. No chamber utensils are provided.

On the female side the women had only been moved into their new quarters, and, therefore, the bedding was in confusion; but the bedsteads were of the old wooden "harrow" pattern, with straw ticks.

Numbers.

These lunatic wards contain 10 men and 11 women, of whom 1 woman is epileptic. Three men and 3 women are confined to bed, and 1 on each side is of unclean habits.

Attendants.

Each ward is in charge of an attendant, who receives a salary—i.e., the woman gets £6 and the man £5 a year. They are salaried officers therefore, only in name, and are, in reality, pauper inmates.

It is to be hoped that at no distant date steps will be taken, under the provisions of the Local Government Act, to remove these helpless lunatics to some establishment where suitable provision will be made for their care and treatment.

7th April, 1900.

WATERFORD WORKHOUSE.

WATERFORD
WORKHOUSE.

The wards in this workhouse set apart for the use of the insane inmates contain at present 28 men and 55 women; of these 8 men and 4 women are confined to bed, 4 men and 6 women suffer from epilepsy, and 13 men and 3 women are of unclean habits.

Inspected on
17th May,
1900.

Both men and women were clean and neat in their persons. The patients in bed appeared to be properly attended to, as regards cleanliness. The bedclothes are sufficiently warm, but the beds still consist of straw.

Numbers.
Condition.

No steps have as yet been taken to provide a hot water supply to the male bathroom. The Guardians must see how important it is in dealing with these imbecile inmates, many of whom are helpless and degraded, to provide proper appliances for washing. Without hot water it is difficult to understand how these old and helpless men can be kept clean.

Bathing
arrangements.

Amongst the men only 2 were employed at the time of my visit. Perhaps it might be possible to find some form of regular work—such as picking hair or breaking stones—as employment of some sort would tend to cheer the lives of these inmates and to improve their mental condition.

Employment.

Amongst the women, 7 wash in the laundry, 5 sew, and 7 scrub.

With one exception—that of a woman suffering from acute insanity, who would require speedy transfer to the asylum—all the inmates were quiet and harmless.

Mental
condition.

In both the male and female wards the inmates are in charge of paid attendants, and a paid night nurse is responsible for the care of the women during the night. On the male side there is no paid night attendant; the wards are at night in charge of two pauper inmates, but visits are paid at intervals by the night-nurses in charge of the infirm wards. This cannot be considered a satisfactory arrangement.

Attendant

Daily reports of the changes which take place amongst the insane inmates should be kept by the attendant in charge. Such records would be found of great utility.

Records

17th May 1900

APPENDIX F.

CIRCULARS AND ORDERS.

Circular re
Warrants for
removal of
Pauper
Lunatics from
Scotland to
Ireland.

- (1.) CIRCULAR relative to WARRANTS for REMOVAL of PAUPER
LUNATICS from SCOTLAND to IRELAND.

Circular No. 19.—Misc.
Govt. No. 3647.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
22nd March, 1900.

SIR,—Adverting to the Circular of the 10th February, 1898, No. 230/98, "Misc., I am directed by the Inspectors of Lunatics to state that they have been in correspondence with the Scotch authorities, with regard to the Warrants for the detention of Lunatics removed from Scotland to Ireland, under the provisions of the 6th section of the Act 61 and 62 Vic., cap. 21.

The Inspectors have now been informed that the Local Government Board for Scotland have recommended the Inspectors of Poor in Scotland, when conducting the removal of a lunatic poor person, to furnish the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum with the original Warrant—retaining for their own behoof a copy, on which the Medical Superintendent shall be bound to notify the receipt and retention of the original, and that it will be forthcoming if required.

As the Board state that there is no legal obligation upon the Inspectors of Poor to hand over the original Warrants, it is hoped that this arrangement will work satisfactorily, and remove the difficulty which has arisen with regard to the authority for detention in such cases.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. SMITH.

To the Resident Medical Superintendent,
District Lunatic Asylum,

- (2) ORDER prescribing certain of the BOOKS and RECORDS to be kept in DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS, and the method of calculating the Capitation Grant in Aid of the Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.

The Asylum
Books and
Records Order,
1900.

No. 57. Misc. 1900.

GENERAL ORDER

Made under the provisions of the Asylum Accounts Order, 1899, prescribing and regulating:—

(1). Certain of the Books and Records to be kept in the District Lunatic Asylums of Ireland.

(2). The method of calculating the Capitation Grant in aid of the maintenance of Pauper Lunatics which is payable under the 58th section (sub-section (2) (c)) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

To the Councils of the several Counties and County Boroughs constituted under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898;

To the Committees and Joint Committees appointed by the said Councils for the Maintenance and Management of the several Lunatic Asylums in Ireland;

To the Officers of the said Asylums; and to all others whom it may concern.

In pursuance of the powers vested in Us by the Asylum Accounts Order, 1899, and by any orders made by the Local Government Board enabling Us in that behalf, We, the Inspectors of Lunatics in Ireland, do hereby, from the 1st day of April, 1900, rescind all Orders, and all such parts of any Orders now in force as relate to the several matters hereinafter dealt with which may be inconsistent herewith.

And We hereby order and direct as follows:—

Article 1.—This Order shall be known and cited as "The Asylum Books and Records Order, 1900."

Article 2.—In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression "Asylum" means and includes a "District Asylum" within the meaning of the Lunatic Asylum Acts, and also an Auxiliary Lunatic Asylum within the meaning of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

The expression "District" means and includes the District served by an Asylum, whether comprising one or more Counties.

The expression "Committee" means and includes any Committee or Joint Committee appointed to manage an Asylum.

The Asylum
Books and
Records Order,
1900

The expression "Superintendent" means and includes the Resident Medical Superintendent, or in his absence the Assistant Medical Officer, or other person duly appointed to act for or in place of the Resident Medical Superintendent.

The expressions "Clerk," "Storekeeper," refer to the same officer in those cases in which the two offices are held by the same person.

The expression "Capitation Grant" means and includes the sums payable to the County Council under Section 53 (2) (c) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

The expression "County" means and includes a County Borough.

The expression "Council" means and includes a County Council and a County Borough Council.

Article 3.—The several regulations in this Order contained shall, from and after the 1st day of April, 1900, be observed in regard to the several matters hereinafter dealt with, except in so far as the Inspectors of Lunatics may from time to time assent in any particular case to a departure from any such regulation.

BOOKS AND RECORDS.

Article 4.—The several Books and other records herein prescribed shall be kept by the respective Officers of the Committees according to the forms and directions given in this Order and in the Schedule hereunto annexed; and in addition, the Storekeeper of each Asylum shall keep such Journals or Waste Books as will indicate in a clear manner the receipt of all goods of every description into the Asylum.

Article 5.—The following Books shall be kept in the Form respectively in the Schedule, viz.:—

(1.) The Books indicated in the Forms Nos. 1 to 4 inclusive shall be kept by the Medical Officer or Officers of the Asylum:

(2.) A Book indicated in the Form No. 5 shall be kept by each Chaplain attached to the Asylum:

(3.) The Books indicated in the Forms Nos. 6 to 15 inclusive shall be kept by the Clerk or Clerks of the Asylum:

(4.) The Inventory and Report indicated in the Form No. 16 shall be made out by the person or persons who take stock:

(5.) The Books indicated in the Forms Nos. 17 to 29 inclusive shall be kept by the Storekeeper or Storekeepers of the Asylum:

(6.) The Books indicated in the Forms Nos. 30 and 31 shall be kept by the Charge Attendant of each Division:

(7.) The Books indicated in the Form No. 32 shall be kept by the Officers or tradesmen, or other person specified:

(8.) The Book indicated in the Form No. 33 shall be kept by the Shoemaker or Shoemakers of the Asylum:

(9.) The Book indicated in Form No. 34 shall be kept by the Land Steward or Agriculturist of the Asylum: and

(10.) The return indicated in Form No. 35 shall be made out by the Clerk or Clerks of the Asylum.

CAPITATION GRANT RETURNS.

The Asylum
Books and
Records Order,
1900.

Article 6.—After the 1st April, 1900, the Returns on which the Claims for Capitation Grant are based shall be made out for the preceding financial year ending the 31st March in accordance with the following Rules:—

(1.) The Capitation Grant in respect of inmates of District Lunatic Asylums shall in no case exceed the rate of 4s. per head per week.

(2.) In making the calculations necessary under the following rules, fractions of a penny less than one-half shall in every case be discarded, but fractions amounting to one half or over shall be counted as a penny.

Parts of a week shall be similarly dealt with, *i.e.*, three days or less shall not be claimed for, but four days or over shall be claimed for as a whole week.

(3.) The amount to be claimed from the Grant by Asylums shall be computed as follows:—

(A.) As regards pauper or non-paying patients:

(a.) Ascertain the total collective number of days during which such pauper patients have been maintained throughout each half year.

(b.) Divide the total of both half years by 7, and so obtain the collective number of weeks.

(c.) The proper rate per head, as provided for in Rules Nos. 6 and 7, may be claimed in respect of the *collective* number of weeks.

(B.) As regards partly paying patients:

(a.) Ascertain the total number of days during which each such partly paying patient has been maintained throughout the period of residence during each half year.

(b.) Divide the total of both half years by 7, and so obtain the number of weeks.

(c.) The proper rate per head, as provided for in Rules Nos. 1 and 8, may be claimed in respect of the number of weeks so ascertained in each case.

(4.) The net cost per annum shall be ascertained by deducting from the total annual expenditure all receipts from farm and garden produce, and other miscellaneous sources, but not those derived from Imperial and Local Funds, and from contributions on behalf of paying patients.

(5.) The average net cost per head per week shall be determined by dividing the net cost per annum thus ascertained by the daily average number of patients, fractions being treated on the principle prescribed for money calculations, and dividing the result by 52.

The Asylum
Books and
Records Order,
1900.

(6.) In asylums where the average net cost is not less than 8s. per head per week, the full Capitation Grant of 4s. per week may be claimed in respect of the total *collective* number of weeks.

(7.) In asylums where the average net cost falls short of 8s. per head per week, a Grant equivalent to half the net cost per head per week may be claimed in respect of the total *collective* number of weeks.

(8.) The amount to be claimed from the Grant in the case of any paying patient whose contribution falls short of the average net cost of maintenance shall be one-half of the difference between the average net cost of maintenance during the period of residence, and the amount agreed to be contributed on behalf of such patient for the same period, provided that such difference shall not be less than 4s. per week, and where the difference is less than 4s., no Government Grant is payable.

(9.) The contribution on behalf of every paying patient shall be deemed to be the amount which such patient's friends have undertaken to pay for his or her maintenance, and such amount shall be shown in the proper column of the Return, whether paid or remaining in arrear.

(10.) The final sheet of the Return for each asylum shall bear a certificate, in the following terms, for signature by the Government Auditor:—

"Having carefully examined the foregoing return, I certify that it has been prepared in strict accordance with the instructions contained in the Asylum Books and Records Order, 1900, and that the _____ District Lunatic Asylum is entitled to an amount of £ _____ in respect of Capitation Grant for Lunatics maintained in the Asylum during the year ended 31st March, 19____.

"Dated this _____ day of _____ 19____.

Government Auditor."

(11.) The Circular dated 15th February, 1898, and all other instructions on this subject, are hereby cancelled.

(12.) The Claims shall be made out in the Form in Schedule No. 35.

(13.) Columns 1 and 2 shall be filled in and submitted to the Auditor when auditing the Accounts for the half-year ending 30th September, and the remaining columns shall be filled in and any necessary additions made to Columns 1 and 2 so as to complete the Return for submission to the Auditor when auditing the Accounts for the half-year ending 31st March.

(14.) In the case of non-paying patients one entry only shall be made in Columns 5, 6, 7, and 10 at the end of the list of such patients, but these columns, and also 8 and 9, shall be filled up separately for each paying or partly-paying patient.

Article 7.—No erasures shall under any circumstances be made in any of the Books or Records prescribed by this Order; and in case it should be found necessary to make an alteration in any entry, it must be done by drawing the pen through the figure to be altered and by writing above or beside it the figure that is to take its place. The folios or pages, as the case may be, of all such Books or Records should be numbered consecutively by the printer, and no leaf or leaves of any bound book so numbered shall be removed from the book.

The Asylum
Books and
Records Order,
1900.

SCHEDULE.

LIST OF FORMS IN THE SCHEDULE.

Form	Page
1. Case Book, ...	6
2. Medical Journal, ...	7
3. Register of Mechanical Restraint, ...	7
4. Post-mortem Register, ...	7
5. Chaplain's Book, ...	8
6. Minute Book, ...	9
7. General Register of Patients, ...	12
8. Register of Admissions, ...	12
9. Register of Discharges and Deaths, ...	13
10. Morning Statement Book, ...	13
11. Daily Averages Book, ...	14
12. Paying Patients' Ledger, ...	15
13. Farm and Garden Account Book, ...	16
14. Want Book, ...	18
15. Patients' Private Property Register, ...	18
16. Stocktaker's Inventory and Report, ...	19
17. Medical Diet Check Book, ...	20
18. Daily Diet Distribution Book, ...	21
19. Provision Check Book, ...	22
20. Clothing Materials Receipt and Issue Book, ...	24
21. Fuel and Light Issue Book, ...	26
22. Washing Materials Issue Book, ...	26
23. Clothing Receipt and Issue Book, ...	27
24. Furniture Receipt and Issue Book, ...	28
25. Shoe Leather and Findings Receipt and Issue Book, ...	29
26. General Inventory Book, ...	30
27. Cancelled Clothing, Bedding, and Furniture Book, ...	31
28. Patients' Private Property List, ...	32
29. Officials' Clothing Book, ...	33
30. Departmental Stock Book, ...	34
31. Divisional Inventory Sheet, ...	35
32. Clothing Materials Conversion Book, ...	36
33. Shoemaker's Book, ...	37
34. Land Steward's Farm and Garden Book, ...	38
35. Capitation Grant Return, ...	39

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

FORM 1.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

CASE BOOK (MALES OR FEMALES).

(a.)	Reg. No. Admitted on	Name, 19 from	Age, years. Religion. Address of relatives.	Occupation. Married, Single, } or Widowed. }
(b.)	Bodily condition on admission :— Habit of body and temperament. Expression of countenance. Appearance of eyes. Form of head. Weight.		Tongue. Appetite. Bowels. Skin. Temperature. State of heart. " pulse. " lungs. " abdominal viscera.	Bruises or injuries :— General remarks :—
(c.)	Mental condition on admission :— Manner and period of attack Symptoms :— (1.) Changes in temper and disposition. (2.) Hallucinations, illusions, or delusions.		(3.) Morbid or dangerous habits or propensities :— (4.) Memory :— (a.) Recent. (b.) Remote.	(5.) Epilepsy or paralysis, or symptoms of general paralysis :— (6.) Supposed cause of insanity.
(d.)	Previous History of the Patient :— (1.) Causes of attack :— Predisposing. Exciting. (2.) Habits :— Active or sedentary. Temperate or otherwise. (3.) Previous attacks :— Number. Dates of previous admissions— (1.) (2.) (3.) (4.) Whether confined in any other Asylum.		(4.) Relatives who have been subject to insanity :— (5.) Premontory symptoms of present attack.	(6.) Previous medical treatment (if any), and whether subjected to personal restraint :— (7.) Facts indicating insanity stated on Admission Form :—
(e.)	Progress of case, and Medicines administered, &c. :—			
(f.)	Record of all Injuries and Accidents :—			

FORM 2.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

MEDICAL JOURNAL.

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

Date.	Number of Patients.		Patients who are, or since the last Entry have been, in Seclusion, when, and for what Period and Reasons.		Patients under Medical Treatment, and for what, if any, Bodily Disorder.		Deaths, Injuries, and Violence to Patients since the last Entry.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	

FORM 3.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

REGISTER OF MECHANICAL RESTRAINT.

Date.	Names of Patients.		Means of Restraint employed.	Duration in Hours.	Certificate of Medical officer, stating grounds upon which the Restraint was employed.
	Males.	Females.			
					I certify that Restraint was employed in this case on the following grounds:— (Signed), Medical Officer.

FORM 4.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

POST-MORTEM REGISTER.

Name and number in Register of Admissions,
Sex, age, and previous occupation,
Date of admission,
Date of death,

Form of Mental disorder. { On admission,
 { At death,

Certified cause of death,

Case-Book. Vol. page

Date and hour of post-mortem examination,

Condition of body and external appearance, and whether or not bed-sores present,

Head,

Thorax (describe condition of ribs),

Abdomen,

Weights of organs,

Microscopic appearances and any special notes,

(Signed)

These headings may be added to, and the spaces increased or diminished, according to the judgment of Superintendents.

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

FORM 6.

MINUTE BOOK.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

MINUTES of Proceedings of the Committee of Management at the
Meeting held on the
day of , 19 .

PRESENT: In the Chair,

Other Members of Committee:

The Minutes of last Meeting were read and signed by Chairman.

RECEIPTS reported by TREASURER at last MONTHLY FINANCE
MEETING.

Head of Service.	Amount.		
	£	s	d
Total ...			

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct,

Signature of Resident Medical Superintendent, _____

Examined and confirmed by me,

Signature of Chairman of Committee, _____

FORM 6—continued.

PAYMENTS ordered by COMMITTEE at last MONTHLY FINANCE MEETING.

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

Head of Service.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Total.			

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct,

Signature of Resident Medical Superintendent, _____

Examined and confirmed by me,

Signature of Chairman of Committee, _____

SUMMARY and RECONCILEMENT of TREASURER'S ACCOUNT for the MONTH ending the last day of 19 , including PAYMENTS made at the FINANCE MEETING held on this date.

	Maintenance Account.			Loans Account.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SUMMARY.						
Balance (if any) due by Treasurer, as per last Monthly Statement, ...						
Total Sums received during the Month, ...						
Total, ...						
Balance (if any) due to Treasurer, as per last Monthly Statement, ...						
Payments ordered at this Meeting, ...						
Total, ...						
Net Balance due—Treasurer (being difference of above Totals), ...						
RECONCILEMENT.						
Balance per Bank Book due—Treasurer, ...						
Outstanding Orders (including those issued at this Meeting), ...						
Net Balance, as above due—Treasurer, ...						

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

FORM 6—continued.

THE following RETURN of the STATE of the ASYLUM for the MONTH
was submitted to the COMMITTEE.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum on the	day of		19	,
	[being last day of Meeting]		—	
Admitted from	to	'19	,	—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged to	19			,
Died to	Do,			
Escaped to	Do,			

Remaining in the Asylum on the day of 19 ,

Extent of Accommodation, M. F.
Vacancies,

Number under treatment in Hospital.				Return showing the Number of Patients in the Asylum from each Division of the District.			
	M.	F.	Total.	SUB-DIVISIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
For Medical Diseases, .				County (or County Borough) of			
For Surgical Diseases, .				"			
				"			
				"			
				"			
				"			
Total, .				"			

FORM 6—continued.

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

Names of Patients Admitted since last Meeting, other than Dangerous Lunatics.	County to which belonging.	Authority for Admission.

Names of Lunatics Committed as Dangerous.	County to which belonging.	Names of Magistrates or other Authorities.	Medical Officer's Opinion as to their suitability under the Provisions of Act.

Names of Patients Discharged, Escaped, Died, &c., since last Meeting. (Distinguishing Dangerous Lunatics.)	County to which belonging.	Cause of Death or Condition of mind on Removal or Escape.
DISCHARGED.		
ESCAPED. (Distinguishing Dangerous Lunatics.)		
DIED. (Distinguishing Dangerous Lunatics.)		

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1700.

FORM 6—continued.

The following Report of the Resident Medical Superintendent on the execution of the Orders made at the last Meeting was read, viz. :—

The Report of the Resident Medical Superintendent on the health of the Inmates and general condition of the Establishment was read, as follows, and the subjoined Orders made thereon :—

Orders made thereon (if any).

The subjoined Report of the State of the Asylum as to Cleanliness, Order, &c., was submitted by the following Members of Committee, who inspected it :—

Tenders for the supply of
Advertisement, were opened, and the following Tenders accepted :—

Contractor.	Article.	Price.

The following Communications from the Government, the Inspector, and others were read, and the Committee's directions taken respecting them, as follows :—(*Official communications of every description should be noticed.*)

Date of Communication.	From whom received.	Subject.	Action of Committee thereon.

FORM 6—continued.

Applications for the admission of Patients were considered, and decided as follows, viz. :—

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order,

Names of Applicants.	County.	Admitted or Rejected, with Cause of Rejection.

It having been certified that the following Patients were in a fit condition to be discharged, they were ordered to be discharged accordingly, viz. :—

Names.	Recovered, Improved, or Unimproved.

[The foregoing Returns are intended to be submitted only at the ordinary Monthly Meeting, except such as relate to the business transacted at any Special Meeting.]

The following Special Business was considered, and the subjoined Orders and Resolutions adopted :—

The Committee adjourned to the day of 19

Chairman.

I hereby certify this to be a full and accurate statement of the proceedings of the Committee held on of 19

Resident Medical Superintendent.

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1908.

FORM 7.
DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.
GENERAL REGISTER OF PATIENTS.

County (or County Borough) of _____

Number in Register of Admissions.	Christian and Surname at Length.	Sex.		Date of Admission.	Date of Removal, Discharge, or Death.	Observations.
		Male.	Female.			

Book to be indexed alphabetically at end.

FORM 8.
DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.
REGISTER OF ADMISSIONS.

Date of last previous Admission, if any	No. in order of Admission	Date of Admission	Christian and Surname at Length	Sex		Age	Condition as to Marriage			Condition of Life and previous Occupation	Previous Place of Abode	Country, Union, or Borough to which chargeable	By whose Authority sent	Dates of Medical Certificates, and by whom signed	Form of Mental Disorder	Supposed Cause of Insanity	Physical Condition, and Name of Disease, if any	Epileptic	Congenital Taint	Duration of existing Attack			Number of previous Attacks	Age on first Attack	Date of Removal, Discharge, or Death	Removed or Discharged			Date	Observations
				M	F		Married	Single	Widowed											Years	Months	Weeks								

FORM 9.—DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.
REGISTER OF DISCHARGES AND DEATHS

[illegible]

FORM 10.--MORNING STATEMENT BOOK OF THE _____ DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM,

day, _____ day of _____ 19____

Return of Patients.	No. of Patients.		Names of Patients admitted.	Mental Condition.	Officers Attending.	Hours of Visit.		Duration.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.			H.	M.	H.	M.
In the Asylum yesterday,	.	.	.						
Admitted this day,	.	.	.						
Total,	.	.	.						
Discharged Recovered,	.	.	.						
Do. Relieved,	.	.	.						
Do. Unrelieved, taken by Friends,	.	.	.						
Do. Harmless and Incurable,	.	.	.						
Escaped,	.	.	.						
Died,	.	.	.						
Total Discharged, Escaped, and Died,	.	.	.						
Remaining,	.	.	.						
DISTRIBUTION.									
ACCORDING TO CHARACTERS.									
County (or County Borough) of-----	.	.	.						
Do do-----	.	.	.						
Do do-----	.	.	.						
Do do-----	.	.	.						

Signed,

Resident Medical Superintendent.

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1930

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

FORM 11.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

DAILY AVERAGES BOOK.

Return of the Number of Patients resident chargeable to each of the
Sub-divisions of the District.

DATE.	SUB-DIVISIONS OF ASYLUM DISTRICT.											
	(1.)			(2)			(3)			(4.)		
	CO.			CO.			CO.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Brought forward, ...												
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												
17												
18												
19												
20												
21												
22												
23												
24												
25												
26												
27												
28												
29												
30												
31												
Carried forward, ...												

FORM 12.

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

FORM 13.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

RECEIPTS.

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT.

DATE.	Produce Con- sumed and Sold, and Market Value of same.	Potatoes.	Other Root Crops.	Other Veg- etables.	Grain.	Hay and Straw.	Pigs.	Other Live Stock.	Milk.	Bacon.	Butcher's Meat.	Hides, Skins, and Wool.	Miscel- laneous.	Con- sumed.	Sold.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

DATE.	ARTICLE.	Rent.*	A Paid Labour.	Manure.	B Imple- ments and Harness.	Seeds and Plants.	C Pigs.	D Other Live Stock.	Fodder and Feeding Stuffs.	Mis- cellaneous.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.

* In this column is to be entered the estimated rent of the whole of the Farm and Garden. In cases where whole or any part is held on lease, the actual rent (as he shows, but where the land, or part thereof, has been purchased outright the estimated rental can be fixed either on the basis of the usual rent for such land in the locality, or as an annual sum calculated on the purchase-money at the ordinary rate of interest at which the Committee can borrow. The Asylum grounds and ornamental gardens are not to be regarded as Farm land. The latter should, however, include vegetable gardens, bog, &c. The Asylum grounds shall be held to include all land not acquired and used exclusively for agricultural purposes.

A—In this column is to be entered the salary and value of allowances of the land steward, or any other official employed in the farm and garden, such as a gardener, ploughman, farmyardman, &c. The salary, &c., of any attendant in charge of the patients while working on the farm or garden, or of any other official whose services would be required in the institution, apart from the farm or garden, should not be included under this head. The amount paid for shoeing horses, killing pigs, &c., should also be shown under "Paid Labour."

B—In this column is to be entered the amount paid for hire of threshing machines, &c., as well as the cost of machines purchased.

C and D—The amounts paid for services of bull, boar, &c., should be shown under the Live Stock to which they refer.

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1860.

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

FORM 14.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WANT BOOK.

Requisition for Month of _____ made for Committee Meeting, to be held the _____ day
of _____, 19____.

ARTICLES WANTED. (This column should include only those items not contracted for which exceed £ in value. The amount to be fixed by the Asylum Committee).	Quantity Required.	Decision of Committee.	ARTICLES WANTED.	Quantity Required.	Decision of Committee.

FORM 15.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

PATIENTS' PRIVATE PROPERTY REGISTER.

Date of Admission.	Name of Patient.	Reg. No.	Articles, with Description.	Date when Articles Returned.	Name and Address of Person to whom Articles returned.	Relationship to Patient (if not to person).	Signatures acknowledging Receipt of Articles.

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

FORM 16.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

STOCKTAKER'S INVENTORY AND REPORT OF GENERAL STOCK found in Stores and throughout the Institution at the close of the half-year ending

19

ARTICLES.	Stock at close of last half-year.	Received during the half-year.	Total.	Consumed or Cancelled or Consumed or otherwise disposed of, during half-year.	Balance at close of this half-year.	Stocktaker's Report.			Remarks.
						Excess (if any) found.	Deficiencies (if any) found.	Stock found on hand at close of half-year.	
(1) STORES—									
(a) Provisions and Necessaries, viz.:									
(b) Clothing, Bedding, &c., viz.:									
(c) Furniture and Sundries, viz.:									
(2) ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS—									
(a)									
(b)									
(c)									
(d)									
(3) MALE DIVISION—									
No. (1)									
No. (2)									
No. (3)									
do.									
(4) FEMALE DIVISION—									
No. (1)									
No. (2)									
No. (3)									
do.									
(5) WORKROOMS—									
(a) Matron,									
(b) Workmistresses,									
(c) Tailor,									
(d) Upholsterer,									
(e) Shoemaker, &c., &c.									

(Signed),

Stocktaker,

FORM 17.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

MEDICAL DIET CHECK BOOK for the Week ending Saturday, the _____ day of _____, 19____.

Male	} Patients.
Female	

Abstract of Divisional Dietary Sheets.

Divisions.	No. of Patients.	Set out in these Columns the several Articles of Food and Sundry Items in use										Remarks.
No. 1.	..											
" 2.	..											
" 3.	..											
" 4.	..											
" 5.	..											
" 6.	..											
" 7.	..											
" 8.	..											
Total Quantities for Week (to be carried to Provision Check Book).												

(Signed),

Medical Officer.

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1890.

FORM 18.

DAILY DIET

Particulars of Patients and Staff.						
		Class of Dietary.	Meals.	Numbers at each Meal.		
				M.	F.	Total.
<p>NOTE.—For copy Dietary Scale for each of the numbers (1) to (10) see page of this Book.</p> <p>Particulars to be altered to suit classes of Dietary in use and officers entitled.</p>	Patients' Rations.	(1) Ordinary.	Breakfast. Dinner. Supper.			
		(2) Working.	Tea.			
		(3) Hospital.	Breakfast. Dinner. Supper.			
		(4) Extras.	Breakfast. Dinner. Supper.			
	Officers' Rations.	(5) Attendants and Trades- men.	Breakfast. Dinner. Supper.			
		(6) Resident Medical Superintendent,				
		(7) Assistant Medical Officers,				
		(8) Clerk,				
		(9) Matron or Head Nurse,				
		(10) Storekeeper,				
Total issued for Sunday,				12		
Same particulars.						
Total issued for Monday,				12		
Same particulars.						
Total issued for Tuesday,				12		
Same particulars.						
Total issued for Wednesday,				12		
Same particulars.						
Total issued for Thursday,				12		
Same particulars.						
Total issued for Friday,				12		
Same particulars.						
Total issued for Saturday,				12		
Total issued for Week (to be carried to Provision Book),				72		

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

FORM 19.

DISTRICT

PROVISION

PROVISIONS AND NECESSARIES RECEIVED.

PROVISIONS AND NECESSARIES RECEIVED.																						
DATE.	PROVISIONS, &c.										NECESSARIES.											
	Set out in these columns all articles of Provisions and Necessaries, Medical Diet, Fuel and Light, and Washing Materials, &c., received into the Asylum.																					
1																						
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						
7																						
8																						
9																						
10																						
11																						
12																						
13																						
14																						
15																						
16																						
17																						
18																						
19																						
20																						
21																						
22																						
23																						
24																						
25																						
26																						
27																						
28																						
29																						
30																						
31																						
Total, ...																						
On hands from last Month, ...																						
Total, ...																						

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

CHECK BOOK.

PROVISIONS and NECESSARIES ISSUED.

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

DATE.	PROVISIONS, &c.										NECESSARIES.									
	Set out in these columns all articles of Provisions and Necessaries, Medical Diet, Fuel and Light, and Washing Materials, &c., used in the Asylum.																			
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				
7																				
8																				
9																				
10																				
11																				
12																				
13																				
14																				
15																				
16																				
17																				
18																				
19																				
20																				
21																				
22																				
23																				
24																				
25																				
26																				
27																				
28																				
29																				
30																				
31																				
Total, ...																				
Remaining on hand at end of Month, ...																				
Total, ...																				

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

FORM 20.

DISTRICT

CLOTHING MATERIALS—RECEIVED INTO STORES.

Date. In.... Week ending Saturday.	Number of Invoice.	Set out in these columns alphabetically all Articles of Clothing Materials used in the Asylum.									
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
16											
17											
18											
19											
20											
21											
22											
23											
24											
25											
26											
27											
Balance forward from last Half-year, . . .											
TOTAL, . . .											

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

CLOTHING MATERIALS—ISSUED FROM STORES.

The
Asylums
Books and
Records
Order, 1900

Date. 18— Week ending Saturday.	Set out in these columns alphabetically all Articles of Clothing Materials used in the Asylum.											
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27												
Balance in hand at close of this Half-year, .												
TOTAL, .												

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1903.

FORM 21.

DISTRICT

ACCOUNT OF FUEL AND LIGHT ISSUED FOR WEEK

Name of each Department or Ward to which issued.	Monday.							day.							day			
	Fuel.							Fuel.							Fuel.			
	Coal.			Light.				Coal.			Light.				Coal.		Coke.	
	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Bushele.	Candles, lbs.	Oil, gals.	&c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Bushele.	Candles, lbs.	Oil, gals.	&c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Bushele.
*Totals, ...																		

* To be carried to Previous

FORM 22.

DISTRICT

ACCOUNT OF WASHING MATERIALS ISSUED FOR WEEK

Name of each Department or Ward to which issued.	Ammonia, pints.	Blue, lbs.	Petroleum.		Soap.			Soda, lbs.	Starch lbs.
			gals.	pints.	Brown, lbs.	White, lbs.	Special		

* To be carried to Previous

FORM 21. The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

ENDING SATURDAY, day of

19 .

Light.			day,						Total issued to each Department or Ward.					
			Fuel.			Light.			Fuel.			Light.		
			Coal.		Coke.				Coal.		Coke.			
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Bushels.	Candies, lbs.	Oil, gals.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Bushels.	Candies, lbs.	Oil, gals.
Gasolene, lbs.														
Oil, gals.														
&c.														

and Necessaries Check Book.

(Signed),

Storekeeper.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

FORM 22.

ENDING SATURDAY, the

day of

19 .

Sanitary Floor Polish, lbs.	Sanitary Fluid.		Scouring Soap, bars.	Turpentine.		Wax.		&c.
	gals.	pints.		gals.	pints.	lbs.	ozs.	

and Necessaries Check Book.

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

FORM 23.

CLOTHING, BEDDING, &c.,

Date, 19 . . .	MALE PATIENTS' CLOTHING.									
	No. of Week in Half-year ending Saturday	Set out in these Columns alphabetically each article of Clothing in use.								
1st	to 27th									
to										
27th										
Total, . . .										
Balance re- maining at close of last Half-year, }										
Total, . . .										

CLOTHING, BEDDING, &c.,

Date, 19 . . .	MALE PATIENTS' CLOTHING.									
	No. of Week in Half-year ending Saturday	Set out in these Columns alphabetically each article of Clothing in use.								
1st	to 27th									
to										
27th										
Total, . . .										
Balance on hand at close of Half-year, }										
Total, . . .										

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1860.

FORM 24.

FURNITURE RECEIPT

Account of Furniture, &c.,

Date.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	No. of Invoices.	BRUSHES.	DELF.
No. of Week in Half-year ending Saturday			Varieties in use to be alphabetically arranged in these Columns.	Articles in use to be alphabetically arranged in these Columns.
1st to 27th				
	Total Received,			
	Balance Forward from last Half- year.			
	Total,			

Account of Furniture, &c.,

Date.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	No. of Division or Department.	BRUSHES.	DELF.
No. of Week in Half-year ending Saturday			Varieties in use to be alphabetically arranged in these Columns.	Articles in use to be alphabetically arranged in these Columns.
1st				
to				
27th				
	Total Issues,			
	Balance on hand at end of Half-year.			
	Total,			

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

FORM 25.

STOREKEEPER'S ACCOUNT OF SHOE

DATE.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	LEATHER.													
		Boot Uppers.		Slipper Uppers.		Sole or Built.	Calf.	Insole.	Kip.	Necks.	Roundings.	Shoulder.	Slitter.	Upper.	Welt.
		Men's.	Women's.	Men's.	Women's.										
						lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	Total Received, .														
	Balance Forward, .														
	Total, .														

STOREKEEPER'S ACCOUNT OF SHOE

DATE.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	LEATHER.													
		Boot Uppers.		Slipper Uppers.		Sole or Built.	Calf.	Insole.	Kip.	Necks.	Roundings.	Shoulder.	Slitter.	Upper.	Welt.
		Men's.	Women's.	Men's.	Women's.										
						Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	Total Issued, .														
	Balance on Hands, .														
	Total, .														

FORM 26.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

YEAR ENDING _____ day of _____, 19____.

No (_____)

Cancelled, Lost, Destroyed, or Transferred to another
Department the undernoted Articles.

Date of Entry.

Total
Fines at end of
Half-year.

Total.

Fines (if any)
paid by Stock-
holder.Dividend (if any)
paid by Stock-
holder.Is stock at end of
Half-year.

Department to be shown in red ink.

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

FORM 28.
PATIENTS' PRIVATE PROPERTY LIST.

1. DISTRICT ASYLUM.		2. DISTRICT ASYLUM.		3. DISTRICT ASYLUM.	
<i>Male or Female Patients' Private Property List.</i>		<i>Male or Female Patients' Private Clothing List.</i>		<i>Male or Female Patients' Private Property List.</i>	
Name, _____	Name, _____	Name, _____	No. of Articles, _____	No. of Articles, _____	No. of Articles, _____
Date of Admission, _____	Date of Admission, _____	Date of Admission, _____	Description. (Each article of clothing to be separately set out.)	Description. (Each article of clothing to be separately set out.)	Description. (Each article of clothing to be separately set out.)
No. in Register, _____	No. in Register, _____	No. in Register, _____	I hereby acknowledge receipt of above clothing. (Signed) _____ Relation to Patient _____		Other Articles, viz. :—
The above is a correct List of articles received with Patient. (Signed) _____ <i>Head Attendant or Head Nurse.</i>		This acknowledgment is to be signed by the friend to whom the Patient's clothing is handed over on admission. If there is no friend or other person to receive the clothing, this section need not be used.		The above is a correct List of articles received with Patient. (Signed) _____ <i>Storekeeper.</i>	

NOTE.—This section is to be torn off and handed to the Clerk. The property is to be dealt with while the General Instructions of the Committee.

FORM 30.

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

DEPARTMENTAL OR DIVISIONAL STOCK BOOK

Date.		CLOTHING, &c.									
		Each article of Clothing to be alphabetically arranged in these columns, following order in Inventory Book.									
	Stock brought forward, ...										
	Received from Stores during Week ending Saturday, 19 ..										
	" " "										
	" " "										
	" " "										
	Received from other Divisions during Week ending Saturday, 19 ..										
	" " "										
	" " "										
	" " "										
	Gross Total, ...										
	Deduct :—										
	1. Cancelled (worn out, lost, or destroyed).										
	2. Transferred to other Divisions (to be entered in red ink).										
	3. Otherwise disposed of,										
	Total, ...										
	Remaining in Division at end of Month.										

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19__.

Acknowledgment to be signed in case of change of Officer in Charge

I acknowledge to have received custody of the property set

Dated this _____ day of

Signature.

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

FORM 31.

_____ DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

{ MALE } WARD No. _____ containing _____ Patients. _____ } *Charge Attendant*
 { FEMALE } } or *Charge Nurse*.
 { Number of Second Class }
 { Attendants or Nurses () }.

INVENTORY SHEET.

CLOTHING.	Number allowed.		BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, LINEN, &c.	Number allowed.		FURNITURE.	Number allowed.		HARDWARE.	Number allowed.		Remarks.
	Patients.	Attendant, Nurse, or Staff.		Patients.	Staff.		Patients.	Staff.		Patients.	Staff.	
						BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c.			GLASS, CUTTINGWARE, &c.			

NOTE.—This sheet, duly filled up, is to remain in the Charge Attendant's room. The quantities of each article allowed are to be fixed, and should agree with the numbers in the several columns of the Departmental Inventory Book. The articles are to be arranged alphabetically, and should follow the order in the Inventory Book. Alterations of figures in this sheet are to be made only by the Head Attendant, or Steward, or Head Nurse, or Matron. In case of patients transferred from other Divisions, their clothing should be at once returned.

FORM 32.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Matron's or Head Nurse's
 Tailor's
 Upholsterer's
 Contractor's

Clothing Materials Conversion Book.

Material

PARTICULARS OF CONVERSION INTO CLOTHING.

Date.	No. of yards received from Stores.	Article of Clothing, &c.	Average Number of yards in each Article.	Total No. of yards used.	Name of Materials used in lining (if any).	No. of Work-rooms.	No. of Articles returned to Stores.	Date when returned to Stores.	Storekeepers' Signatures acknowledging Receipt.
	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)
Balance forward from last Half-year.									
Totals,									
Total used this Half-year,									
Remaining at end of this Half-year,									

Stock checked,

Stocktaker.

The
 Asylum
 Books and
 Records
 Order, 1920.

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900

FORM 33.

Shoemaker's Account for Week ending Saturday, _____ day

MATERIALS RECEIVED FROM STORES AND USED.

Date.	Description of Leather.	Remaining from last Week.	Received.	Total.	Description of Leather used in Making and Repairing.	Quantity used.	Balance remaining on hands at end of Week.	Remarks.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.		
	Boot Uppers (Men)							
	" " (Women)							
	Slipper " (Men)							
	" " (Women)							
	Canvass " (Men)							
	" " (Women)							
	Butt (for soles), ...							
	Calf, ...							
	Insole, ...							
	Kip, ...							
	Necks, ...							
	Roundings, ...							
	Shoulder, ...							
	Stitcher, ...							
	Welt, ...							
	do, do,							

FORM 34.

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

Land Steward's Monthly Farm and Garden Sheet, showing Produce consumed.

PRODUCE AND STOCK.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	17.	18.	19.	20.
POTATOES (Classes), ...																			
OTHER ROOT CROPS:—																			
Carrots, ...																			
Parsnips, ...																			
Turnips (Classes), ...																			
OTHER VEGETABLES:—																			
Beans, ...																			
Broccoli, ...																			
Cabbage, ...																			
Caniflower, ...																			
Celery, ...																			
Leeks, ...																			
Lettuce, ...																			
Onions, ...																			
Parsley, ...																			
Pears, ...																			
Rhubarb, ...																			
Scallions, ...																			
Sprouts, ...																			
Thyme, ...																			
&c., &c., ...																			
GRAIN:—																			
Barley, ...																			
Oats (Classes), ...																			
Wheat, ...																			
HAY AND STRAW:—																			
Ensilage, ...																			
Grass, ...																			
Hay, ...																			
Straw, ...																			
Pigs, ...																			
OTHER LIVE STOCK:—																			
Cattle (Classes), ...																			
Horses, &c., ...																			
Poultry, ...																			
Sheep, ...																			
MILK, &c. —																			
New Milk, ...																			
Butter, ...																			
Butter Milk, ...																			
Separated Milk, ...																			
BACON, ...																			
BUTCHERS' MEAT, ...																			
HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL, ...																			
MISCELLANEOUS:—																			
Eggs, ...																			
Fat, ...																			
&c., &c., ...																			

I certify the above Return

N.B.—This Return to be torn off at perforation and forwarded to the Clerk of the Asylum on the

The
Asylum
Books and
Records
Order, 1900.

Given under our hands this 19th day of
March, 1900.

GEO. PLUNKETT O'FARRELL,

E. MAZIERE COURTNEY,

Inspectors of Lunatics.

Office of Lunatic Asylums,
Dublin Castle.

APPENDIX G.

LIST of all District, Criminal, and Private Lunatic Asylums, and Institutions for the Insane in Ireland, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents or Proprietors thereof.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Asylums situated at	Counties and County Boroughs comprised in Districts.	Resident Medical Superintendents.
Antrim, . . .	Antrim,	Samuel Graham, M.D.P.E.
Armagh, . . .	Armagh,	George R. Lawless, F.R.C.S.I.
Ballinasloe, . .	Galway and Roscommon, .	R. V. Fletcher, F.R.C.S.I.
Belfast, . . .	Belfast County Borough, .	William Graham, M.D.
Carlow, . . .	Carlow and Kildare, . . .	Thomas P. O'Meara, M.D.
Castlesbar, . .	Mayo	George W. Hatchell, L.R.C.P.I.
Glennel, . . .	Tipperary, North and South Ridings	Bagenal C. Harvey, L.R.C.P. & S., EDIN.
Cork,	Cork, County and County Borough.	Oscar T. Woods, M.D.
Downpatrick, .	Down,	M. J. Nolan, L.R.C.S.I.
Ennis,	Clare,	Francis O'Mara, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Ennisecorby, . .	Wexford,	Thomas Draper, M.B.
Kilkenny, . . .	Kilkenny,	George F. West, L.R.C.P. & S., EDIN.
Killarney, . . .	Kerry,	L. T. Griffin, L.R.C.S.I.
Lisierkenney, . .	Donegal,	R. E. Moura, M.D.
Limerick, . . .	Limerick, County and County Borough.	Edward D. O'Neill, L.R.C.S.I.
Londonderry, . .	Londonderry, County and County Borough.	C. E. Hetherington, M.B.
Maryborough, . .	King's and Queen's, . . .	Joseph H. Hatchell, F.R.C.P.I.
Monaghan, . . .	Cavan and Monaghan, . .	Edward Taylor, L.R.C.S.I.
Mullingar, . . .	Longford, Meath, and Westmeath.	Arthur Finnegan, L.R.C.P.I.
Omagh,	Fermanagh and Tyrone, . .	George E. Carr, M.B.
Richmond, (Dublin)	Dublin, County and County Borough; Wicklow, and Louth.	Conolly Norman, F.R.C.P.I.
Sligo,	Leitrim and Sligo, . . .	Joseph Petit, L.R.C.S.I.
Waterford, . . .	Waterford, County and County Borough.	James A. Onkschoff M.D.

THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dundrum, County Dublin.	All Ireland,	George Revington, M.D., Resident Physician and Governor.
-------------------------	------------------------	--

PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

Asylums and Institutions.	Where Situated.	Proprietor or Superintendent.
Armagh Retreat. . .	Armagh.	Jno. G. and Joseph Allen.
Belmont Park. . (m.)	Waterford.	Rev. J. V. Murphy.
Bloomfield Institution. .	Donnybrook, Co. Dublin.	A. Miller (Registrar).
Course Lodge. . . (f.)	Rich Hill, Co. Armagh. .	William and James Orr.
Elm Lawn. . . . (f.)	Dundrum, Co. Dublin. .	(Miss) Sarah Bernard.
Farnham House. (m.) and Maryville. . (f.)	Finglas, Co. Dublin. .	W. R. Dawson, M.D.
Hampstead House. (m.)		
Hartfield House. (m.)	Drumcondra, Dublin. .	Dr. B. W. Lynch, Albert H. Lynch, and Jno. J. Magrath.
Highfield House. . (f.)	Drumcondra, Dublin. .	H. M. Eustace, M.D., and Benj. F. Eustace.
Lindville.	Blackrock Road, Cork. .	Cecil A. P. Osborne, F.R.C.S. EDIN., and Mrs. Osborne.
St. John of God. . (m.)	Sallibegun, Co. Dublin. .	Rev. Edward Sur.
St. Patrick's Hospital. .	James's Street, Dublin. .	R. R. Leeper, F.R.C.S.I.
St. Edmundsbury. . .	Lucan, Co. Dublin. . .	John Molony, F.R.C.P.I.
St. Vincent's Institution. (f.)	Fairview, Co. Dublin. .	The Superiress.
Stewart Institution. . .	Palmerton, Co. Dublin. .	Frederick E. Bainsford, M.D.
Verville. (f.)	Green Lanes, Clontarf, Dublin.	Dr. E. W. Lynch, Albert H. Lynch, and Jno. J. Magrath.
Woodbine Lodge. . (f.)	Rushfarrham, Co. Dub- lin.	(Mrs.) Mary Jane Bishop.

(m.) For male patients only.

(f.) For female patients only.

LUNACY IRELAND.

THE

FIFTIETH REPORT

(WITH APPENDICES,

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS
(IRELAND).

For the Year ending 31st December, 1900.

(Presented in compliance with the Acts

7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 55;

8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107, sec. 23.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



DUBLIN:

PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY ALEXANDER THOM & CO. (LIMITED), ABBEY-STREET.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
E. PONSONBY, 118, Grafton-street, Dublin, or
HYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and
23, Abingdon-street, Westminster S.W.; or
OLIVER AND BOYD, Edinburgh

1901.